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Charles B.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS MORGAN,
Commander-in-Chief in Scotland at the Restoration

(From an Engraving at the British Museum)

THE SCOTS ARMY

1661-1688

With Memoirs of the Commanders-in-Chief

COMPILED AND ANNOTATED BY

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"*The Waterloo Roll Call*," &c.

IN TWO PARTS. ILLUSTRATED

London

EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, LTD.

EAST HARDING STREET, E.C. AND 2, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

Edinburgh

WILLIAM BROWN

5, CASTLE STREET

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PREFACE.

IN the attempt to fill a manifest void in Scottish military history, I have received much courtesy and help which I wish to gratefully acknowledge.

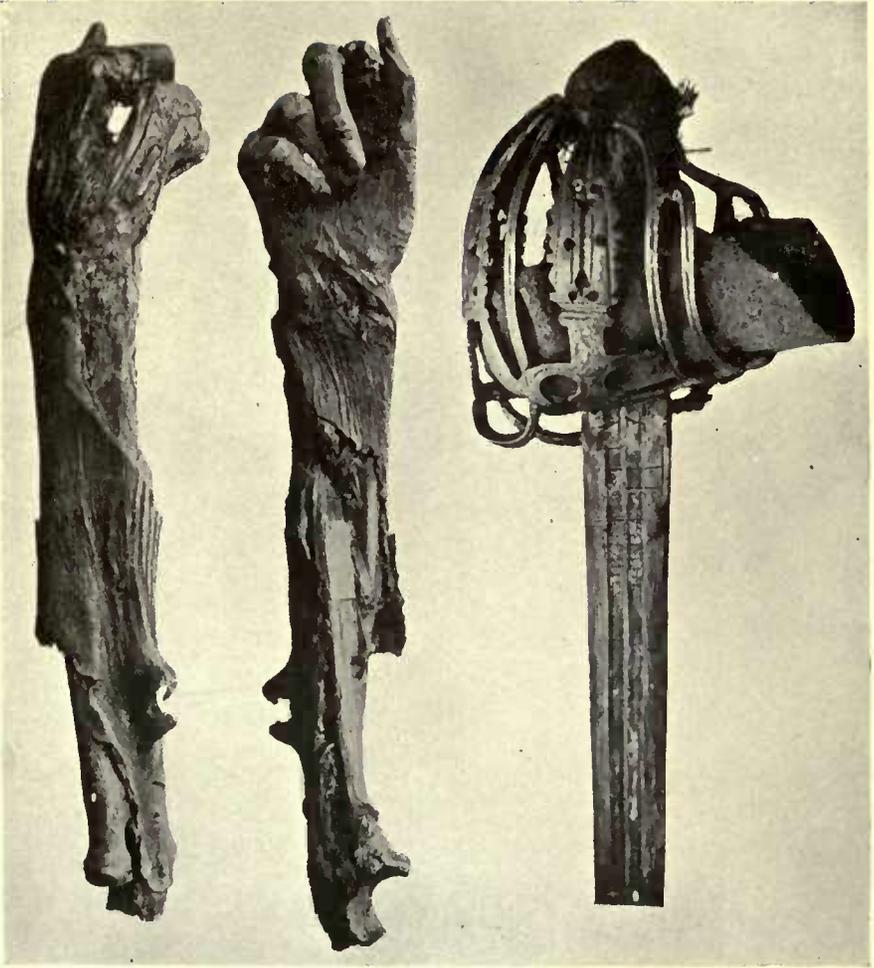
Major-General the Hon. Barrington Campbell, C.V.O., C.B., kindly brought to my notice, in January, 1905, the two folio volumes of type-written Records relating to the early history of the Scots Guards, which he presented to the Regiment when he was Colonel. General Campbell employed Mr. Andrew Ross, Ross Herald, to compile the Records in question from original documents in H.M.'s Register House, Edinburgh, and from other reliable sources. I am much indebted to Major-General Inigo Jones, C.V.O., C.B., for his courtesy in permitting me to see, and make extracts from, these Scots Guards' Records, when he was Colonel of the Regiment. I wish to add that the extracts I made were entirely confined to the lists and dates of commissions of officers serving in the Scots Guards from the year of the raising of this Regiment to the Revolution. A few of the names I extracted were those of officers whose commission registers are conspicuous by their absence at the Register House or elsewhere. To Mr. Ross belongs the credit of having unearthed these same officers by patient research among old Scottish deeds, where, but for him, they might have lain dormant until the crack of doom.

Many extracts from, and not a few copies of, unpublished letters in that rich mine of wealth known as *The Lauderdale Papers*, preserved at the British Museum, are given in the following pages, and throw fresh light on the services of Scottish officers

during a momentous period. Mr. G. T. Longley, of the MS. Department at the British Museum, has been of great help to me, not only by his successful researches among *The Lauderdale Papers* on my account, but for his reliable transcripts of letters and documents. And Mr. Henry Paton, M.A., has also rendered valuable assistance by the thoroughness of the work he did for me at the Register House, Edinburgh.

Among others who have given me information of one sort or another, I wish to mention Mr. A. O. Curle, W.S.; Mr. W. K. Dickson, Curator of the Advocates' Library; Mr. L. H. E. Taylor, one of the Assistants (1st Class) at the British Museum; and Mr. Francis Grant, *Rothesay Herald*.

As to the illustrations, my best thanks are due to Mr. Morkill, M.A., of Newfield Hall, Bell Busk, Yorkshire, for his kindness in permitting me to reproduce the plate giving photographs of Montrose's forearm and hand; also the great Marquis's sword, showing the shield with the arms of Montrose. The aforesaid relics, which are in Mr. Morkill's possession, are fully described in a scholarly and deeply interesting paper contributed by this gentleman to *The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 1896. As Montrose is only incidentally mentioned in the following pages, it may be thought irrelevant to give illustrations of these relics. But having referred on page 5, Part I., to the interment of the great Marquis's scattered limbs in St. Giles's Church, on 14th May, 1661; and having given a footnote on same page to the effect that Montrose's withered arm had been preserved by a Mr. John Graham, a landowner in Hemingbrough parish, I feel bound to impart the fresh information on such an interesting subject which has reached me, at the eleventh hour, thanks to the courtesy and help of the Rev. William C. Murray Clarke, Vicar of Monk Fryston, Yorkshire.



1.

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FIGS. 1 AND 2.—Back and front view of Montrose's hand and forearm.

FIG. 3.—Sword showing shield with arms of Montrose.

(Reproduced by kind permission of J. W. Morkill, Esq., M.A. See Preface.)

Lastly, I am indebted to Mr. Scargill-Bird, Secretary Public Record Office, for kindly allowing me to have the Duke of Monmouth's cancelled commission as Captain-General of the English Army, in 1678, photographed, as well as the Order, in the English Council of State's Entry Book, for the apprehension of Major-General Dalyell on his escape from the Tower of London, 1652. In this connection I must, as on previous occasions, acknowledge the courtesy and assistance I have received from Mr. Salisbury, Superintendent of the Literary Search Rooms, Public Record Office.

CHARLES DALTON.

UNION CLUB,

LONDON, S.W.,

1st January, 1909.

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Part II., p. 55. Muster Roll of General Dalyell's Troop. Words in brackets, such as "Generall," "Quarter-master," "L.," signify that the troopers named after the said brackets were servants to the General, the Quarter-master, and the Lieutenant respectively.

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Page 125. "North p.," in brackets, after a soldier's name, is either to denote that he was on duty with a "party" at a northern garrison, and so absent, or else that he was under orders for the north.

CORRECTION

Page 71, line 6; also note 1. Principal Alex. Monro's reference in his funeral sermon for General Visct. Strathallan to this commander having covered the retreat of the Russian Army, on one occasion, with his musketeers, and to the preacher's remark that "the Army had been saved by the *Swans' Feathers*" was thought by the writer to mean that the musketeers had worn swans' feathers in their hats. The following note by Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C.B., to his interesting article on "The Battle of Agincourt," in the *Cornhill Magazine* for December, 1908, explains what the "Swans' Feathers" really were:—"Each archer carried a stick or staff, pointed at the end, which when firmly planted in the ground was about a yard high. These stakes were connected with forage cords, or other cordage, and formed a kind of *chevaux-de-frise*. Such stakes were afterwards called 'Swedish Feathers' in Gustavus Adolphus' time."

INTRODUCTION

It is an indisputable fact that Scottish writers have, with two notable exceptions,* fought shy of compiling and publishing works bearing on the military history of Scotland's first Standing Army. And few compilers of Scottish biographical dictionaries have thought fit to include notices of certain eminent leaders who fought with distinction in the troublous times, between 1638-1655, and subsequently held high military commands in Scotland. Take for instance Chambers's *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen*, which may be termed a standard work of reference. Why are Generals John Middleton and William Drummond omitted therein? Let us pass on now to Conolly's *Eminent Men of Fife*. We search in vain through this book for information concerning Colonel James Wemyss, a Fifeshire celebrity (son of Sir James Wemyss, of Caskieberrie) who was for nearly twenty years General of the Artillery in Scotland, as well as Master-Gunner of England for a longer period. Here we have a soldier and a scientist of the first order who had made himself necessary to all the commanders he had served under, including the fastidious Earl of Essex; † and yet, *mirabile dictu*, this same great artillerist has been passed over by Mr. Conolly, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Anderson the learned editor of *The Scottish Nation*. Without entering into the controversy as to whether Wemyss's uncle, Colonel Robert Scott, of the Balwearie ‡ family, was, or was not, the first inventor of leather

* Mr. Andrew Ross, Ross Herald, brought out in 1885, *Old Scottish Regimental Colours*, a sumptuous work of great value; and the Marchioness of Tullibardine's *Military History of Perthshire, 1660-1902*, is a splendid addition to local history.

† After Wemyss had been taken prisoner at Cropreddy Bridge, Lord Essex wrote to the Parliament on Wemyss's behalf and said: "A man of his abilities is not to be lost." *Col. S.P. Dom.*, 15 July, 1644.

‡ The arms of Scott of Balwearie, Fifeshire, are: "Arg. 3 lions' heads erased gules." Seton's *Scottish Heraldry*, 1863, p. 116.

ordnance, it may be briefly stated here that James Wemyss (p. 40, Pt. II.) improved on his uncle's guns, and this light artillery was extensively used under Wemyss's personal direction, by the English Parliamentary army, and subsequently in Scotland by the Royalist forces.* Let us quote the words of an experienced Artillery officer of the present day on the subject of leather ordnance :—

In shooting power the leather guns were confessedly inferior to metal ones ; but it was only when they appeared in the field that soldiers first realised, however imperfectly, the importance of another attribute of Field Artillery, mobility. These guns were short-lived, it is true ; but when they disappeared their work was done. They had afforded the first faint indications of what might be achieved by a Field Artillery that could move quickly as well as fire effectively. Owing to the backward state of chemistry and metallurgy, the construction of such a system was impossible in the time of Gustavus Adolphus ; and it was not, in fact, accomplished for more than a century after his death. The creation of Horse Artillery in the eighteenth century by the great King of Prussia was the counterpart of the introduction of the leather guns in the seventeenth century by the yet greater King of Sweden.†

There are few subjects relating to Scotland's past which have not been thoroughly investigated by what we may term literary searchlights. There must, therefore, be some cogent reason why the Scottish Army of the latter part of the seventeenth century has not received a fair share of attention. We are convinced that the obloquy cast upon the officers, as well as the rank and file, of this early Standing Army, by contemporary and subsequent ecclesiastical writers, has had a deterring effect on would-be military historians and biographers. In his preface to *Old Scottish Regimental Colours* the author says : "The details of the military history of our country from 1660-1707 have hitherto been left to the tender mercies of the ecclesiastical historian." In a subsequent chapter we have expressed the opinion that Bishop Burnet's charges against General Dalrymple

* Notably at Dunbar. And at the battle of Killiecrankie we are told that Dundee, by a desperate and successful charge on the artillery, which consisted of three pieces of light leather ordnance, captured the same. Macpherson's *Original Papers*, Vol. I., pp. 369-72.

† *Who invented the Leather Guns*, by Lt.-Colonel H. W. L. Hime, late R.A. See *Proceedings, Royal Artillery Institution*, Vol. XXV., No. 12.

were too severe, and that this Bishop "ran with the hare and hunted with the hounds" as suited his own convenience. There is a divergence of opinion among literary Scotsmen as to whether Gilbert Burnet was, or was not, a reliable authority on "The Scottish Troubles." An able writer in *The Scottish Historical Review** draws attention to "Burnet's employment of hearsay" and characterises the Bishop's first great work—*The Memoirs of James and William, Dukes of Hamilton*—as "a one-sided and frequently distorted source for the events it describes." Another Scottish writer, who holds a brief for the Covenanters, assures us in his review of a recent life of Bishop Burnet (which article appeared in *The English Historical Review* †) that the Bishop's "low estimate of the Scots episcopal clergy . . . is proved beyond cavil" by the "recently accessible Lauderdale MSS. and Wodrow MSS.," thus testifying to Burnet's trustworthiness as a writer. For the sake of argument let us endorse the last-named writer's opinion. There is a very remarkable letter from Bishop Burnet to the third Duke of Hamilton, written very soon after the re-establishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland, in which the former "inveighs against the furious temper of the Scots Presbyterians, and their continued acts of violence to the Episcopal clergy; which in all appearance, as he apprehended, would engage both the King and the English nation to re-establish episcopacy in Scotland when the state of the kingdoms should be settled," which he specially laments, inasmuch as he had counselled the King to make the change in religion recently adopted in Scotland. ‡

If the worthy, but credulous, Mr. Wodrow ever saw this condemnatory letter, he kept its contents to himself. It is only fair that it should be quoted here as a set-off against some acts of violence, and oppression, said, by various ecclesiastical writers, to have been frequently committed by Scots officers and soldiers against the Covenanters and their faction.

* July, 1907. P. 398.

† July, 1908. P. 581.

‡ *First Report of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS.* (London, 1874). Appendix, p. 113.

The unfortunate dearth of military records among the Scottish archives, between the years 1660–1667, and the total absence of commission registers relating to the Standing Army prior to December, 1670,* has been severely felt by those interested in the military history of the Restoration period. We all know how difficult it is to make bricks without straw. Historical and biographical mis-statements are often caused by inability to find official documents throwing light on the particular time, or persons, we wish to write about. It has been our earnest endeavour in the following pages not only to supply additional facts, unearthed by careful research, but to correct divers errors which have been persistently repeated in all good faith by writers in the past. Mr. Wodrow starts his *magnum opus* with an anachronism as to the date of the Cromwellian Army's departure from Scotland.† The tradition is that the said troops cleared out in the autumn of 1660. This was not so. It is true that by Lauderdale's representations to the King a great part of the English forces were recalled to England a few months after the Restoration,‡ and the citadels were ordered to be dismantled; but Sir Thomas Morgan, with an infantry regiment 1,000 strong, occupied Leith Citadel until May 1662, as set forth in the *Mercurius Publicus* of that date (p. 3). Politic, as well as financial, reasons delayed the raising of the five companies which formed the nucleus of the corps now known as the Scots Foot Guards till August, 1662. With the exception of one writer, a well-known Scottish novelist,§ it has been universally stated that

* The valuable set of *Warrant Books for Scotland*, at the Public Record Office, London, only start from Dec. 1670. The preceding volumes have been either irrevocably lost or have found their way into private hands and remained there.

† Under date of 1661 Wodrow chronicles: "Last year the kingdom was delivered from the English army." *Sufferings of the Church of Scotland* (edit. 1828), Vol. I., p. 242.

‡ Nicol in his *Diary* mentions, under date of Sept. 1660, that the Cromwellian army was recalled.

§ The late James Grant. See his account of the early history of the Scots Foot Guards given at the end of his book entitled *A Constable of France*. Mr. Grant was the happy possessor of some early Muster Rolls of the Foot Guards which cannot now be traced.

the Earl of Linlithgow was appointed Colonel of the Foot Guards at its first formation. We have it under Linlithgow's own hand (pp. 13, 14, Pt. II.) that he was appointed *Lieut.-Colonel* of the companies raised at Edinburgh in August, 1662, and that he had *no Company and no Commission*. This anomalous state of things continued till the beginning of 1664 when Linlithgow memorialised Lauderdale on the subject, and the King was pleased to appoint the former Colonel of his Foot Guards. When the Scots Army was reduced, and remodelled, in October 1667, the leading officers received fresh commissions; * but owing to the King's natural indolence, Linlithgow's renewed commission as Colonel was not signed till 19th August, 1668.†

Mr. Wodrow is palpably in error when he asserts that the Earl of Newburgh was in command of the cavalry at Rullion Green. Newburgh, in the absence of the Earl of Rothes, commanded the latter's Troop of Life Guards, as well as the King's Troop, and took precedence of all other commanders of horse excepting Generals Dalryell and Drummond. The new-raised troops of horse, to which Mr. Wodrow refers, were not independent troops, but formed part of General Drummond's regiment and were under this Major-General's immediate command. Happily for our readers, complete muster-rolls of the six new troops (pp. 55-65, Pt. II.) raised for Drummond's corps in August, 1666, as well as the rolls of five additional troops (pp. 68-76, Pt. II.) raised for the same regiment, early in 1667, are preserved at the Register House, Edinburgh, and are as welcome to those in quest of military records as is an oasis in the desert to the weary traveller. A search among the unpublished Lauderdale MSS. at the British Museum, has unearthed information concerning Lord Carnegie's Troop (p. 78, Pt. II.) which was the twelfth and youngest troop of General Drum-

* In his letter to the Privy Council, dated Oct. 29, 1667, the King writes: "We shall speedily send them Commissions." *Treasury Records*, Vol. I., Register House, Edinburgh.

† The original Commission is in the Editor's possession. See facsimile in this volume.

mond's aforesaid regiment. This same troop, up to the present time, has, apparently, been entirely lost sight of. Lord Carnegie's cornet was Sir James Hume of Eccles. Within a week or two of joining this troop, Hume got mixed up in a quarrel with the Master of Ramsay; William Douglas, brother to the laird of Blaikiston, and the laird of Spot, acted as seconds. All four fought on Leith links. This internecine conflict resulted in Sir James Hume receiving a mortal wound; and the three other combatants did not come off scatheless. William Douglas was tried for the murder of Sir James Hume and found guilty. He was executed at Edinburgh. An eye-witness writing from Edinburgh, 9th May, 1667, reports that: "William Douglas, a sweet and stately youth, not 21 years, a brave scholar and spirit, was beheaded at the Market Cross and died very penitently."*

An interesting letter from Lord Bellenden to Lauderdale, now for the first time printed (p. 81, Pt. II.), brings to light the new fact that an Independent Company, under Colonel Ludovic Lesley, was raised to garrison the forts in Shetland during the first Anglo-Dutch war (1665-1667) and was disbanded before the close of 1667. The up-keep of the Shetland garrison seems to have been a heavy burden to the Scottish treasury. "We have not one farthing money left for dispatch of the most necessarie and urgent occasion," wrote Lord Bellenden to Lauderdale, 1st December, 1666, "so are we kept emptie handed for supplying that cursed garison of Zetland." †

We have referred elsewhere (p. 56) to the misleading description given in *Old Mortality* of the Duke of Monmouth's forces at Bothwell Bridge. Scott's brilliant, though imaginary, account has insensibly affected present-day historians when writing about the easily-won victory of 22nd July, 1679. Here is an example. The author of *A Scots Earl in Covenanting Times*, referring to the proposed despatch of English troops under Monmouth, to reinforce the Scots Army, writes: "In a very short time three regiments of foot, three of horse, eight hundred dragoons, and

* Robert Mein to Williamson. *S.P. Dom.*

† *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. I., p. 253.

three troops of grenadiers, together with cannon and ammunition sufficient, were on their way to the scene of insurrection."* It is quite true that a strong force of horse, dragoons, and foot was ordered to be raised to accompany Monmouth to Scotland, and commissions were issued 10th-11th June, 1679,† to certain officers in aforesaid contingent, but for political, as well as financial, reasons the levy of the greater part of the troops in question did not take place at all; and the English troops which crossed the Scottish border did not exceed five troops of cavalry (p. 56). The cannon promised by the English Government never reached Scotland, and the "complete train of field artillery" which Sir Walter Scott tells us "accompanied Monmouth's army" was non-existent! We have it on the authority of Lieut. John Slezer (pp. 44-45, Pt. II.), who commanded Monmouth's artillery at Bothwell Bridge, that he "obtained only one Gunner to go along with four pieces of Canon (*sic*) besides three men that were pressed from Leith who proved very unfit for that service." ‡

Whilst on the subject of the engagement at Bothwell Bridge we may record, as new and interesting facts, that Sir Thomas Armstrong (p. 121, Pt. II.) and James Vernon (*Ibid.*) accompanied Monmouth to Scotland. Armstrong was the Duke's *fidus Achates* and Vernon was Monmouth's secretary. It was at Bothwell Bridge that Vernon met Sir James Montgomery § of Skelmorley. Nearly fifteen years later Montgomery was arrested in London on suspicion; he might have escaped, for his captors were uncertain of his identity, had not Montgomery been immediately recognised by Vernon, then Under-Secretary of State, when the plotting baronet was brought before him.

* P. 235.

† See Lists of Regiments ordered to be raised in June, 1679, given in *English Army Lists and Commission Registers, 1661-1714*, Vol. I., pp. 255-6; also three Troops of Horse Grenadiers "new raised forces for to go to Scotland." *Ibid.*, p. 261.

‡ See Slezer's report to the Privy Council on "Artillery Concerns" given on p. 56.

§ Alexander Johnstone, brother of the Secretary, to the Earl of Annandale, 9th January, 1693-94. *Hist. MSS. Commission, Report XV., Appx. Pt. IX.*, pp. 62-63.

Of the nine general officers who respectively commanded the Scots Forces from 1661-1688, eight are included in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. We may say that the condensed memoirs of these eight Scottish generals are, with one exception,* excellent, and have been more or less utilised in this present work. The scissors and paste which reviewers always look for, and generally find, on the littered-up writing tables of those who compile historical works, have been freely used by us, and their results are not concealed in the following pages, but openly pointed out. We have spared no pains, however, to add fresh information from reliable sources, documentary and otherwise, to the memoirs of the eight generals in the *Dictionary of National Biography* as well as to amplify the details, necessarily cut short, given therein. Let us give as an example the memoir of General Thomas Dalrymple of Binns. No previous biographical notice of this remarkable soldier has, so far as we know, recorded the fact that when the Scots officers serving at Carrickfergus, in April, 1643, were required to subscribe the Covenant, Major Thomas Dalrymple was the only one who refused to comply (p. 19). Five years later, Dalrymple served with Major-General George Monro's Scottish and Irish contingent in Duke Hamilton's Army of "Engagers." Where is this fact mentioned in any previous memoir of Dalrymple? This commander is spoken of by the Earl of Angus, in a letter to the Laird of Guthrie, 10th May, 1651, as the "stiff Irish Engager." There was a double reason for this happy expression. Dalrymple had not only come over from Ireland in the summer of 1648 to join the "Engagers," but in August, 1650, he left Erin and landed with

* General Drummond's memoir in the *Dictionary of National Biography* is inadequate, and misleading in several essential matters. First, Drummond was *not* appointed Major-General in Scotland in Jan. 1666, and the references given to the *Cal. S.P.D.*, 1666-7 (pp. 18 and 575) do not bear out the biographer's statement. Secondly, Drummond was *not* restored to his post as Major-General after his release from prison in Feb. 1675-6; but he did resume his Militia command in last-named year. Thirdly, Drummond did *not* receive knighthood between 1678-1681. It was Wm. Drummond of Hawthornden who was knighted by Charles II. Fourthly, the two references to the *Egerton MSS.* are misstated; for "*Egerton MS.* 15856, f. 69b," read "*Add. MS.* 15856, f. 69b," and "*Egerton MS.*, i. 368" refers to "Burnet's *Hist. of His Own Time*, Vol. I., p. 368."

Sir George Monro on the West Coast of Scotland to cast in his lot with General Middleton, and the Royalists, who had signed the "Northern Band and Oath of Engagement" (p. 37). Both Dalyell and Monro were taken prisoners shortly afterwards in Galloway, and having been forbidden to return to Scotland were considered by the General Assembly to have forfeited their lives. We now give, and for the first time, we believe, contemporary evidence of the aforesaid incident in the careers of two Commanders-in-Chief of the Scots Army:—

"Ane Collonel Dalziel and Sir George Monrowe (*sic*)," writes Sir Edward Walker in his *Journal of Affairs in Scotland*, 1650, "being taken in Galloway, coming out of Ireland, were only saved about the dispute of the place of their execution, Sterling being held the fittest, where they had defeated Argyle's men, * but they are since happily escaped." †

Again, no writer in the past appears to have referred to the description of General Dalyell's person, sent by order of the Council of State to the authorities at certain English seaports, with a view to Dalyell's apprehension after his escape from the Tower of London in May, 1652. We have thought it well to give a facsimile of the "Order" in the Council of State's Entry Book for June, 1652, relating to this officer. The description of Dalyell's appearance is meagre, but it goes some way to disprove the often-repeated tradition that Dalyell never shaved his beard after Charles I.'s execution. Beards do not appear to have been in vogue with military men at the period in question. If Dalyell had a beard when imprisoned in the Tower, it is very certain this distinguishing appendage would have been named in the description furnished to officials at various seaports. And it goes without saying that when once clear of the Tower Dalyell would have shaved his beard so as to add to his disguise. One at least of Dalyell's biographers. ‡ in the past, does not endorse the beard tradition, as he points to the fact that there are two portraits of the General in existence, one of which "painted probably in 1675,

* On 12th Sept. 1648 ; see p. 36.

† Printed in Sir Edward Walker's *Historical Discourses*, p. 182.

‡ Mr. T. F. Henderson.

by Reilly, for the Duke of Rothes, and now in Leslie House, Fifeshire, is without the beard." *

Among the flotsam and jetsam in the manuscript department of the British Museum is a neatly written MS. (20 small pages) entitled, "Laws and Articles of War for the Government of his Majesty's Forces within the Kingdom of Scotland." This MS. bears the date, at the end, of "4 Jan. 1667." Many searchers, historical and antiquarian, must have turned over the pages of these "Articles of War" (pp. 84-94, Pt. II.), but no one, to our knowledge, ever hazarded a statement in print as to who drew them up. We are firmly convinced that they are the "Articles" which General Dalyell refers to in several letters (p. 94, Pt. II.) to the Earl of Lauderdale from 2nd October, 1666 to 15th January, 1667. Under the first-named date Dalyell writes: "I shall send a draft of articles so soon as I have communicated it to the Commissioner who is at present in Fife." In the last-named letter (15th January, 1667) Dalyell acknowledges receipt of the "Articles," and promises to have them printed. It was customary for the General commanding the forces in each of the three kingdoms to draw up his own "Articles" on appointment. † As regards Scotland, we find that when Sir George Monro was appointed to the chief command of the Scots Army, in 1674, he followed Dalyell's example and sent a draft of the "Articles" he had drawn up to London to be ratified by the King, who returned the same in due course. ‡ We get a clear insight into Dalyell's character by reading the "Articles" he framed for the Scots Army, and for this reason alone they have a distinct historical value.

In a subsequent chapter we have referred to the reprehensible system of torturing prisoners; but we did not touch upon the

* Memoir in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. An engraving from the beardless portrait is given in Wodrow's *magnum opus*, edit. 1828.

† The Duke of Albemarle drew up his own "Articles of War" when appointed Captain-General in 1660; he also framed the "Articles" for the army in Ireland, 1661, being then nominal Commander-in-Chief in that kingdom. *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1660-1662.

‡ The Duke of Lauderdale in a letter to Sir George Monro, Major-General of the Forces in Scotland, writes on 20 Oct. 1674:—"As soon as you send up the Articles of War they shall be speedily dispatched." *Cal. S.P.D.*, 1673-1675, p. 381.

punishment inflicted upon the unfortunate Spence, a follower of Argyll, by order of the Privy Council. We are in accord with the author of *A Scots Earl* in his condemnation of the painful ordeal to which Spence was subjected, but we cannot agree with Mr. Wilcock in his remark that "General Dalziel . . . is surely the most cold-blooded and revolting personage of that evil time."* Mr. Wilcock's words seem to imply that Dalyell, to whom the odious task of superintending Spence's torture had been assigned by the Chancellor, was the inventor of the cruel expedient employed.† Perhaps Mr. Wilcock is unaware that it is a common form of torture in China to keep prisoners awake and to rouse them up just as they are dropping off to sleep. This special torture is doubtless of great antiquity, and Dalyell must have been well acquainted with this mode of extracting confessions when serving "at the back of Europe." It is difficult for present-day historians and armchair critics to fully enter into the strong party spirit and dominating passions which swayed the actors in the historical events which we so calmly discuss. Those writers who denounce Dalyell for his cruelty to Spence do the General injustice, as they omit to record the fact that Dalyell sickened of the torture to which Spence was subjected, never thinking that this civilian prisoner would have shown such Spartan endurance. Here is Dalyell's own letter to the Earl of Mar written on "3 Aug. 1684," at the very time Spence was undergoing his trying ordeal:—

"Since the Chancellor and Treasurer went to the Shank yesterday, I have had the phisician and chirurgion with him [Spence] who say if he be not eas'd with some sleep he will go mad; and then all hopes of confession is gone. But I mind to make myself quitt of this employment, since they have rob'd me of a more honorable one as the enclosed paper will show your Lordship."‡

The gentleman who prepared the Earl of Mar and Kellie's MSS. for publication refers, in his Introduction, to Spence's

* *A Scots Earl*, p. 315.

† Bishop Burnet wrote: "A new species of torture was invented; he was kept from sleep" (*Hist. of my own Time*, Edit. 1823, Vol. II., p. 417). We do not believe that any torture made use of in the 17th century was new!—Ed.

‡ *MSS. of the Earl of Mar and Kellie at Alloa House*, p. 216.

torture, and remarks that General Dalyell's letter "indicates the disgust of that soldier at some of the work he was engaged on." * It has been said that the lines on Dalyell in *Lag's Elegy*, representing the General—

" Wringing the bluid frae aff his hands,
And scourin' them in brumstane "

afford a very fine example of Scottish writing; † but, taken as a whole, the elegy itself is far inferior as a poetic production to the beautiful elegiac verses to Dalyell, written by an anonymous hand, at an unknown date, and quoted in this volume (pp. 65-66).

Fate decreed that on the death of Lieut.-General Wm. Drummond (Viscount Strathallan) in March, 1688, the command of the Scots Army devolved on the Hon. James Douglas (pp. 78-87), Colonel of the Foot Guards, who, as Master-General of the Ordnance, had the rank of Lieut.-General. Douglas's appointment was far from popular with either the officers or the rank and file. He was brave and patriotic; also a hard-worker who never spared himself. But Douglas's over-weening pride, coupled with his fussy and fidgety ways, marred everything. Had Lord Strathallan's mantle fallen on Claverhouse's capable shoulders there would, in all probability, have been fewer deserters from the Foot Guards to the Prince of Orange's camp (pp. 82-83). We have purposely omitted in this volume to descant on Claverhouse's minor services with his Troop and Regt. of Horse. Indeed we have nothing new to add to Professor Sandford Terry's admirable biography of Viscount Dundee, whose life story may be summed up in the words: "This was a man." ‡ The biography in question throws new light on incidents in Claverhouse's career which have been purposely exaggerated and distorted by acrid writers. Take as an example the shooting of John Brown, of Priesthill, by Claverhouse's orders, on 1st May, 1685. Professor Terry's research into this case has disclosed the fact that the "Christian carrier" was not the

* *MSS. of the Earl of Mar and Kellie at Alloa House*, p. xxi.

† *Memoir of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag*, by Lt.-Colonel Alex. Fergusson.

‡ Napoleon must have had this quotation from Shakespeare in his mind's eye when he said to Goethe:—"Monsieur Goethe vous êtes un homme."

guileless Nathaniel as portrayed by Wodrow. Brown had to use arms against the Government, and when captured would not swear to keep the peace in future. "Bullets and match" were found in his house, also "treasonable papers." He was a rebel in every sense of the word. There is some slight analogy between the case of John Brown the Christian carrier and that of his American namesake, John Brown the Abolitionist. Each knowingly, and wilfully, broke the laws of the country to which he owed allegiance, and each suffered an ignominious death. Each was, speaking metaphorically, canonised by those of his own party who were in search of a battle-cry to stimulate popular feeling. It may be truly said of both these so-called martyrs that—

"John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
But his soul is marching on."

When James VII. ascended the throne he issued fresh Commissions to all the officers of the Scots Army. Argyll's rebellion gave the King an excuse for adding a new Company to the Foot Guards (p. 147, Pt. II.), and also to the Earl of Mar's Regiment (p. 154, Pt. II.). Three special service officers were sent from England in May, 1685, with the Earl of Dumbarton (pp. 67-69), who was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Scotland. The three officers in question were Captain George Barclay, Lt.-Colonel Thomas Maxwell, and Captain Charles Carney. The first, who had seen service in France, was appointed "Inspector of the Forces throughout Scotland," and had two Commissions of same date (2nd May, 1685): "to be Governor of James Fort,* appointed to be built near Stirling Bridge," and "Captain of an Independent Company to garrison James Fort" (p. 162, Pt. II.). Barclay became notorious, in 1696, as the instigator of the plot to assassinate William III. Maxwell (p. 167, Pt. II.), who was sent to serve under the Duke of Gordon in the Highlands, as A.D.C. and "adviser," had a more honourable career. He served King James in Ireland as a general officer, and after the capitulation

* This fort was never built, and the Independent Company to garrison the same was added to the Foot Guards, Major Robert Middleton taking Barclay's place as Captain of the Company.

of Limerick he passed over to France with two regiments of dragoons. In 1693 General Maxwell was killed at the battle of Marsaglia, in Piedmont. Captain (afterwards Sir Charles) Carney, who had also seen service in France, was given command of the newly-raised Company of Guards. On the 31st December, 1686, Sir Charles Carney was appointed Lt.-Colonel of the Scots Dragoons (p. 145, Pt. II.), also Inspector of the Forces in Scotland, "excepting our Royal Regiment of Horse Guards and our Royal Regiment of Horse." His pay as Inspector was £100 per annum.* Sir Charles Carney commanded King James's Reserve at the Battle of the Boyne, where he held the rank of Major-General. He was attainted of high treason, 2nd July, 1696. It may be truly said of James VII. that he had the real interest of his Army at heart, and knew a good soldier when he met one. Claverhouse had been the King's protégé from the time that the former joined the Scots Army as a Captain of Horse. And John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough, owed his advancement in the Army to the monarch whom he deserted at the Revolution. There is something very pathetic in the letter which King James wrote to the Privy Council of Scotland from Whitehall, 29th November, 1688:—

"Wee have sent this Express to inform you that on the 24th of this instant the Duke of Grafton & the Lord Churchill † went off from Us at Salisbury, & on the 25th Prince George of Denmark left Us at Andover, when Wee were deserted by the Duke of Ormond, the Earl of Drumlaurig, and several others. All which Wee had reason to wonder at. But above all, when at Our arrival at this place, on Monday night, Wee found Our dearest Daughter the Princess Ann of Denmark was gone likewise though as yet Wee know not whither nor on what pretext."‡

At the commencement of November, 1688, the whole Scots Army (excepting the small train of Artillery which had returned to Edinburgh from Carlisle in October), numbering 3,763 officers

* *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XI.

† "The Earl of Middleton writes in indignant terms to Viset. Preston of Lord Churchill's defection, and tells his lordship, by the King's command, to seize his goods and furniture, both at the Cockpit and at St. Albans."—*Hist. MSS. Commission*, Report VII., Pt. II., p. 261 b.

‡ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XIII.

and men, was quartered in London.* This force included Colonel John Wauchope's Regiment of Scots Foot (p. 158, Pt. II.), raised in March, 1688, and chiefly officered by Scotsmen who had thrown up their Commissions in the Scots Brigade, in Holland, to serve their lawful Sovereign at home. Wauchope served King James in Ireland as a Major-General, and fell at Marsaglia in 1693.

The Revolution brought about a change in the British Army both as regards Scotland and Ireland. The Standing Armies of these two kingdoms ceased to exist as purely Scottish and Irish defensive forces. From 1689 there was but one Army for the British Isles. England, Scotland, and Ireland had each its own Establishment; but the Regiments composing the British Army were stationed indiscriminately in each of the three kingdoms regardless of nationality. It is a noteworthy fact that the Scots Foot Guards, which saw service in Flanders under William III., and then returned to Scotland, came on the English Establishment in 1708, and has never since been north of the Tweed.

CHARLES DALTON.

* *Marching Orders*, 1st November, 1688. War Office MS. at Public Record Office.

THE SCOTS ARMY

1661-1688

CHAPTER I

THE PERSONNEL OF THE SCOTS ARMY

“Soldiers have an undoubted right to claim
The greatest honours and the most lasting name.”

SCOTLAND'S Standing Army consisted of a mere handful of Troops from 1661 to 1666. In the summer of the latter year the exigencies of circumstances necessitated a material increase to his Majesty's forces.

The officers appointed to the new-raised levies during the early years of the Restoration were mostly veterans who had served in the Civil Wars of Charles I. Some had fought with Montrose, while others had served against him. In this same little army were to be found “Engagers” who had marched into Lancashire under the Duke of Hamilton, and had suffered defeat at Preston by Cromwell. There were also not a few devoted Royalists who had fought at Dunbar and Worcester. Nor must we omit those tried soldiers who had shared in the hardships of Lord Glencairn's expedition and in General Middleton's defeat at Loch Garry. Lastly, there were representatives in Charles II.'s Scots Army of some of the oldest and noblest families north of the Tweed who had served with the Scots Brigade in Holland and with the old Scots Regiment (the present Royal Scots) in France.

It is an indisputable fact that the Scots Army from the Restoration to the Revolution has received scant justice at the hands of Scottish writers in general. We may go still further and say that both officers and soldiers have been handed down to posterity by Covenanting writers, and apologists, as cruel and relentless persecutors. Take for instance the Rev. Robert Wodrow's *magnum opus* on *The Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*. This labour of love, which was not published till 1726, was chiefly founded on hearsay evidence and the contemporary works, and pamphlets, of Covenanters who well knew how to blacken their enemies' characters. As a literary compilation, Mr. Wodrow's book is entitled to our respect, for every page bears witness to conscientious labour and research; nay more, the mass of documents quoted at length, such as Royal Proclamations and Acts of the Privy Council, are of great historical value; but many of the “military atrocities” which are detailed at length in the aforesaid work must be taken, in many instances, as gross exaggerations. Of course there are some well-authenticated cases of

barbarity. It was a cruel age and the Scots as a people were by no means behind other nations in this respect. It has been truly said that "war is the outcome of the bitterest of man's passions." The guerilla warfare carried on in the West of Scotland during the reigns of Charles II. and James VII. had a very demoralising effect, not only on those in open rebellion against their King, and his Government, but on the troops to whose unhappy lot fell the odious task of hunting down, capturing, and in some cases executing by martial law those who had voluntarily placed themselves outside the pale.

Before leaving the subject of the so-called military atrocities, we must remark on the misleading description of Scots officers given in many of the contemporary epitaphs to those Covenanters, and Cameronians, who had lost their lives either in, or after, action, or on the gibbet. It is only natural that the men who suffered death for conscience' sake should have been dubbed martyrs by their own party; and certain it is that they met their deaths, in whatever form it might take, with unflinching courage. But for the friends and relatives of these martyrs to compose doggerel epitaphs which, in many cases, heap abuse on the heads of the officers who only carried out their instructions from the Privy Council, was not in accord with the tenets of the Sermon on the Mount which it behoved these hill-preachers to practise.

The sanguinary adjective prefixed to the names of Scots officers, from the rank of Commander-in-Chief¹ to Subaltern,² on some of the tombstones to martyred Covenanters, is as puerile as the challenge which children were wont to call in at the keyhole of the gate to Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh's massive monument in Greyfriars Churchyard:—

"Bluidy Mackinyie, come oot if ye daur,
Lift the sneck and draw the bar!"

* * * * *

It has been asserted that the Cromwellian forces cleared out of Scotland a few months after the Restoration.³ This is erroneous. An undated petition to Charles II., in 1660, from "the Noblemen, Gentlemen and Burgesses of Scotland, met at London," prayed his Majesty "that all the English forces may be removed out of Scotland, before the sitting of the Parliament, and that your Majestie employ such of your Scots subjects as you sall (*sic*) thinke fit for securing of the garisons and the peace of the kingdome."⁴ In reply, the King promised to remove the forces as soon as

¹ In the parish of Mauchline is a tombstone thus inscribed:—

"Bloody Dumbarton, Douglas, and Dundee,
Moved by the Devil and the Laird of Lee,
Dragg'd these five men to Death with gun and sword,
Not suffering them to Pray nor Read God's Word;
Owning the Work of God was all their crime,
The Eighty-Five was a Saint Killing Time."

² Avondale parish churchyard has a tombstone with this epitaph:—

"Here lie two martyrs severally who fell
By Captain Inglis and by bloody Bell;
Posterity shall know, they're shot to death
As sacrifices unto Popish wrath."

³ See Wodrow's *Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, Vol. I. (1828 edit.), pp. 85 and 242; also the memoir of Sir Thomas Morgan in the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

⁴ *The Lauderdale Papers* (edited by Osmund Airy), Vol. I., p. 33.

possible.¹ It was owing to the Earl of Lauderdale's influence with the King that the four citadels built in Scotland by Cromwell, viz.—Ayr, Perth, Inverness, and Leith were ordered to be dismantled. The citadel at Ayr was given to Hugh, Earl of Eglinton as a reward for past services; Perth to the magistrates of the town; Inverness to the Earl of Murray; and Leith to the Earl of Lauderdale in May, 1662. The garrisons of the three first citadels were removed about September, 1660; but in consequence of the large arrears of pay due to the English forces,² two Regiments of Foot and a Troop of Horse³ were retained in Scotland, mostly at Leith, till the spring of 1662. The *Mercurius Publicus* of 8th-15th May, 1662, contains the following notice:—

“Leith Cittadel⁴ in Scotland May 3.

“Yesterday Major General Morgan drew forth his regiment of Foot consisting 1,000 proper men besides officers from the Cittadel of Leith, and made a short speech to the Officers and Souldiers, acquainting them how great a value his Majesty had of them, and what care was taken for their present supply both of money and clothes, with assurance of speedy payment of their Arrears; that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to design them for honourable service abroad, and that he himself (who had so long commanded them in that Country) resolved to ship with them, and made no doubt of their readiess to so honorable an expedition. Whereupon not one man expressing the least unwillingness, they all with great acclamations of joy, both Officers and Souldiers cried out *All, All, All, to follow him to serve their King and Countrey* and so marcht back again into the Cittadel where he gave the Souldiers money to drink his Majesties Health.”

Before taking leave of General Morgan it will not be irrelevant to give a few details regarding the military career of this distinguished soldier, who was Commander-in-Chief of the English forces in Scotland for two years.

Thomas Morgan was second son of Robert Morgan of Llanrhymany. He served in the Low Countries and under Bernard of Saxe Weimar in the Thirty Years' War. In March, 1644, we find a Major Morgan in Fairfax's Army who is described as “expert in sieges.” And “one Morgan, one of Sir Thomas Fairfax his colonels, a little man short and peremptory” took part in the siege of Latham House in 1644. On 18th June, 1645, Morgan, who is described as “Colonel of Dragoons late under the command of the Lord Fairfax,” was appointed by Parliament, Governor of Gloucester. In 1645, Morgan took Chepstow Castle and Monmouth; the same year he took part in the surprise of Hereford and personally led the Horse. In conjunction with Colonel Birch and Sir W. Brereton, Morgan defeated, on 21st March, 1646, at Stow-on-the-Wold, the last Army which the King had in the field. He served also at the siege of Raglan Castle in June and July

¹ *The Lauderdale Papers* (edited by Osmund Airy), Vol. I., p. 33.

² “Proceedings in the House of Lords, 20 May, 1661, on the reading by the Lord Chancellor of a letter from the Parliament of Scotland to the King, when his lordship explained that the letter was referred to them because the English Troops not yet disbanded in Scotland are £30,000 in arrears, on which a conference with the Commons was ordered to consider some speedy mode of paying the same” (*Lords' Journals*). “Order for a Warrant to pay to Sir Thomas Morgan, Commander of the forces in Scotland, £13,161 for a month's pay for 100 horse and two regiments of foot, 21 Feb. 1662. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*”

³ Under date of December, 1666, is the Petition of Francis Kelly “for payment of £264 14s. 2d. due to him for service in Scotland as Capt. Lieut. of Sir T. Morgan's Troop of Horse which at his Majesty's command he transported at great expense to Portugal.” *Cal. S.P. Dom.*

⁴ Sir Andrew Ramsay, Lord Provost, was induced by Lauderdale to buy the site of Leith Citadel, for the town of Edinburgh, for £5,000.

same year. In 1651, Morgan was with Monk in Scotland, who requested Cromwell to send down a commission for Morgan to be Colonel of Dragoons. Morgan took Dunottar Castle after a three weeks' siege, 26th May, 1652, and was actively employed against Lord Glencairn and General Middleton in 1653-1654.

Early in 1654, Morgan took the strong castle of Kildrummie, and on 19th July signally defeated Middleton at Loch Garry. Morgan was promoted Major-General and returned to London in the spring of 1657 whither he had been summoned by Cromwell to take part in the expedition sent to the assistance of the French in Flanders. Major-General Morgan was second in command of the English contingent at the taking of Mardyke from the Spaniards in 1657. Was wounded at the storming of St. Venant. At the battle of the Dunes, 4th June, 1658, Generals Lockhart and Morgan captured Dunkirk. Morgan subsequently served in Turenne's Army and was wounded at the taking of Ypres. He was knighted by the Protector Richard Cromwell 25th November, 1658. Rejoined Monk in Scotland and reorganised the English Cavalry in that kingdom. When Monk commenced his famous march from Coldstream to London, in 1660, Morgan accompanied his chief as far as York. In the list of the Troops which accompanied Monk from Scotland, we find General Morgan's Regiment of Horse and Regiment of Foot. Monk's chaplain, Gumble, thus refers to Morgan's Regiments: "Major-General Morgan's Horse: this had been sinful dragoons, but now converted into troops; yet some turned apostates." "Major-General Morgan's Foot, which had been Daniel's, now given him for his service at this time."

From York, Morgan returned to Scotland with his two Regiments. As Commander-in-Chief, Morgan took a conspicuous part in celebrating Charles II's birthday at Edinburgh, 19th June, 1660, and fired off Mons Meg with his own hand.¹ On 1st February, 1661, Charles II. created General Morgan a baronet. And when the Anglo-Dutch war broke out in 1665, the King appointed Sir Thomas Morgan Governor of Jersey, in which post he displayed the same military science and energy that had distinguished him during his long and eminent career. He is believed to have died in 1679, and was succeeded by his son Sir John Morgan, who became Colonel of the Welsh Fusiliers in 1692.

¹ The account of General Morgan is chiefly taken from Professor Firth's scholarly memoir of the General in the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.* The following Civil War Tracts have also furnished information, viz. "Colonel Morgan's Letter concerning his taking the strong Garrison of Kildrummie from the Highlanders in Scotland; with his Letter and Summons sent to Major Drummond, Major Drummond's Answer thereunto . . . And a great Fight at Dunkill . . . By J. Hill, Secretary to Collonel Morgan, 1654." "The Bloody Field, or the Great Engagement of the English and Scottish Forces beyond Stirling; with the manner how Major Gen. Massey's Lieu. colonel led on the Forlorn Hope against Col. Morgan and charged each other with abundance of Courage and Resolution . . . 1654." "A true Relation of the Routing of Middleton's Army in Scotland, as it was presented to His Highness the Lord Protector in two Letters, one from General Monck, and the other from Col. Morgan, 1654." General Morgan's *Memoirs* for the years 1657 and 1658 are printed in the *Harleian Miscellany* (Vol. III.) but in some parts are considered apocryphal. Morgan's account of the taking of Ypres reads like truth—three half-moons covered with cannon had to be taken by assault, two were carried by the English red-coats "who threw the enemy into the moat and turned the cannon upon the town." The French were repulsed in their attack on the other half-moon. Morgan ordered his officers and men to assist their French allies. The soldiers cried, "Shall we fall on in order, or happy-go-lucky?" Their General said, "In the name of God, go at it happy-go-lucky," and "immediately the red-coats fell on and were on the top of it knocking the enemy down and casting them into the moat;" the counterscarp was speedily captured, and next morning Ypres surrendered.

CHAPTER II

THE EARL OF MIDDLETON
CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE FORCES
1661-1663

PARLIAMENT was opened in state by the Earl of Middleton on 1st January, 1661, and on Friday the 18th "it was agreed that a Troop of Horse be raised for guarding the Lord Commissioner and Parliament, to assist the Parliament in putting their Acts in execution against disobedient persons, which the Commissioner was desired to acquaint his Majesty with." In the *Mercurius Publicus* of 21st-28th March, 1661, is this notice:—"Edinburgh, March 21. On Tuesday next the Troop which is now levying under the command of the Lord Newburgh will make their appearance at Edinburgh consisting of 120 men of good experience and known Loyalty."

Thus was formed the Troop of Life Guards which eventually became the 4th (Scots) Troop of Life Guards and survived till 25th December, 1746, when it was disbanded. One of the first notable ceremonies in which the Life Guards took part was on 14th May, when the scattered limbs of Montrose—The Great Marquis—were honorably interred in St. Giles's Church. "The Militia of the City and Life Guard of Horse attended the Lord Commissioner at that solemnity."¹ The cynicism of fate decreed that Middleton should be the chief mourner at the obsequies of his *quondam* foe, a party of whose soldiers had, in 1645, killed Middleton's old father when the latter was sitting by his own fireside. But no one knew better than Middleton that the commander is not responsible for outrages committed by stray soldiers when out of sight of their officers.

The protracted stay in Scotland of Sir Thomas Morgan, and his soldiers, delayed the levying of the Foot Guards till the summer of 1662. Sir James Turner, in his *Memoirs*, describes the origin of the Regiment:—

"In August, 1662, My Lord Commissioner, the Earl of Middleton, by his Majesty's express command ordered Colonel Urry and myself to raise each of us a Company of Foot. The third the King has ordained for my Lord Clermont;² but his father taking it upon him to be his tutor gave the companie to Major Thomsone. Shortly after, the Duke of Lenox raised a companie for Dumbarton, and the Earl of Mar another for Stirling Castle. All five marched in September to Glasgow."

In addition to the five Companies of Foot Guards, Edinburgh Castle was garrisoned by an Independent Company, and Lord Middleton had his own Troop of Horse which took rank after the King's Life Guards. The

¹ *Mercurius Publicus*, 16th-23rd May, 1661. It is recorded in the *History of Hemingbrough*, that one of the withered arms of the gallant Montrose, which had been exhibited, in 1650, over the gate of Perth, or Stirling, but had probably been stolen, was, *circa* 1748, in the possession of Mr. John Graham, a landowner in Hemingbrough parish. P. 206.

² Son and heir of the Earl of Middleton. Succeeded his father in 1673 as 2nd Earl. One of the Principal Secretaries of State for Scotland 26th September, 1682, and one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session 15th July, 1684. Adhered to James VII. and was outlawed.

Military Establishment for Scotland under Lord Middleton's *régime* is not forthcoming but is thus referred to, among matters of more weighty import, in "Privat Instructions to Sir Robert Moray, which he is desired to represent humbly to the King himself,"¹ as follows: "There stand charged [on the revenue] two troupes of hors and 6 companies of foot: Secondly, we are informed that his Majestie signd ane establishment for those troups much greater than ever Scotland knew . . . It is also informed that the pay of this Establishment will exhaust 32,000 lib stlin by year."

The "instructions" to Sir Robert Moray, Scottish Secretary in London, were framed and written by Lauderdale, but signed by the Earl of Rothes who had been appointed the King's High Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament in June, 1663. The document in question made grave charges against Lord Middleton as a statesman, and culminated in his dismissal from all his high posts. The why and the wherefore of Middleton's disgrace are narrated in the following sketch of this great soldier's checkered career.²

John Middleton, born 1619, was the eldest son of Robert Middleton of Caldham, Kincardineshire. He began his career as a pikeman in Hepburn's Regiment in the service of France. This fact in no way proves that he was, as has been asserted, of mean birth; it was a common thing for young men of good family to enter the ranks of a crack Corps and work upwards. In 1639, Middleton became a Captain in Montrose's Army which made a triumphant entry into Aberdeen, 30th March, 1639. "Upon the morne," writes a contemporary chronicler, "being Saturday, they came in order of battell, well armed both on horse and foot, ilk horseman having five shot at the least, with ane carabine in his hand, two pistolls by his sydes and other two at his saddell toir (*sic*); the pikemen in their ranks with pike and sword; the musketiers in their ranks with musket, musket staffe, bandelier, sword, powder, ball and match; ilk company, both on horse and foot, had their Captains, lieutenants, ensignes, serjeants, and other officers and commanders, all for the most part in buff coats and in goodly order. They had five colours or ensignes: whereof the Earl of Montrose had one, having this motto, '*For Religion, The Covenant, and the Countrie.*' They had trumpeters to ilk company of horsemen, and drummers to ilk company of footmen . . . Here is to be notted, that few or none of this hail army wanted ane blew ribbin hung about his craig, downe under his left arme, which they called *The Covenanters' Ribbin*. But the Lord Gordon, and some others of the Marquess's³ bairnes and familie, had ane ribbin, when he was dwelling in the town, of ane reid flesh cullor, which they wore in their hatts and called it *The Royall Ribbin* as a signe of their love and loyalltie to the King. In despyte and derision thereof, this blew ribbin was worne and called *The Cavalier's Ribbin* be [by] the hail souldiers of the army and would not hear of the royall ribbin; such was their pryde and malice."⁴

¹ *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. I., p. 170. The document in question is dated from "Holyrude hous, last July, 1663."

² The chief authorities for this sketch are:—"Memoir of the Earl of Middleton" in the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*; A. Biscoe's *Lives of the Earls of Middleton*; Burton's *History of Scotland*; A. Cameron's *Fettercairn*; Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland*; *Cromwell's Scotch Campaigns*, by W. S. Douglas; Professor Firth's *Scotland and the Protectorate*; *The Lauderdale Papers*, edited by Osmund Airy; Sir George Mackenzie's *Affairs of Scotland*; John Nicoll's *Diary*; Pepys's *Diary*; *The Spottiswoode Miscellany*, Vol. II.

³ George, 2nd Marquis of Huntly. Beheaded 30th March, 1649.

⁴ John Spalding's *History of the troubles and memorable transactions in Scotland, 1624-5.*

Viscount Aboyne had blockaded the Bridge of Dee to prevent the Covenanting Army entering Aberdeen. A fight took place in which the Royalist Troops were worsted. Sir John Seton of Pitmedden is said to have been slain by Middleton.

“His name was Major Middleton
That manned the bridge of Dee ;
His name was Colonel Henderson
That dung Pitmedden in three.”¹

In 1642, Middleton entered the English Parliamentary Army and was made Major-General after Edgehill. Commanded a large body of cavalry at the second battle of Newbury and by his bravery contributed to the King's defeat. In 1644, when Middleton resigned his commission, in consequence of the “Self-denying Ordinance,” he held the rank of Lieut.-General in Sir William Waller's Army. He then joined the Covenanting forces and was second in command to Sir David Leslie at the battle of Philiphaugh where Montrose was routed. The Estates rewarded Middleton with 25,000 merks and the command of the forces in Scotland. He pursued Montrose, burnt the latter's castle of Kincardine, and carried fire and sword through Aberdeenshire and parts adjacent. When Charles I. ordered Montrose to disband his forces, Middleton negotiated terms with the Great Marquis and is said to have granted better conditions than were approved of by the Assembly. In 1647, Middleton repressed a Royalist rising under the Marquis of Huntly. On 11th May, 1648, he was commissioned Lieut.-General of Horse by the Committee of Estates, in that army composed of “Engagers,” under the Duke of Hamilton, raised to rescue Charles I. from the Cromwellians, “but to keep up the Covenant.” Middleton was wounded at Mauchline Moor, in June, 1648, while dispersing 2,000 extreme Covenanters who resented the Government's “Engagement” policy. He distinguished himself in action at Preston, Lancashire, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. Sent to Newcastle and imprisoned there, but made his escape. After the execution of Charles I., Middleton headed a Royalist rising in the Highlands which was unsuccessful. The General Assembly threatened Middleton with excommunication, “but having pleaded his own cause in person was allowed to sign the ‘declaration and acknowledgment’ presented to those who had taken part in the Engagement.”² In July, 1650, Middleton joined Charles II. in Scotland, but the former, resenting the humiliating conditions imposed upon the young monarch by the Committee of Assembly and the Estates, raised a Royalist force in the north of Scotland known in history as “The Northern Band and Oath of Engagement.” This force was joined by several of the most powerful Scottish nobles with their adherents, but Cromwell's victory at Dunbar over Leslie called for united action against the invader, and the “ostracised Royalists” returned to the Covenanting fold. Charles bowed to his fate and was crowned King on the basis of the Covenants, 1st January, 1651. Middleton was “banned for Maligancy.” He was excommunicated by James Guthrie³ Minister of Stirling, against the advice of influential Covenanters, and did penance in sackcloth in the Church of Dundee, 11th January, 1651.

¹ *Scottish Ballads and Songs*, edited by James Maidment, Vol. I., p. 290.

² *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

³ James Guthrie was beheaded at Edinburgh, 1st June, 1661. His execution has been considered an act of revenge by Middleton.

As Major-General of the Horse, Middleton distinguished himself at the battle of Worcester by driving back a wing of Cromwell's Army and was wounded. He was taken prisoner and sent to the Tower. Cromwell destined him for execution; but Middleton escaped from the Tower, in his wife's clothes, and joined Charles II. at Paris in the autumn of 1652. The exiled monarch appointed Middleton Commander-in-Chief of the Royalist forces to be raised in Scotland. He left Paris in January, 1653, and took with him a number of blank Commissions signed by King Charles which he (Middleton) was authorised to fill in with the names of officers who joined the Royal Standard. One of these exceeding rare documents, on vellum, is still in existence.¹ Before proceeding to Scotland, Middleton went to The Hague to try and raise money from the States of Holland for his master's cause. It was not till January, 1654, that Middleton left Holland for Scotland with sixty Scots officers, ammunition, and a small supply of ready money. On his arrival, Middleton found a goodly Royalist force in arms under the Earl of Glencairn whom Middleton appointed his second in command. The combined forces fought with Monk's Troops on several occasions. But on 19th July, Middleton was defeated at Loch Garry by Colonel Morgan with the loss of his "white charger, gold, papers, and all his baggage." Middleton endured many hardships in the fastnesses of the Highlands, and in the Western Islands, before making peace overtures to General Monk in January, 1655. Monk's conditions were so hard that Middleton would not accept them for himself, and in April, 1655, succeeded in escaping to Emden on board a friendly ship. He joined Charles II. at Cologne. In 1656, and 1657, Middleton was employed by the exiled monarch on a mission to the town of Dantzic where he was to try and raise troops, arms, and the sinews of war. In this difficult task he had the co-operation of Major James Turner and other Scots officers some of whom had been in the service of Poland. We are told that "Middleton was well received at Dantzic and raised a few men, but the want of money reduced him to great straits, and he was obliged to disband them again."²

At the Restoration Middleton returned to England on the same ship with Charles II. On 1st October, 1660, the King created this faithful soldier Viscount Clermont and Fettercairn, and Earl of Middleton by Letters Patent. The same month, Middleton was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle and a few weeks later Captain-General of the Forces in Scotland, also Lord High Commissioner to the Parliament. A contemporary Scottish diarist thus refers to Middleton's rise to power:—

"And heir is to be observit the singular respectis that the Kingis Majestie had to this Erle of Middletou for his service done to the King in his troubles in raising him from a sodjer and maid him a Major [General], thairefter maid him a Lord called Fettercairne, thairefter ane Erle and now preferrit him to be his Commissioner in Parliament, quhair he wes honored of all his Majesteis subjectis for the tyme to his down cuming and attending the Parliament there wes great provision and allowance of money and apparell, horses, kotchis, and other furnitour allotted. Besides he had allowit to him for his table *per diem* nine hundred merk Scottis."³

¹ A fac-simile of this Commission is given as an illustration. The original is in the Editor's possession.

² *Scotland and the Protectorate*, p. 342 note.

³ John Nicoll's *Diary*, 1650-1667, p. 311.

Charles

CHARLES I. By the grace of God, King of Great Brittain, France, and Ireland, Defender
of the Faith, &c. To our trusty and wellbelov'd Captaine,
whom these presents shall come, greeting. KNOW ye that we reposing trust and confidence in the courage
conduct, and good affection of you the said Captaine,

And to all others

whom these presents shall come, greeting. KNOW ye that we reposing trust and confidence in the courage
conduct, and good affection of you the said Captaine,

Whom these presents nominate, &c.

Whom these presents nominate, &c.

in the Regiment under the command of Colonnell

Whom these presents nominate, &c. in the Regiment under the command of Colonnell

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In the autumn of 1662, Middleton made a "progress" to the West of Scotland accompanied by the Scottish forces.¹ His popularity was gone. In the exercise of his high office as Lord Commissioner, Middleton had, with the aid of his faction, engineered through Parliament the Acts of Indemnity, Billeting, and Fining. The Duke of Lennox, the Earl of Dumfries, and Lord Tarbut were sent to the King with these Acts. Charles is said to "have thrown the Act of Billeting into his Cabinet declaring he could not follow their advice but at the same time would not betray their secret."² The Act in question was "a clause to the Indemnity Act by which twelve persons, to be selected by Ballot, should be excepted from public service."³ Middleton had devised this plan for shelving some of his political rivals "and by unsparing corruption had succeeded in placing Lauderdale, Sir Robert Moray, and Lord Crawford among the twelve."⁴ Lauderdale was too astute for Middleton. The former explained the purport of the Act to the King and said, "What if they billet me, sir?" Charles answered that the billeters could not meddle with his servants. But Lauderdale told the King that he was actually billeted, and the Act was passed by the Commissioner without consulting his Majesty.⁵ This was the real cause of Middleton's disgrace and not, as has been supposed, his arbitrary measures for re-introducing Episcopacy into Scotland—particularly the Act passed by him and the Privy Council at Glasgow, 1st October, 1662, "by which the clergy who refused to conform to episcopacy were deprived of their benefices."⁶ This meeting of Council was named by the Glasgow citizens "The Drunken Parliament" and is thus referred to by Sir Walter Scott:—

"When the Scottish Parliament met the Members were, in many instances, under the influence of wine, and they were more than ever obliged to adjourn because the Royal Commissioner (Middleton) was too intoxicated to behave properly in the Chair."⁷

The Sequel to the Act passed by the Drunken Parliament will be told in a subsequent chapter.

Middleton resigned his Commission as Captain-General⁸ 5th January, 1664, and went to reside at Guildford with his friend Thomas Dalmahoy who had married the widow of William, Duke of Hamilton. Middleton was too good a soldier to be kept long unemployed. On 30th June, 1666, he was appointed Lieut.-General of all the Militia Forces in Kent and was given a Troop of Horse in 1667. The following May, Middleton was made Governor of Tangier and Colonel of the Tangier Regiment. He died at Tangier in 1673, the result of a fall downstairs.

¹ "Edinburgh Agt. 4, 1662. The Lord Commissioner is gone hence towards Glasgow attended with three Companies of Foot, his Guard of Horse and the Earl of Newburgh's Troupe." *Mercurius Publicus*, 9th-15th October, 1662.

² *The Cromarty Book*, Vol. I., p. lxxxviii.

³ "Memoir of Lord Middleton" in *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *The Cromarty Book*, as before. On 9th September, 1663, an Act was passed by the Scottish Parliament rescinding two Acts passed the second session of the Parliament; the one for excepting persons from public trust and the other for voting the same by billets. Thomson's *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. VII., p. 471.

⁶ Burton's *History of Scotland*.

⁷ *Tales of a Grandfather*.

⁸ See copy of Middleton's letter to Charles II. resigning his military posts, in the Appendix.

Intemperance, during the latter period of his life, ruined Middleton's career and occasioned his end. He was patriotic and brave. His soldiers loved him as a commander and his officers had perfect trust in his generalship. Captain Peter Mews, who served under Middleton in Scotland, thus refers to his General in a letter dated 4th June, 1654:—"I do not think ever any man tooke up a game at so great disadvantage, yet he hath hitherto managed it so well, that I do not doubt the success."¹ This was not the verdict of an ordinary soldier but of one who had a talent for war, not only as a young man, but in his old age, when he occupied an Episcopal throne.² Lord Clarendon who was no mean judge of soldiers in general and commanders in particular says of Middleton:—"He was a man of great honour and courage and much the best officer the Scots had." Pepys records seeing Middleton at Rochester, with other officers, in 1666:—"By and by came my Lord Middleton well mounted. He seems a fine soldier and so everybody says he is." Baillie, the Scottish chronicler, speaks in great praise of Middleton soon after the latter's return to Scotland as High Commissioner. And Sir George Mackenzie shrewdly observes in his remarks on Middleton as a statesman, that this nobleman's "greatest weakness was that he preferred such to offices of trust as were unfit to serve him in them, regarding therein rather their interest than his own."

Sir Hugh Cholmley,³ who was Surveyor-General for the construction of the famous "Mole" at Tangier when Middleton was Governor, has left a very appreciative account of the good work done by the latter during his term of Government:—

"My Lord Middleton found Tangier very uneasy, because of the heats and disputes that were daily happening; but being great in his quality, and accustomed to command, tempered his power with so equal a hand, that in a little time there was a public harmony and peace. The markets were not only left free, but with all encouragement to the traders. The castle which was almost falling his Excellency repaired so as, at an easy charge, to make it a house convenient and honourable for the character he had of Governor and General . . . He repaired York Castle, which was exceedingly ruinous, though in itself the chief magazine for powder and all stores of war, and caused the quay to be made at the water-side, for the convenient unloading of vessels and which gives an intercourse between the City and the Mole."⁴

¹ *Scotland and the Protectorate*, p. 123.

² In 1685, Peter Mews, then Bishop of Winchester, offered his coach horses and traces for bringing the Royalist guns into position at Sedgemoor; and what is more, he assisted the commander of the King's Artillery in looking after the gunners, and directed their fire. In this service Bishop Mews was wounded in his face. At Farnham Castle is to be seen a portrait of Bishop Mews in his robes and wearing the badge of the Garter, as Prelate of the Order, with a black patch over one cheek.

³ This Yorkshire baronet visited Edinburgh in August, 1672, and was entertained at Holyrood by Lauderdale then High Commissioner. In October following, Cholmley entertained the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale at Whitby, also the Earls of Athol and Kinghorn. *Memoirs of Sir Hugh Cholmley*, pp. 234-5.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Part II., p. 78.

CHAPTER III

THE EARL OF ROTHES
CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE FORCES

1664-1667

JOHN LESLIE, 7th Earl of Rothes, succeeded Lord Middleton as Captain-General of the Forces. The Governorship of Edinburgh Castle, which had been temporarily bestowed on Alexander, Earl of Kellie, when Middleton left Scotland in 1663, was conferred on the Earl of Lauderdale by Commission under the Great Seal dated 8th June, 1664. Rothes had been appointed Lord High Commissioner to the Parliament, 29th May, 1663, and Captain-General early in 1664. Reference has already been made to Lord Middleton's own Troop of Horse, raised in 1661, which took rank after the King's Life Guards. Middleton's Troop was disbanded at Stirling, 8th October, 1663, by the Earls of Linlithgow and Aboyne.¹ A fortnight later, two squadrons of the Life Guards and some Foot were sent to quarter "in the parts most suspected in the West country."² In 1664 Rothes, in virtue of his high offices, was allowed to raise a Troop of 80 Horse. The original "Establishment" for this Troop is preserved among the family papers of the present Earl of Rothes,³ and has been printed.⁴ This Troop was designated "Troop of Life Guards under his Majesty's High Commissioner the Earl of Rothes." It is interesting to know that when this same Troop was disbanded, in 1676, the Royal Company of Archers of Scotland was instituted.

The Earl of Rothes, who was born in 1630, was not what military men of the period termed "a man of service," *id est* an officer who had seen much war service. It is true that when Charles II. landed in Scotland, in 1650, Rothes was appointed in December of that year Colonel of the Fife Regiment of Horse,⁵ and that he commanded this corps at the battle of Worcester. But he was too young to have learnt much from this short period of soldiering, and being taken prisoner at Worcester he was sent to the Tower. Rothes was a state prisoner till the spring of 1660, when he was finally released; but for several successive years he was allowed, on giving heavy security, to repair to Scotland for several months at a time to look after his own affairs there.⁶ Rothes joined Charles II. at Breda, a few weeks before the Restoration became an accomplished fact, and

¹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*

² *The Newes*, 29th October, 1663.

³ The Editor is informed by the Earl of Rothes that he has no other documents relating to the Troop of Guards.

⁴ *Hist. MSS. Comn.*, 4th Report, p. 505.

⁵ *Balfour's Annals*.

⁶ "Memoir" in the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

accompanied the King to England. The King and Rothes were about the same age, and the former found the latter a pleasant boon companion. Notwithstanding the fact that Rothes's father (the 6th Earl) had been a hot Covenanter, the 7th Earl was a strong Episcopalian. On the formation of the new Ministry, in Scotland, Rothes was appointed President of the Council.¹ In 1662, he was sent to London "to press for the immediate establishment of episcopacy."² We must now refer back to the Act passed at Glasgow, 1st October, 1662, "by which the clergy who refused to conform to episcopacy were deprived of their benefices." Middleton and the King were at one in their religious views, and the former, at a meeting of the Privy Council in London, expressed to His Majesty, then present, "a decided opinion that the Scottish nation, with the recovery of royalty, would accept Episcopacy as its natural accompaniment."³ In this conclusion Middleton was egregiously mistaken. It is stated that 350 Presbyterian ministers abandoned their benefices.⁴ This may seem a small number for the whole of Scotland; but as these outed ministers were followed by a portion of their respective congregations, who naturally resented the change of pastors, the disaffection was more widespread than the framers of the Glasgow Act had foreseen. To make matters worse, an Act was now passed "compelling people to attend their parish churches."⁵ Fines were imposed, according to rank, on absentees from public worship.⁶ "The Mile Act" required that "no recusant minister should reside within twenty miles of his old parish, six miles of Edinburgh or any cathedral town, or three miles of any royal burgh."⁷ These ill-advised Acts paved the way for sedition and rebellion, particularly in the West of Scotland, where the outed ministers and their followers mostly congregated.

In the summer of 1665 we find Lord Rothes writing to Lauderdale on the "disarming the West." This was ostensibly for getting a supply of arms, war having broken out between England and Holland. But as Rothes was against calling in arms over the kingdom⁸ it was obvious enough why the western shires were selected for disarmament. In November of this year, Rothes made a "progress" to the West, the two Troops of Life Guards and some infantry attending him. He wrote to Lauderdale on 24th November, and gave him a somewhat sanguine view of the disaffection in the West.⁹

"As to the dispositions of the pipill in the countrie I dear not say thay ar weall in claynd, bot most acnoulidg I think thay ar uors then I did imagin, had thay anie operteunatio, I dear not answer but I judg it mor then probabell thay wold underteack [it] tho it wear desperatt anuff, bot as thay ar I du ashour you I have not the least aprehension of anie funder trubell from them then ther ciping [keeping] conventickiels, and prayfit [private] mitings . . . the treuth is, the cause of most of this trubell wie [wee] reseffe [receive] in this caynd [kind] is occasioned by sum outied ministers against whom both counsill [Council] and

¹ "Memoir" in the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

² Bishop Burnet's *History of his own Time.*

³ Biscoe's *Lives of the Earls of Middleton*, p. 114.

⁴ Burton's *Scotland.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. I., p. 222.

⁹ See *Lauderdale Papers*, edited by Osmund Airy, Vol. I., pp. 233-4. Rothes's orthography is terrible, and even his printed letters need a translation sometimes.



VISCOUNT DUNDEE



JOHN LESLIE, EARL OF ROTHES,
created DUKE OF ROTHES

(See *Memoir*, pp. 11-16)

commission¹ has proved aganst, and thay have put themselfs in disgays [disguise] so as when thay preathe thay ar in greay clos² and long pediuiicks, and it is alegied sum of them preathies in masekes, and thes roges stirs up the uimin so as thay ar wors than deivils, yay I dear say if it wear not for the uimin uie should have litill trubell with conventickils or such caynd of stuff . . . Nou to prevent all thes trubell I have dispersed partis throu the cuntrie on[e] of hors I have sent . . . to quartir in the toun of Macklien [Mauchline], and in the neu mills which is nir to it; an other partie bot of ffut [foot] I have sent to ouruien [?] ther being no akomodasion for hors in that pleas, and on[e] I am to send to Galaway bothe of horse and fut which I will meack als considerabell as I can, bot I delay it till I speak with the bishoup."

Writing to Lauderdale on 20th March, 1666, on the subject of conventicles in the western shires, Rothes reports :

"I have now so seperated parties up and doune through thos shyers that it will be hard for them to sture and not be catched, and I have heir sent you the doubill of the instructions which I have given to the officers commandeinge the parties."³

Major Sir James Turner of the Foot Guards, had been appointed by Rothes to the command of the Troops in the West. There is no evidence that Turner exceeded the "instructions" he received from Rothes.⁴ But certain it is that his plan of quartering his soldiers on obstinate Covenanters, and extorting fines from them for nonconformity, hastened the outbreak of the insurrection in November, 1666, and nearly cost Turner his life when taken prisoner at Dumfries by a party of rebels.

In view of the continuation of the Anglo-Dutch War and increasing disaffection in the West of Scotland, the Government found it necessary to increase the Standing Forces in the summer of 1666. Six Troops of Horse and ten Companies of Foot were ordered to be raised. The former were to compose a Regiment under Lieut.-General Wm. Drummond, and the latter were to form a Regiment under General Thomas Dalzell. These two distinguished officers had been recalled from the Russian Service by Charles II. soon after the outbreak of the war with Holland. Dalzell was now appointed Lieut.-General of the Scottish Forces, and Drummond was given the command of Major-General. Rothes as High Commissioner retained his post of Captain-General till September, 1667, but the sole command of the forces in the field was given to Dalzell, of whom more hereafter. In addition to the new levies, three Companies from Lord George Douglas's Scots Regiment (which had been recalled from France by Charles II. and placed on the English Establishment), were transferred to the Scots Foot Guards, and a Company was raised to garrison the Forts in Shetland⁵ under command of Colonel Ludovic Leslie.

¹ "The restoration of the Court of High Commission—that institution abhorred and dreaded both in England and Scotland—intended to attack the Covenanters." Burton's *Scotland*.

² "At this period," writes the biographer of the Grahams, "the dress of the clergy was anything but uniform; they dressed as was convenient, some wearing a green cloak, some a blue with a broadsword by their side, and some in grey." *The Grahams of Inchbrakie*, by Frances Graham. p. 169.

³ *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. I., p. 235.

⁴ Sir Robert Moray in a Letter to Lauderdale of 7th November, 1667, thus refers to the Commission given to Turner:—"It is in general termes; one article being to exact the 20 shillings for being absent from Church, and to take such information as he thought fit when ministers did not give it." *Ibid.*, Vol. II., p. 83.

⁵ "These forts were built against the Dutch" (*Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. I., p. 216 note). Before the Pentland business Rothes suggested to Lauderdale that some of the conventicle holders should be sent to Shetland to build forts.

The six Troops authorised for General Drummond's Regiment were raised in August, 1666. These appear to have been Drummond's own Troop, Dalyell's Troop, Duke Hamilton's Troop, and the three Troops commanded respectively by Charles Maitland of Halton and the Earls of Airlie and Atholl. Between January and May, 1667, six additional Troops were raised.¹ Muster Rolls of eleven Troops, at their disbandment in September, 1667, are given in the body of this work. Only a few of the officers who composed Dalyell's Foot Regiment are known, as there are no lists in existence of the Companies therein with the exception of Sir Wm. Bannatyne's² Company, taken when about to be disbanded, in September, 1667.

Passing over for the present the engagement between the Royalist and Covenanting forces at Rullion Green, we find Rothes (who had returned post-haste to Scotland from London) leaving Edinburgh for Glasgow and the West³ on 7th December, 1666, to take measures with General Dalyell, and the Council of War,⁴ for crushing out the smouldering embers of rebellion. At Glasgow, Rothes received a letter and instructions from Charles II., and the former, writing to Lauderdale, promises a strict obedience to his Majesty's orders.⁵ There is ample evidence from Rothes's letters despatched from Glasgow and Ayr, in December, 1666, that he showed no mercy to the prisoners taken after the late engagement. Some of the severities attributed to Dalyell in Ayrshire by local historians⁶ were really instituted by Rothes himself. "I haïpe severatie agaynst them," wrote Rothes to Lauderdale from Ayr, "and carfull uathing over them uill prevent all dangier which I am shur I shall go about uith all the phaculties of my soull."⁷

From the end of April to the beginning of July, 1667, the Scots Forces were encamped on the north and south of the Firth of Forth in view of attempted Dutch descents. General Dalyell had the supreme command of the Troops till the latter end of June, when a fresh scare, off the East Coast, so alarmed the citizens of Edinburgh and Leith, that Rothes left his important duties in the capital, and joined the Troops encamped at Cockenzie as their commander. Under date of 2nd July, 1667, the post-master at Edinburgh sent the following news to Lord Arlington's secretary:—

"Sir Jeremy Smith and the privateers have taken many more prizes. The trained bands rendez voused at Edinburgh, and the magistrates were especially careful to see them well armed, and ordered all to be ready on the first beat of the drum. There were two well appointed companies of 1,000 each called merchant and trades' youths besides 20 companies. Leith is being fortified by

¹ Under date of 2nd April, 1667, General Drummond informs Lauderdale that "The fyve new levied troops ar to be mustered and receid in pay at Kirkliston upon the 15 instant." *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. I., p. 280.

² For reasons best known to himself this officer always spelt his name *Ballantyne*, and is so noted in contemporary letters. See copy of a letter from this officer to Lauderdale in Part II., p. 80.

³ "Edinburgh, Dec. 8. Yesterday in the morning the Lord Commissioner according to his intentions went for Glasgow, the forces having marched two or three days before, for their better disposal into quarters." *London Gazette*, 1666.

⁴ According to Wodrow, Hamilton, Rothes, and Linlithgow were on Dalyell's Council of War. Vol. I. (edit. 1829), p. 81.

⁵ *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. I., p. 256.

⁶ Notably Archibald McKay, author of *History of Kilmarnock*.

⁷ *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. I., p. 265.

planting guns. The Lord General with 2,000 foot and 500 horse lies on the watch at Cockency, between Dunbar and Leith, and the Earl of Linlithgow with like number the other side of the Forth."¹

On the 10th July, 1667, Peace was signed between England and Holland.

In June, 1667, Rothes was appointed Lord Chancellor for life. This step was preliminary to his being deprived of all his other offices. The Scots Forces raised in the summer of 1666, were ordered to be disbanded in September. The Captain-Generalship was to be abolished. Dalryell and Drummond were to be relieved of their commands, there being no further occasion for their services. The Scots Army was to be reduced to its former strength; while 20,000 Militia were to be raised as soon as practicable.

On 24th September, 1667, Rothes received the Royal commands to lay down his Commission.² Before the close of the year he repaired to London to give an account to his Majesty of affairs in Scotland. If Rothes had any lurking hope that the King would reinstate him in the civil and military offices, of which he had been deprived, he was quickly deceived. Under date of 7th March, 1668, Sir James Turner records the arrival in Edinburgh of the Earl of Rothes, who said "he had been deprived of his Commission as Captain-General." Rothes retained the command of his Troop of Guards till February, 1676, when it was disbanded by the King's order.

On 29th May, 1680, through the instrumentality of the Duke of York, he was created Duke of Rothes. Dying without male issue in July, 1686, his dukedom became extinct, but the earldom of Rothes descended to his elder daughter Lady Margaret Leslie, who became Countess of Rothes in her own right.

The Duke of Rothes never had the advantages of education when young. His talents were of no mean order, and had they been properly cultivated he might have left the name of a great statesman behind him. Like Middleton he was too fond of his bottle, but, if all accounts be true, he had "an extraordinary power of withstanding the effects of liquor." Sir Robert Moray has left it on record that "Earl Rothes told me hee lyked sogeris above all other wayes of living. That he would be well pleased to have none other employment but the command of a Troop of Horse or so and that he had rather have £500 a year as a soger than £2,000 any other way."³ Dying in office, as Lord Chancellor, Rothes was buried with great pomp.

"His Grace died in July at his lodgings at Holyrood and the body followed by a train of coaches, was taken up to St. Giles' Church; on the 23rd August, the great ceremonial took place when the remains were removed to the Abbey Church at Holyrood, the procession including the Nobility, Officers of State, Lords of Session, Gentlemen and Barons, the Clergy, Provost and Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, and others too numerous to specify; the Guards, the Earl of Mar's Regiment, and other Troops, and the whole heraldic establishment of Scotland, six Heralds, six

¹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1667.

² Rothes to Lauderdale, 24th September, 1667. Has received the order to lay down his commission . . . Requests Lauderdale to express to the King his "passionat desayr to ciss his hands." *Ibid.*, Vol. II., p. 71.

³ *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. II., p. 19.

Pursuivants, and the Lyon King of Arms in person, in his coat bearing Defunct's coat of arms, with the assistance of Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenston and Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, Baronets.

"One little hitch occurred, namely a quarrel for precedence between the surgeons and apothecaries which caused the withdrawal of the former, the decision being against them.

"A line of soldiers on each side kept off the crowd.

"The body was next day taken to Leith, the hearse followed by a train of coaches, and across to the church of Burntisland. Its next and final stage was to the family burial place at Leslie, attended to the last by a procession."¹

¹ *The Genealogist*, Vol. I., p. 140.



GENERAL THOMAS DALRYMPLE

(See Memoir, pp. 17-28)

CHAPTER IV

LIEUT-GENERAL THOMAS DALYELL COMMANDING THE
FORCES EMPLOYED AGAINST THE COVENANTERS

1666-1667

To any student of Scottish history it must be patent that the Covenanters' Rising in November, 1666, had nothing in it of a national character. Compare it with the popular movement in 1638 when the great majority of Scotland's inhabitants signed the National Covenant, which was the precursor of The Solemn League and Covenant of 1643. In 1639, an Army of 26,000 men, under General Alexander Leslie, took the field to uphold the form of religion which Scotland had adopted in opposition to the English liturgy that had been violently thrust upon the Scots by Charles I. This Army, which marched to Dunse Law, near Berwick, has its parallel in English history viz. "The Pilgrimage of Grace" consisting of an Army of 40,000 determined men (among whom were many Scots veterans)¹ who had risen, in the North of England, in defence of the old Faith against which Henry VIII. and the Reformers had dealt sledge-hammer blows. The Army of 1537 and that of 1639, carried banners with mottoes upholding their respective religious tenets which were of an entirely different character. But each Army was alike in being induced to disperse by the futile promises of Henry VIII. and Charles I. Here the simile ceases, for whereas the Pilgrimage of Grace came to a sudden end, the Covenanting Army reassembled, in 1640, stronger than ever. What this Army accomplished in England is too well known to recapitulate.

From 1643 to 1651 Scotland was under the curse of ecclesiastical rule. In order to escape the thralldom of Episcopacy the Scottish nation, almost unanimously, declared for the most extreme form of Presbyterianism. The Church fabric which had been erected with infinite pains by James VI. and Charles I. came toppling down. Bishops were sent packing. Let us see what the Scots gained when they achieved the longed-for change of Church government. "Every parish had a tyrant," wrote Drummond of Balhaldy, "who made the greatest Lord in his district stoop to his authority. The kirk was the place where he kept his court; the pulpit his throne or tribunal from whence he issued out his terrible decrees; and twelve or fourteen . . . enthusiasts, under the title of Elders, composed his council. If any, of what quality so ever, had the assurance to disobey his orders, the dreadful sentence of excommunication was immediately thundered out against him, his goods and chattels confiscated and seized, and he himself being looked upon as actually in the possession of the devil, and irretrievably doomed to eternal perdition, all that convened with him were in no better esteem."²

¹ See chapter on "The Pilgrimage of Grace and its Sequel" in *The Noble House of Howard*, Vol. I., pp. 195-226.

² *Memoirs of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel*, printed for the Abbotsford Club, 1842, pp. 87-88.

Besides assuming the Church power of Pre-Reformation days, the Covenanting ministers forestalled the doctrine of infallibility and conducted themselves as men who could do no wrong. Royalists who were termed "Malignants" were not only excommunicated when in Scotland, but forbidden to return, if out of the Kingdom, by the all-powerful General Assembly. We have already seen how Middleton was excommunicated and obliged to do penance in sackcloth. And there were officers of high rank and birth in the Scots Army of 1666 who had been banned and outlawed during the Covenanting reign of terror. Viscount Kingston, who was present at Rullion Green, had been excommunicated, in 1643, by Mr. Robert Balcanqual (who was deposed from the ministry, in 1650, for being "accessorie to the divisive supplies") in Tranent Church, along with his wife, his mother-in-law, and his sister-in-law, because they would not "subscryve the Scots rebellious covenant."¹ On 18th May, 1650, an Act "excluding divers persons from entering within the Kingdome from beyond seas, with his Majestie, until they give satisfacione to the Church and Stait." (*sic*), was passed by the Scottish Parliament.² The names of "Thomas Dalzell of Binns" and "Sir George Monro" stand out in bold relief in the aforesaid Exclusion Act.³

We must now trace the military career of General Thomas Dalzell who, at the age of sixty-seven, had been selected by his Sovereign to command the Scots Forces in the summer of 1666.

This distinguished officer was son of Thomas Dalzell of Binns, Linlithgowshire. He served as a Captain in the Earl of Morton's Regiment at the siege of Rochelle in 1628.⁴ For the next eleven years we have no trace of him. In 1640, Dalzell was serving under Major Robert Monro at Aberdeen. The Irish Rebellion broke out in 1641 and Dalzell accompanied Monro to Ireland, in 1642, where the former was subsequently given the command of 2,500 Scots with the rank of Colonel.⁵ The chief stronghold of the Scottish contingent in Ulster was at Carrickfergus and this town was Dalzell's head-quarters from 1643-1648. But it is highly probable that he served under General Robert Monro in the field against Owen Roe O'Neil and at the battle of Benburb, 5th June, 1646, when the Scots were defeated by the Irish forces.

A letter from Dalzell to Sir John Stirling of Keir is still extant⁶ and is interesting as it records the state of the Scots Army and the punishment inflicted on some home-sick soldiers, at Carrickfergus, who attempted an escape to Scotland in an open boat:—

"Carrickfergus,
"February, 1643.

"HONORABLE SIR.

"YOUERS of the 23 of Januar I reseuit confessing that I am not able to requyt the smalist of youer innumerable fauoris, not forgetting youer fauorable sensor (*sic*) you haue on the resons aledit be me, for not cuming to Scotland this winter,

¹ *Tranent and its Surroundings*, p. 65.

² Balfour's *Annals*, Vol. IV., p. 14.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 42.

⁴ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1628.

⁵ The copy of the King's Warrant dated "8 Feb. 1642" authorising the Scots Privy Council to appoint a Scottish officer Colonel over 2,500 men for the Irish Service, is among the Dalzell Papers (*Hist. MSS. Comn.*, Report IX., Pt. II., p. 236) but it does not appear when Dalzell received the appointment.

⁶ MSS. of Sir John Maxwell Stirling Maxwell. See *Hist. MSS. Comn.*, Report X., Appx. I., p. 78.

Facsimile of the

Order in the
Council of State's

Entry Book
for apprehending

General Dalvell
after his

Escape from the

Tower

(See p. 22)

Wth R^{ts} M^{rs} G^{ov} Dalvell an Enemy --
to his Conon: weath hath lately made his escape --
out of y^e Tower of London he being a Scottish --
man agood betwene 50 and 60 yeares fownd what --
tall his hairs blacke and grey and a Wart upon --
one of his Cheekes. These are therefore to will --
and req^d. you strictly to examine all Borfours --
who shall looke to passe y^e Port or any Mount --
theroof into Barre beyond y^e Seas that noo --
such Borfoud may passe upon any passage --
whatsoever who may be liab^l to be y^e Jais Dalvell --
or if you shall discover y^e said Dalvell go on to apprehend
and send him up in safe Custodie to his Comdell
As which he Given &c 1 June 1652

To the officers of the Port of...

aledging I can ouer cum deficoltayis vhair I heve a mynd [to] try; onlay I maist ingeniusle confes that if their be not a griter cair had of this arme in tymis to cum nor hes bein hitherto, nather tempist nor ane thing elis vil lock us ane loinger in ignorens and nessessate. For this laist night six of the Lord Generalis soiers did steil a boit from the pier, and resolutit to expoïs thamseluis to the mersay of the sies (who ver after aprehendit in regaird non of them could roue) who in this poister intendit for Scotland and ar nou sum of them to be hengit.

"Thair is laitle sum prouision of meil cum in, so that the General Major intends shortlay to the fieldis, and as the euent promis I sal aquent you; but be all apirans ve are not able to staye out aboue eight dayeis, in regaird ve vaint horsis for carieng our prouision. So loith to truble you, I rest, your moist oblidgit Seruant

"T. DALYELL."

In March, 1643, four "Kirk ministers" arrived from Scotland "to press and tender the Covenant." "On the 4th April," writes the historian of Carrickfergus, "these ministers held a meeting at Carrickfergus, in the church of St. Nicholas, at which meeting the Covenant was taken by General Munroe, and all his officers, *save Major Dalzael*, and on the two following days by his soldiers and many of the inhabitants. These ministers preached up the Covenant to be as necessary to salvation as the sacrament, hence it was taken with much zeal as if it was the only means of preserving both their souls and bodies. On these events being known at Dublin, on the 15th, the Government issued an order against taking the Covenant, a copy of which was sent to the mayor of this town, and to all colonels of the army, ordering them no longer to delay publishing their proclamation to that effect."¹ The adoption by the Scottish forces in Ulster of the Covenant caused great disquiet among the Supreme Council at Dublin who wrote to the Marquis of Ormonde to this effect:—

" . . . Wee are informed very many within your quarters . . . have of late, by the incitement of fower ministers sent out of Scotland, taken an oath or covenant full of treason and sedicion which is destructive to his Majestie's royall authority and the freedome and libertie of his Majestie's good subjects in this Kingdome."²

The next notice we have of Dalyell is contained in a letter signed by him and other leading Scots officers addressed: "To his Excellency the Lord Marquess of Ormonde," and dated "Carrickfergus 10 November, 1646."³ ". . . For we consider ourselves to be so weakened by our sending of men into Scotland, and our loss received in the fields, as without the conjunction of the British in those parts we cannot be assured of our maintenance here . . . and therefore we think it necessary that your excellencie would (in case they, the Scots, were sent) give them Drogheda for their garrison to be commanded by our officer who shall receive your excellencie's orders only.

"Signed Geo. Monroe, Jo. Hamilton, G. Gordon, William Cunningham, Geo. Barclay, John Maxwell, T. Dalyell, Robert Kenedie, Da. Monroe, Da. Fergusson, Samuel Hamilton, —McClellome."⁴

¹ *History and Antiquities of Carrickfergus*, by Samuel McSkimin, 2nd Edition, Belfast, 1823, pp. 51-52.

² *History of Confederation and War in Ireland, 1641-1649*, Vol. III., p. 179

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. VI., p. 34.

⁴ A certain Captain Sir Robert Maclellan commanded a Troop of Horse, in Ulster, in 1646. He may have been illegitimate son of Sir Robert Maclellan created Baron Kirkcubright in 1633. This nobleman's ancestor is said to have presented Mons Meg to James II., to help him to batter down Thrieve Castle in 1545; and the family used as a crest a mortar piece with the motto "superba frango."

Irish jealousy in high quarters put an effectual stop to the plan promulgated by the Scots officers that their Troops should garrison Drogheda, which was considered the strongest place in Ireland. Knowing the story of the "Drogheda Massacre," when the town was taken by Cromwell in September, 1649, it was fortunate that the request made by the Scots officers was refused. There is such a thing as the curse of a granted prayer.

What the Scots officers had foreseen, in 1646, came to pass in less than two years. Carrickfergus was taken by Colonel George Monk at day-break on 13th September, 1648; but Dalyell was not there having accompanied Colonel George Monro, in the summer of 1648, to Scotland to take part in Duke Hamilton's Expedition into England. The next summer, Dalyell served under George Monro (who was knighted by Ormonde in 1649) and Viscount Montgomery of the Ards at the capture of Carrickfergus 4th July, 1649. On the 29th June, prior to the surrender, we find the Presbytery of Carrickfergus thus addressing Lord Montgomery: ¹—"We must be faithful in warning your Lordship, though the Lord knows what heaviness it is to us that the Lord will reward you if you repent not for such a betraying of the faithful servants of God, who could have plucked out their eyes for you, and *the Lord will visit your family with sudden ruin and irreparable desolation* for that you have been so great an instrument to destroy the work of God here." ²

Dalyell was appointed Governor of Carrickfergus and, on the 1st August following, Sir George Monro, Governor of Coleraine and Major-General of the Scots forces in Ulster, signed the following Commission:—

"Colerain. 1st August 1649. These are giving full power and authority unto Collonell Thomas Dayell to lett and dispose of the whole customes henceforth growing due out of the severall ports and creekes of Carrickfergus, &c., Hee the said Collonell Thomas Dayell makinge a perfect accompt unto me of the whole proffitt of the said Customes whensoever he shal bee thereunto by me called or required." ³ "Sir George Munro."

Cromwell's victories in Ireland encouraged the Parliamentarians in that country to besiege Carrickfergus the end of October, 1649. Dalyell made a stubborn defence with his small garrison. He sent word to Ormonde that he could only hold out for six weeks if not relieved. We find the Irish commander Owen O'Neil (who was a zealous Royalist) writing to Lord Ormonde on 26th October, 1649, as follows:—"My Lord, the gaineing of the Castle of Carrickfergus would highly conduce to the advantage of the Enemy, and redownde to the irrecoverable losse of the Province, therefore I represent to y^{or} Ex^{ciēs} iuditious consideration that a place of such consequence ought to be relieved, if it possibly may be done." ⁴ The exigencies of circumstances prevented Carrickfergus being relieved. On 4th November, Cromwell wrote to Speaker Lenthal:—

"From Sir C. Coote I had a letter that he in conjunction with Colonel

¹ Hugh Montgomery, 3rd Viscount, was born about 1623. His mother was Lady Jean Alexander, eldest daughter of William Earl of Stirling (which lady married secondly General Robert Monro). As a child, Lord Montgomery had, as a result of a fall, an abscess in his left side and when this disappeared it left a large cavity through which the working of the heart was plainly visible. Charles I. heard of this phenomenon and sent for Montgomery to Oxford that he might see it. Lord Montgomery was a distinguished Royalist leader in Ireland, and at the Restoration was created Earl of Mount Alexander.

² *Complaints of the Beauti-feu, scorched in his own kindlings.*

³ *Hist. MSS. Comn., Report IX., Pt. II., p. 236.*

⁴ *Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland, Vol. II., p. 310.*

Venables hath besieged Carrickfergus which, if through the mercy of God it be taken, I know nothing considerable in the north of Ireland but Charlemont that is not in your hand."¹ On the 13th December, Dalyell was compelled to deliver up the town and castle. The honours of war were granted to the garrison and their brave commander.²

When the Royalist Troops in Ireland had lost all the strongholds they held in that country, Dalyell obtained a pass from Sir Charles Coote to leave Ireland (15th August, 1650). He had, as already stated, been forbidden to return to Scotland; but he did so and was taken prisoner in Galloway. He effected his escape.³ The defeat of the Covenanting Army at Dunbar, 3rd September, 1650, was a foregone conclusion. Four thousand soldiers had been withdrawn from the Scots Army because they had been "Malignants." We are told by a contemporary writer⁴ that the men who were rejected "were all experienced soldiers, the best in the army." Not satisfied with this "purification" the Covenanters deemed it expedient that their young King should not accompany their godly host. This was not from any regard of his sacred person but due entirely to his unregenerated condition, coupled with "the sins of his father and the idolatry of his mother." Thus it came to pass that the King was not present at Dunbar; and three of the most experienced Royalist officers, viz. Middleton, Monro, and Dalyell were debarred from offering their services. Many of the subordinate officers in General David Leslie's polyglot Army were (according to an English Royalist onlooker of Dunbar Drove) "ministers' sons, clerks, and such other sanctified creatures who hardly ever saw or heard of any sword but that of the Spirit."⁵ These were not the men to try conclusions with Cromwell's Army fresh from the conquest of Ireland. Leslie took up a splendid strategic position on Doon Hill. Had he kept his troops there all might have gone well; but "yielding to the impetuous demands of the Committee of Church and State by whom he was accompanied, and who controlled all his movements, he rashly descended from his commanding position."⁶ It is said that when Cromwell saw the Scots Troops coming down into the plain, he exclaimed:—"Now let God arise and let His enemies be scattered." He then gave orders for his Army to advance and a second Flodden was the result.

The vast number of prisoners taken at Dunbar, in addition to those killed in action and the subsequent surrender of Edinburgh Castle, necessitated a change of tactics by the heads of the Scottish Government. A new Army was formed under David Leslie in which the young King, who had signed the Covenants and been crowned at Scone, 1st January, 1651, was the centre of attraction. Common soldiers, who had been hitherto debarred by "malignancy" from serving, were allowed to join the Royal Army. And at the eleventh hour Middleton was appointed Major-General of the Horse; while Dalyell—the "stiff Irish Engager" as a Scottish nobleman

¹ *Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland*, Vol. II., pp. 319-320.

² The end of the "Articles of Surrender" runs thus:—"It shall be lawful for the said governor, with the rest of his officers and soldiers to march out of the town with flying colours, drums beating, and all the marks of honour whatsoever, and that no soldier of what nation soever, though he had been formerly in the enemy's service shall be questioned by any cause or pretext whatsoever." *History of Carrickfergus*.

³ See Introduction.

⁴ Sir Edward Walker. See his *Journal of Affairs in Scotland*, 1650.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Extracted from the "Memoir of General David Leslie (Viscount Newark)" in *The Scottish Nation*.

termed him—¹ was chosen one of the two Major-Generals of Foot, 6th May, 1651.²

Charles II's presence with the Scots Army brought many desirable recruits to swell David Leslie's forces. This leader showed good generalship in the position he took up on the height between Stirling and Falkirk. There the Scots fortified themselves. Cromwell failed to draw Leslie from his coign of vantage. After watching the enemy for some months, Cromwell crossed the Forth and marched to Perth. This was not accomplished without an engagement with a Scots force at Inverkeithing in which the latter were beaten. When Cromwell and his Army had occupied the Fair City, Leslie and the King determined to march into England where they expected to be joined by many Royalists. In this hope they were disappointed; but having a good start the Scots reached Worcester before Cromwell, who by dint of forced marches, came up with the Royalist Forces. A battle ensued in which, after a brave resistance, the Scots, who were greatly outnumbered, were defeated. Many of the Scots officers were killed; while others who escaped were subsequently captured. Among the latter were Middleton, Rothes, Leslie, Drummond, Dalryell, and Wemyss the General of the Artillery. The King wandered for six weeks, a proscribed outlaw, with a reward of £1,000 offered for his capture,³ before he effected his escape to France. Dalryell was sent, with other notable prisoners, to the Tower and his estate forfeited. It is on record that "an allowance of five shillings per week was given to this officer for his maintenance."⁴ Dalryell escaped from the Tower in May, 1652. The Council of State issued a warrant for his apprehension, on 1st June with a description of his person.⁵ Dalryell succeeded in reaching the Continent and joined Charles II. He accompanied Middleton to Scotland, in January, 1654, and was Lieut-General of the Infantry during the Highland campaign. Dalryell captured the castle of Skelbo and did other good service for the Royal Cause which the exiled monarch acknowledged in the following letter:—

"TOM DALRYELL.

"Though I need say nothing to you by this honest bearer, Captain Mewes, who can well tell you all I would have said, yett I am willing to give it you under my own hand, that I am very much pleased to hear how constant you are in your affection to me, and in your endeavours to advance my service. We have all a harde work to do: yett I doubt not God will carry us through it: and you can never doubt [fear] that I will forgett the good part you have acted; which trust me, shall be rewarded whenever it shall be in the power of your affectionat frind.

"Colen, 30th December, 1654."⁶

"CHARLES R."

¹ Archibald Earl of Angus to the Laird of Guthrie, 10th May, 1651. *The Douglas Book*, Vol. IV., p. 260.

² Balfour's *Annals*, Vol. IV., p. 297. Dalryell's Commission was signed by Charles II.:

"CHARLES R.

"Trustie and wellbeloved, wee greete you well; you have beane represented a person of greate abilities and very worthy of charge in our Armies: Therefor wee have apoynted youe to be one of the Generall Maiors of Our Army for the Foote . . . Given att Our Court att Sterline the tenth of May, 1651, and in the third yeare of Our raigne."

"To Our Trustie and wellbeloved Colonell Dalriell of Binns." *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Report IX., Pt. II., p. 234.

³ One of the original "Proclamations" is in the Editor's possession.

⁴ *Cal. S. P. Dom.*, 1651.

⁵ *S. P. Dom. Interregnum*, I. 67, fol. 184. Fac-simile of the "Order" in the "Council of State's Entry Book" is given as an illustration.

⁶ *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Report IX., Pt. II., p. 234.

In May, 1655, Generals Dalyell and Drummond obtained passes from General Monk "to go beyond seas," upon their giving security of "£2,000 a piece for their peaceable living." Dalyell rejoined King Charles at Cologne. At his own request, the exiled monarch gave Dalyell letters of recommendation to the King of Poland and Prince Radziwill. The Czar of Muscovy appointed Dalyell a Lieut-General in the Russian Army and in that capacity he fought against the Poles and Turks with distinction¹ In 1665, when Charles II. re-called Dalyell to England this Scots officer had the full rank of General in Russia.

The sudden rising of the Covenanters in the West completely took the Scots Privy Council by surprise. They wrote on 27th November, 1666, to the Earl of Rothes, who was then in London, informing him of the march of the rebels to Lanark, and from thence to Colinton, "and some parties advanced to the east of Pentland hills, so that in effect this place [Edinburgh] is surrounded. They report their number about 3,000 Horse, and their chief commanders to be Collonell Gray, Lieut. Collonell Wallace, Major Lermouth, and some others. . . . Wee are resolved to stay here and mantane the King's honor and authority with the forces of the toune and such gentlemen of the neighbour shyres as shall resort to us."²

Colonel Urry's and Major Thomson's Companies of Guards had been left in Edinburgh by Dalyell; and to these Regulars were added 500 Volunteer Horse and a like number raised by the College of Justice.³ In the meantime, Dalyell had marched from Glasgow on 23rd November in search of the Rebels, "sending out Lieut-General Drummond with a party of 200 Horse, and 100 Dragoons, to discover their number and posture but met with no opposition."⁴ It was not till 28th November that the Royalist forces came up with the Rebels who had succeeded in getting within five miles of Edinburgh. Owing to privations, and the disappointment caused by the non-appearance of expected sympathisers from the East Coast to swell their numbers, many Covenanters had deserted. It is computed that when Dalyell engaged the Rebels at Rullion Green their force did not much exceed 1,000 men.⁵ The official account of the action that followed gives the disposition of the Royalist Troops:—

" On the right wing of our Body were placed the Kings two Troops of Guards, and the Major Generals Troops, making four Squadrons. On the left, the Lieutenant-General, Duke Hamilton, the Earls of Athol and Ayrly, each in the head of their Troops, in which serve divers other Noblemen, of principal Note as Volunteers. Who all behaved themselves with much gallantry in the action more eminently the Lieut-General Deyel and Major-General Drummond."⁶

The best account of the action itself is contained in General Drummond's despatch to the Earl of Rothes dated "Pentland 29 November, 1666."

"May it please yo^r Gr^{ce}

"I beg you be not offended for my soe long silence, for I had noe resolucon to write that w^{ch} would only have vexed you . . . I shall begin at our March and

¹ On leaving the Russian Service the Czar gave Dalyell a certificate to the effect that "he was a man of honour and great experience in military affairs."—*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Report IX., Pt. II., p. 236.

² *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. I., p. 246.

³ *London Gazette*, 24th November, 1666.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Drummond's letter gives 1,500; while Burton, in his *History of Scotland*, says only 900

⁶ *London Gazette*.

give you a short acc^t of all passages untill this day ; Upon Sunday the 18th inst. Our march began from all our severall Quarters and upon tuesday the 20th wee met att Glasco, wee spent Wednesday in preparacons for what wee wanted . . . and in consultacons with my Lord Glasco and y^e other Noblemen who commanded ; Thursday the 22th the horse watched kilmarnock and the foot upon friday at much adoe, there we understood that the rebells were convened at Machlin with all their force and a resolucon to fight us, they had been in Air and taken about 200 Armes of all sorts out of the tolbooth . . . all the Gentlemens houses they searched for horses and armes And (I beelve) found diverse ready to their hands, w^{ch} must bee judged as taken by force ; Saturday the 24th wee came to Machlin, the rebells were gone to Comnock and from thence to the Moor Kirk of Kyll and to Douglas, wee judged and not amisse that they designed for Cltsdale [Clydesdale] Hanylton and Glasco and there upon Sunday took aneerer way to stop that course and marched through Evendal to Streven [Strathaven] where wee had notice they were at Lethmahago but 4 miles from us ; that Sunday they knowing of us as they used to have quick Intelligence of us of our motions in a Countrey of their owne friends disaffected to us, they passed the river Glyde to Lenricke [Lanark] their foote in 2 boates w^{ch} imediately they sunk and forded wth their horses not without danger the river being great. Upon Monday the 26th Our fore partie had a view of y^m on the rivers side over agst us, as if they meant to forbid our passage, but when our body of horse began to appeare, they marched off and kept a lusty rear guard with more order then could have been hoped from then ; wee past the ford instantly deep and strong, w^{ch} made us very doubtfull whither it was wadable by the foot and followed them 4 miles on their reare, but in regard of the distance from our foot and approach of y^e night, could not with any reason engage with them ; wee got over the foot that night with much danger but not one lost ; tuesday wee followed the rebells track for 8 miles through a black mosse and marking their way to make for hughgour (?) ; wee were affrayed of Edinburgh and bent our course to tarfichens [Torphicken] hather, the rebells had marched on Monday from Lenrick to Bath kt. Huthgoar [Bathgate . . . ?] and were at Collintone 2 myles from Edenburgh, on Tuesday the 27th by midday to our admiration whatever their designe or invitacon was for soe desperate a march they found their plot p^{re}vented ; wee judged rightly they would gett of to Bigger and betook us to fall in their way going over the Pentland Hills att Currie, our fore party of 100 horse discovered them on their march towards Linton the bigger way near a place called Glencors Kirk and with great boldnes sett upon them, and endured the danger to face all their strength, horse and foot, untill our cavalry far behind came up and that spent near 2 houres, soe had God blinded these fooles to neglect their advantage, our party being in a ground whence they could not come of [f] ; some sharpe charges past in this time, w^{ch} the rebells gave and received with desperate resolucon to our prejudice, at last our horse comes on and gave breathing to that weary party, but our foot was yet 4 miles from us, wee found it convenient to draw from that ground very advantageous for their foot w^{ch} they after much consideracon began to employ agst us but wee prevented them and got of [f] a little to a better ground where they made a fashion to annoy us without any gaine ; so soon as our foot came up wee put ourselves in order and embattled in a faire plaine upon their noses ; they upon the hill above did the like but gave us noe disturbance tho well they might ; by this time the sun was sett, wee must make haste and advanced a partie of horse and foot from our right hand to assault their left wing of horse w^{ch} instantly came doune and met them, and there the work began, wee fought obstinately a long time wth swords until they mixed like chessmen in a bag ; wee advanced our right wing and they their left to give reliefe ; there againe it was disputed toughly ; then came a strong party of foot from their body and forced our right wing back to the foot in some disorder, but this was instantly rectified, their right wing of horse came from their ground foolishly and crosses their foot, apprehending their left wing to be in distresse, wherein they were mistaken and soe gave our left

wing their slack, w^{ch} opportunity wee had hold on and there went their cavalrie in disorder; our whole body then advanced and beat in their horse upon their foot; then confusion and flight followed; wee pursued in the dark, killed all the foot and but for the night and steep hills had wholly destroyed them. Some prisoners there are fitt for examples, I know not how many, but I conjecture not above 140, for there was sound payment. Our losse I cannot tell, but it is greater then many of their skins were worth. Their number was about 15 or 1600 and would without doubt have encreased if God had not confounded their Imaginacons and rebellious dispositions. Upon Monday the rebels swore the Covenant at Lenrick, and all to die in defence of it; most of these who led their troupes were cashiered preachers.

“ Now I trust yo^r G^{ce} is at ease

“ I am yo^r G^{ces}

“ Most obedient & most humble Serv^t

“ W. DRUMMOND ”¹

The King's letter to General Dalyell when news reached Court of the defeat of the Rebels, is still in existence and runs as follows:—

“ LIEUTENANT-GENERAL DALYELL, having received a full account of the happy success you have had against the rebels in Scotland, and the great care and diligence you have used in the suppressing of it, I could not but give my hearty thanks for it myself, by letting you know how well I am satisfied with your conduct and zeal in my service, assuring you that you shall always find by the effects the sence (*sic*) I have of those who serve me so well as you have done, and that you shall have reason to believe that I am your very loveing friend

“ CHARLES R. ”²

“ Whitehall, 5 December [16]66.”

On 3rd January, 1667, Dalyell and Drummond were sworn in Members of the Privy Council.³

Turning our attention now to the Covenanters captured after their defeat at Rullion Green, we cannot fail to remark on the absence of men of note and position among the prisoners. The military leader of the insurrection, Lieut-Colonel James Wallace,⁴ had a name to conjure with and was a professedly good officer. So also was Captain John Paton⁵ of

¹ This letter (from the “ Carte MSS ” in the Bodleian Library) is printed in the *Scottish History Review* for July, 1906, pp. 451-2, and is thus endorsed:—

“ Letter from Major Genrll Drummond to the E. of Rothes of the defeat of the Rebels in Scotland 29 Nov. [16] 66. Rec. 4 Dec. 1666 in a letter from the Lord Arlington.”

² Letter addressed: “ Our Right Trusty and Wellbeloved Generall T. Dalyell, Our Levtenant Generall of all Our Forces in Scotland.” *Hist. MSS. Conn.*, Report IX., Part II., p. 235.

“ Edenburgh Jan. 5.

³ On Thursday last, by virtue of his Majesties Orders, Lieutenant General Deyel was admitted and sworn one of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, and accordingly took his place: the same Honour, being likewise to be conferred on Major General Drumond at his arrival here.” *London Gazette*.

⁴ Served in the Civil Wars and with Lord Lorne's Foot Guards in 1650. Escaped to Ireland after Rullion Green and from thence made his way to Holland. “ He was an elder in the Scotch Church at Rotterdam some years before his death in 1678.” *A Scots Earl*, p. 149.

⁵ Fought under Gustavus Adolphus. Was with Cromwell at Marston Moor and with Charles II. at Worcester. Served at Bothwell Brig with the Covenanters. Executed 9th May, 1684, at the Grassmarket, Edinburgh, when about 80 years of age. “ The Covenanters said the Bishop of Edinburgh deliberately held back a reprieve obtained from the King by Dalyell.” Paton's Bible is preserved at Lochgoin.

Meadowhead who had fought under Dalyell at Worcester. But there were very few others of the same calibre. We are told that outed ministers served as captains and lieutenants under Wallace; but it is very certain that the bulk of the rebels consisted of men who were not entirely new to soldiering. We have it on Sir James Turner's authority that when he was a prisoner in the Covenanters' hands, at their first outbreak, he was astonished at the martial appearance of the Covenanters, who went through their drill like old and disciplined soldiers. And Turner's opinion of their fighting qualities was amply borne out by the stubborn resistance of the rebels, both Horse and Foot, at Rullion Green. It leaked out, after the rising had been crushed, that the insurrection was not to have taken place till the following March, or April, and then to have been on a much larger scale. Turner's harsh measures with the Western Covenanters, coupled with a natural anxiety to capture him and take over the large sum of money which he had collected in fines, had precipitated matters.¹ But there is no evidence to show that any influential Scotsmen would have joined the insurrection had it not been forestalled.

Bishop Burnet, in his *Memoirs of my own Time*, has made charges of cruelty against Dalyell in the latter's treatment of his prisoners. Burnet's charges were made on hearsay evidence. In 1666, Burnet was the Episcopal minister of Saltoun and it may be said of him that "he ran with the hare and hunted with the hounds" as suited his own interest. He qualifies his remarks on Dalyell's cruelty to prisoners by recording how this old campaigner forced people, in the Western shires, to go to church. Dalyell did not fine them for non-attendance, as Turner had done, but he quartered soldiers on them till they resumed their church duties, in order to get quit of their unwelcome boarders. "The clergy," says Burnet, "were so delighted that they used to speak of that time as the poets do of the golden age."

Dalyell made no secret of his hatred to the Covenanters and their cause. He styles them "a damnet crue," and suggests "extirpation" as the only way to stamp out the rebellion.² By "extirpation" Dalyell meant transportation to Barbados, Virginia, and New England. Writing to Lauderdale from Kilmarnock on 27th December, 1666, Dalyell says:—"It simis this laist [rebellion] if it had not been mistymd had bein muth moir terrible, and no piple heve with moir egernes soight after marterdom then thir Roigis [rogues] to karay thair desyn or deye; mane of the vimin upbraden thair husbands and children for not deyen on the pleis."³

In another letter from Kilmarnock dated 15th January, 1667, Dalyell says there will be no peace in Scotland till all the "non conform Minesters be baniched and the puretan laidays sent to beir them cumpane."⁴

In the 17th century the Scottish peasantry were very ignorant, superstitious and credulous. They were ready to believe any cock-and-bull story spread by local agitators to serve their own end. It was commonly reported among the Covenanters that Dalyell had roasted prisoners when serving with the Russian Army. He had been openly called "a Muscovy beast who roasted men" by a prisoner who was being examined by the

¹ Robert Mein, the Edinburgh post-master, writing to Joseph Williamson (Lord Arlington's secretary) on 20th November, 1666, says "the money which the rebels took from Sir J. Turner they gave to their troops."

² Dalyell to Rothes, 29th December, 1666. *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. II., Appx. p. lxxv.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. I., p. 266.

⁴ See fac-simile illustration. The original letter is in the Editor's possession.

My Lord

I have Reseruit the articles And sal be haifful to
se them published and put in execution of most
beg your Lordships Recommendation to his Maestie
for so things shal be done for old and lest suffering
in the poyntes both for old and lest suffering
and games and as puresum it var have my said
day sent to speak for keey or have onle this Muth
as dar saye that shal both a grit deere of landy in
the pendent busenes of L. Drummond vil give you
Lordship a tryon account of afairs he is too my aen
opinion is this land vil never be pueret all the
nom conform ministers be banched and the pueret
Lords sent to beir than compare onle Lailay Mages
the kind of Lunlon of this affairs do not jellis all the
Londray yet as puresum sum vil desyest it as a tolabile
visitation it is bym to Retier with one Spalace of

Kilmarnock the 15
January 67

Your Lordships

Samble servant

Dalyell

a part of youral and sesion had gon aboard bot that
my barke was not large enough
Upon your Lordships order I have pleasit a brother
of my Lord fosters antrant to please have so that I
withret your Lordship for a comission to him
from foren comuasion or mgles asistens mightay god deliver
S^{ts}

Privy Council. A sample of Scottish credulity regarding Dalzell's supposed cruelty may be quoted here:—"The building adjoining Binns called 'The Oven' is said to have been used by General Dalzell to roast Covenanters there; but the oven was really required for baking bread for the Regiment of Scots Greys raised by him."¹

Many of the cruelties attributed to Montrose were libels spread by the Covenanters when the Great Marquis turned Royalist. And when Cromwell invaded Scotland it was reported that his savage soldiery would cut off the breasts of all married women. To the peasantry Cromwell was an avenging power, second only to God Almighty, and the records of a Kirk Session, in Fifeshire, contain a proof of this assertion in an awful curse by a Scotswoman against her own parish:—"God or fire," said the blasphemer, . . . "and ridd lows come upon the haill town as it did before, and God and Cromwell come and tak' all the town upon his back, if she were out of it," for which she had to do severe penance.

Sir John Lauder (Lord Fountainhall) tells us in his interesting *Historical Notices* that Generals Dalzell and Drummond are popularly supposed to have introduced torture by the thumbscrew "having seen it in Moscovia."² Lauder's statement is an anachronism which other writers have repeated. But the learned editor of a nineteenth century edition of Wodrow's *magnum opus* proves that the thumbscrew was known in Britain long before Dalzell's time:—"The Council are wrong in calling the 'thumb-kins' 'a new invention;' they are the same as the thumbscrews which were found on board the Spanish Armada, specimens of which are shown in the Tower of London."³

The old saying that "it is easy to find a stick when you want to beat a dog" is exemplified in the case of another unpopular Scotsman, in a high position, whose memory has been equally traduced, with Dalzell and Drummond, in the matter of the thumbscrew:—"James, 4th Earl and 1st titular Duke of Perth is especially notorious as having added to the recognised instruments of torture the thumbscrew."⁴

The system of torture to which the Covenanters, and other prisoners, were subjected in the reigns of Charles II. and James VII. was barbarous in the extreme and utterly inexcusable. In this respect the sufferings of the Covenanters and Cameronians are entitled to the commiseration of all true Britons.

In April, 1667, Dalzell marched to Leith with his Regiment, and some Troops of Horse, a Dutch Fleet having been descried on the East Coast. Captain John Strachan, in a letter to the Navy Commissioners dated "Leith, 30 April, 1667," writes:—

"Sixteen Hollaud men of war came to the road yesterday evening . . . The Hollanders never discovered any colours until 8 o'clock when our three men of war went up the Forth near Dunganve. The town of Leith was in a pretty labyrinth, but by good luck General Dalzell's regiment came to Leith. Meantime the Hollanders sent in two small vessels, sounding about the bar and beacon . . . but the wind proving southerly they went off to the road. About 8 next morning the rest, above twelve sail, were discovered turning up the Forth, but did not come above the island of Inchkeith; the other sixteen shiips went over against the town of Burntisland and played their cannon against the forts, the

¹ *The Anandale Family Book*, Vol. I., p. ccxxxix, note.

² *Historical Notices*, Vol. II., p. 557.

³ Dr. Robert Burns's edition. Glasgow, 1829, Vol. IV., p. 33.

⁴ See "Memoir" of this nobleman in the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

castle of the town bravely answering them with the petty force they had. This continued until 5 in the evening. Think they shot above 700 pieces of ordnance but the damage is not certain. . . . no man killed. These men of war seeing they could not prevail set sail to their consorts like so many dogs that want the tail, and are driving with the tide and wind down the Forth with their foresail on the mast." ¹

Robert Mein, Post-master at Edinburgh, reported to Lord Arlington's secretary (Williamson) on 30th April, that:—

"Thirty two Dutch men of war sounded the coast but General Dalzell cut the beacon at the extreme of Leith harbour so that they were confused and battered Burntisland with a thousand shot. The town returned it with twenty pieces of cannon and in less than two hours, 10,000 men were in arms at Burntisland and many at Leith." ²

The bombardment of Burntisland is humorously referred to by Captain John Strachan in a letter to the Navy Commissioners dated from "Leith, 4 May, 1667":—"All the damage done by the Hollanders was that they killed a hen and a rat that had built in an old chimney." ³

The disbandment of the Scots Forces raised in 1666 was followed by Rothes, Dalzell, and Drummond, being relieved of their commands. The handful of Troops which composed the Scots Army was left without a general officer for seven years. During that time the Earl of Linlithgow, as senior officer, acted as commander.

In the autumn of 1667, Dalzell went to London. The outcome of his appearance at Court was a "Letter under the Great Seal by Charles II. referring to the appointment of General Dalzell in 1666, and that he had satisfied the King by his fidelity. Therefore the King grants a full exoneration to the General of all his offices and frees him from all action and all omissions made by him while executing his Commission. Signed at Whitehall, 8 April, 1668." ⁴

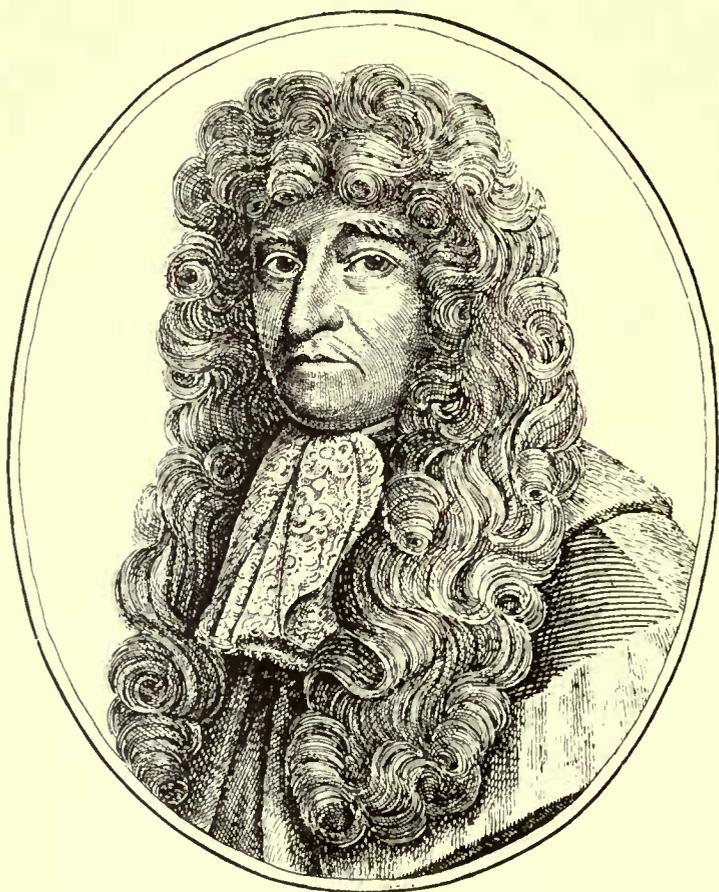
Dalzell's sword remained in oil till July, 1679.

¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.*, 1667.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Report IX., Pt. II., p. 236.



George Livingstone Earl of Linlithgow
From an Original by R.White.

(See Memoir, pp. 29-34.)

CHAPTER V

COLONEL THE EARL OF LINLITHGOW
ACTING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

1667-1674

WHEN the Scots Forces, raised in 1666, and early in 1667, were disbanded, the Privy Council ordained that "the field officers of the Foot Guards should command in chief, and give orders in camp, or garrison, both to horse and foot, at home and abroad, wherever they are."

George Livingston, 3rd Earl of Linlithgow, who was born in 1616, had suffered severely during the supremacy of Cromwell. At the Restoration he was made a Privy Councillor and in September, 1662, was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Foot Guards: then newly raised.¹ It is recorded that "Lord Linlithgow was forward in the attack at Pentland,"² and he was one of the Privy Councillors at the Court of Commission held at Glasgow, 17th December, 1666. In May, 1667, we find Linlithgow, with part of his Regiment and some other Troops, guarding the north shore of Firth of Forth, a Dutch Fleet having been sighted off the coast. While so engaged an English frigate entered the mouth of the Forth, and landed 80 musketeers. These new-comers were found pressing Scots seamen for service on English war-ships. Lord Linlithgow, with his Company of Guards at his back, demanded from the English soldiers by whose authority they acted; and getting no satisfactory answer sent them back to their ships without any Scots sailors.³

In September, 1667, the three Companies which had been transferred, in the summer of 1666, from Lord George Douglas's Regiment to Lord Linlithgow's Guards were struck off the strength of the last-named corps, and were under orders to rejoin Douglas's Scots Foot in France. In consequence of not having been paid their arrears, a mutiny broke out in the ranks of these three Companies. The men refused to give up their arms or embark at Leith. Hearing of this Sir James Turner of the Guards took immediate steps to restore order. "I sent Lieut. Leviston⁴ of West Quarter," writes Turner in his *Memoirs*, "who belonged to these mutinous Companies to tell the mutineers I was coming to hear and redresse their grievances."⁵ When Turner appeared on the scene he harangued the men and promised that they should receive their pay. This had the desired effect. The three Companies were disarmed and disbanded at Burntisland.⁶ The

¹ See List of the Foot Guards for 1662 in Part II., p. 13, and notes thereto.

² Robert Mein to Williamson, 28th November, 1666. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*

³ Capt. John Strachan to the Navy Commissioners, Leith, 9th May, 1667. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*

⁴ James Livingston of West Quarter (eldest son of Wm. Livingston styled of West Quarter from his wife's estate) who married Lady Mary Hamilton widow of Alex. 2nd Earl of Calendar. James Livingston was created a Knight Baronet by William III., 30th May, 1699. Died in November or December, 1701. *Scottish Notes and Queries*, Vol. II., p. 81.

⁵ *Memoirs*, p. 198.

⁶ *Ibid.*

ringleaders were imprisoned by order of the Earl of Linlithgow until 7th November, 1667, when the Privy Council issued a warrant to his lordship directing him "to cause sett to liberty the persons imprisoned by him for their accession to ane late mutiny and that immediately after the departure of the French officers with the companyes levyed be [by] them."¹

On the 8th August, 1667, the Privy Council brought about a new method of paying the Troops. "Wee have this day altered the methode of paying the old troopes and companies," wrote Sir Robert Moray from Edinburgh to Lauderdale in London, "which was such a one as since Cesar's dayes was never practised in Europe, Africa, nor Asia. It was in a word this: The whole 2 troops and six old foot companies at the beginning of every quarter, used constantly to get assignments up on selected shires for three moneths pay to come. So that they were alwise so far from being in arriere that they were still payed a full quarter of a year by advance. The fitness of changing it was so represented to the officers that they acquiesced easily, being assured of good pay monethly as their pay falls due."²

Let us see how this new system worked, and what advantage the Scots Troops derived therefrom.

Two thirds of the soldiers in Colonel Borthwick's Company of Guards mutined the beginning of November, 1670, and deserted. Captain Wishart, with a Company of the Guards, was sent in pursuit of the mutineers.³ The outbreak was a very serious one. The Duke of Hamilton in his letter to Lauderdale, on 14th November, 1670, only voiced public opinion when he wrote: "Its generally said that the Foot have great provocations being so ill payed that they ar naked and starving."⁴ The Privy Council made a searching enquiry into the why and the wherefore of the Guards' mutiny, and on 17th November, 1677, "upon consideration of the examination and declaration of the whole persons, the Committee finds that the whole Company hes bein engaged by oath to the said mutiny, albeit 34 of them did not goe out with the rest, and these that went out did renew their oath to stand by the colours. They find that since March was a year the company hes only received two shillinges a weik, and that the eightein pence they want weikly of the King's pay, will amount to ten monethes pay or therby which will be resting to them."⁵

The King wrote to the Privy Council:—"22 Nov. 1670. You are to publish such of the articles of war as you think necessary to be the rules of martial law for the Foot regiment, the 2 troops of Horse, and the garrisons of Edinburgh, Stirling, and Dumbarton that mutiny may be punished and military discipline preserved."⁶

Is it surprising that when ill-paid, ill-fed, and ill-clothed soldiers got the chance of pillaging and extorting money they did not always let the

¹ *Acts of the Privy Council*, 1661-67, p. 737.

² *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. II., pp. 31-2.

³ Warrant from the Privy Council, dated 13th November, 1670, to Captain Wishart "who is to aid in pursuing the mutineers." This Warrant (which was recently sold at an Edinburgh auction room) was signed by the Earl of Morton, Earl of Caithness, Lord Halkerton, Lord Bellenden and Sir Robert Murray.

⁴ *Add. MS.* 23134, fols. 142-143. Lord Linlithgow's letter to Lauderdale, 29th November, 1670, refers also to the mutiny in Col. Borthwick's Company (*Ibid.*, fol. 151). And Borthwick's letter to the same on 10th December, 1670, gives more details. *Ibid.* fol. 155.

⁵ *Acts of the Privy Council*, 1667-73, pp. 421, 422.

⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.*, 1670.

Dumfries December 12th 1667

67

Right Hon^{ble}
Sons

Altho I have little to say now y^e I have
write to my Lord Balardino, as counsellor
of his Maties Privie Counsaill: yet I will
not forgoe writing to you, as to y^e signing
of y^e bonds in this shire, their have bene
severall objections made, I thinke you
may easely quesse: howover severall has, and
I am confident, at y^e next meeting many more
will, howover nothing shall be omitted y^e
may contribute therin too; so soon as y^e is done
if ther be no other commands for me from
y^e Counsaill, I intend to returne to Edin
hoping y^e My Lord Chancelour will be
thereabouts about y^e time, it is hard to knowe
mens hearts: but for ought I can see ther
is no appearance of any disturbance of y^e
peace from this country and this is all y^e
I have to say but y^e I am

Your most humble servant
J. Lithgow

opportunity slip? Owing to the paucity of officers, it was often found expedient to send out small parties under the command of non-commissioned officers to patrol disaffected districts in the West. There is no doubt whatever that this system of patrolling the country led sometimes to irregularities on the part of the soldiery, who tried to fill their empty stomachs and gaping purses at the houses of those who were, rightly or wrongly, suspected of being Covenanters or even harbourers of those in arms against the Government. Sir Walter Scott has admirably depicted in *Old Mortality* the *modus operandi* of Sergeant Bothwell and his party of Troopers when on patrol duty in Covenanting times. The picture is true to the life. But we have a contemporary account from the pen of a gallant nobleman, who was actively employed with his Troop after the Pentland business, of the misbehaviour of his soldiers when out of sight of their officers.

"I told you in my last," wrote the Earl of Annandale to his chamberlain from Newbie, 13th July, 1667, "I had sentt some of my troupe to Galloway. This people were together [but] ar now in six and sevines robing and pillaging in the countrey. Thay spoyle poor peoples houses, and frightts all the ministers, and that is all thay doe."¹

Excesses by the soldiery were the outcome of absolute want. We have it under General Drummond's own hand in April, 1667, that the Forces were "in great necessitie of money . . . even neer to disorder, if my Lo. Comissioner, the Generall Dalzell and Sr William Bruce² had not upon their particular creditts and sureties advanced a considerable supply for present releef."³ So scarce was hay and straw that four Troops had to be removed from the West "lest that place should totally be layd wast."⁴ It ought to be some satisfaction to the Scottish nation to know that during the Anglo-Dutch war of 1666-1667 the English people were ground down by taxation and oppression of every kind; nor was the lot of the soldier any better in South Britain than it was north of the Tweed. Here is a letter to the King bearing date 30th June, 1666, from an Englishwoman, who, for obvious reasons, conceals her name and address:—

"The people are in a desperate condition; housekeepers so oppressed with taxes that they dare not open their doors, or the taxgatherer will carry away a bed or a dish they say a soldier may venture life or fortune and yet perish for want as many have done since the Restoration. Householders pay and soldiers are unpaid People scoff and say, 'be a soldier, no! we have precedents daily in the streets, we will fight no more, for when the war is over we are slighted like dogs.' People say 'give the King the Countess of Castlemaine and he cares not what the nation suffers.'⁵

England and France declared war against Holland, 17th March, 1672. The English Government had to face the old difficulty of raising and paying additional forces. A Regiment of 1,000 strong was raised in

¹ *The Amundale Family Book of the Johnstones*, Vol. I., p. ccxi.

² Younger son of Robert Bruce of Blairhall. Distinguished for his loyalty. Was Surveyor-General of Scotland and designed Holyrood House as it now stands. Created a Bart. by the title of Sir Wm. Bruce of Balcaskie, 21st April, 1668. Acquired the lauds and barony of Kinross where he built a splendid residence. Died 1710.

³ *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. I., p. 279.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1665-6, pp. 477-8. "Request to Major Miller to deliver the above letter to the King for it concerns his life." Directed to "Capt. Miller at the Cockpit, Whitchall."

Ireland and sent to England for service with the Fleet. The command of this corps was given to the Duke of Buckingham. The Irish Establishment was also drawn upon for twelve Companies which were formed into a composite Regiment.¹ A Marine Regiment was likewise levied in England. Charles II. had, before war was declared, turned his attention to Scotland. He wanted an Infantry Regiment, 1,000 strong, levied in that Kingdom, "for service with the Fleet or elsewhere," and to be paid by the Scottish Treasury. Under date of 18th January, 1672, the Scottish Commissioners of the Treasury wrote to Lauderdale:—

"Wee have had under our serious consideration his Majesties proposall for haveing a regiment of 1,000 foot leavied in this kingdome, and payed by it, to serve him in England, either at sea or land. But wee find it impossible that his Ma^{ties} revenue in this Kingdome can have that charge over and above what is already upon it."² Ten Companies of 100 men each were raised in Scotland by the middle of March, 1672, and Scottish officers of good family appointed thereto. The Colonelcy was left vacant till 25th July, when it was bestowed on Sir Wm. Lockhart of Lee, one of the most distinguished Scotsmen of the time. Whatever class of society Lockhart's soldiers were drawn from, it remains an indisputable fact that they mutinied, and deserted, showing a marked repugnance to foreign service. Ill luck attended this Regiment the whole two years of its existence. On arrival at Newcastle under Major Windram, the Scots soldiers were ill received by the Newcastle populace who remembered the taking of their town by General Leslie's Army in 1640 and 1644. Colonel Villiers, Governor of Tynemouth Castle and Commander of the Newcastle Garrison, had his work cut out to keep the peace. He wrote to Secretary Williamson on 2nd May, 1672, and described the difficulties of the situation in consequence of "old feuds" between the Scots and the Newcastle townsmen, "the Scotch being somewhat untemperate (*sic*) now they are so very flush of money." It was thought advisable to send the Scots Companies to Shields, to be shipped on colliers there for Yarmouth. On their arrival at Shields, Captain Giles Bond wrote to the Navy Commissioners, on 4th June:—"Many of the soldiers are Highlanders and unfit to serve the King at sea, not being able to speak a word of English." On 29th June, 1672, the ten Scots Companies embarked at Shields and landed at Harwich. Seven Companies were sent to Yarmouth and three to Ipswich. Some weeks later Lockhart's Regiment embarked for Flanders.

On 28th November, 1673, Sir Wm. Lockhart, then in London, informs Secretary Williamson of his having been under the greatest persecution of ill fortune imaginable and has often had to go into the country to look after an unhappy Regiment, which first mutinied and was afterwards taken by Dutch capers, at least six Companies, and two more cast away near Rye. The capers, after pillaging the soldiers, carried some of the Officers to Holland, but put most of the private soldiers ashore in so many parts of Kent, and Sussex, that he has had all possible difficulty to re-assemble a part of them, and now on his return his Majesty tells him "he must be going to France in a few days."³

In consequence of the above events, Lockhart's Regiment had to be reformed in Scotland. Under date of 9th December, 1673, the King wrote

¹ *Irish Army Lists, 1661-1685*, by Charles Dalton, Introduction, p. xviii.

² *Lauderdale Papers, Vol. II.*, p. 222.

³ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1673-1675, p. 36. See biog. notice of Sir Wm. Lockhart in Part II.

to the Duke of Lauderdale and the Privy Council of Scotland ordering "Sir W. Lockhart's regiment to be recruited to the full number of 1,200 men; they were to authorise Major George Windram to levy voluntarily 900 men in addition to 200 soldiers from the Earl of Linlithgow's regiment and as the King understands a considerable number have deserted from that regiment, a great number of whom are now in Scotland, the Privy Council are directed to make diligent search for such runaways, and to have them punished according to law."¹ The King also directed the Treasury Commissioners "to pay £1,000 sterling, as levy money for these recruits, to be paid out of the supply granted towards the expense of the present war."² And lastly, his Majesty directed the Earl of Linlithgow "to draw out of his regiment 200 men and embark them at any convenient place on the Forth, delivering them to such officers as Sir W. Lockhart shall appoint to receive them, and to recruit his regiment with the like number."³

Peace was signed between England and Holland, 9th February, 1674. The new and old Lockhart levies were disbanded.

During the seven years that Lord Linlithgow commanded the Forces in Scotland he exercised a firm and beneficent rule in the disaffected West. Soon after his taking over the command, the Privy Council, in their "Instructions to the Forces," state that "The Earl of Linlithgow, commander-in-chief for the time, is allowed to change the quarters of the soldiers, as he finds meet."⁴ Linlithgow had already given his opinion to Lauderdale, the King's adviser, as to what steps should be further taken for securing the peace and quiet of the Kingdom, viz.

"(1) That his Majesty should grant a warrand for issuing a proclamation discharging all those who had not subscribed the bond for keeping the public peace from wearing any airmes, sword, durk, whinger, or any other weapon whatsoever, or to have or keep any horses above the value of fyftie pounds scottes, after a certane day to be affixt, and that a power and warrand may be granted to all sherreiffs . . . and other magistrats whatsoever to search for and to seize upon all armes, in the possession of such persons And that also by the said proclamation it may be declaired lawfull for any person whatsoever, who knows of any horses in such hands above the value forsaid, to seise thereon, bringing alwayes along with him any magistrat of burgh, or landwart, or any of their officers . . . and in ther presence making payment of the said somme of fyftie pounds scots, and in case of resistance (complaint being made to any of the magistrats forsaid) that they cause the horse to be delyvered to the person who seised the same, without payeing any pryce therfore, and otherwayes punish him in whose hands the horse was found, in his person at ther discretion."⁵ It is to be particularly noted in Linlithgow's suggestions, just quoted, that the Civil power alone is mentioned.

It was not to be expected that the Covenanters would take kindly to any measures for securing the peace and quiet of the Kingdom. In the summer of 1668, a report was spread that the rebels in the West had again risen. The Edinburgh post-master reports:—"The Earl of Linlithgow marched horse and foot to Loudon Hill, the surmised rendez-vous of the rebels, but found not the slightest appearance of a rebellion; the Militia being now sworn so that in twenty-four hours 20,000 men can be raised

¹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1673-1675, p. 51.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 51-52.

⁴ *Privy Council Act*, 9th May, 1668.

⁵ *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. II., pp. 96-97.

without a groat of charge to the King, there is no fear of future attempts."¹

The Militia does not come within the scope of this work; but the following description of some of the new-raised local Regiments by the Earl of Lauderdale, who engineered the Militia Bill through Parliament, has a special interest:—

"Halyrudehous, 12 Oct. 1669 I must give you an account of yor militia. In little more then threttie miles I have seen six regiments of foote in very good order and well armed, and five troupes of horse; the Duke of Buccleuch's first, who was very well, both officers and sagers, and not a blew cap² amongst them. His troupe was very well, but the Lord Newbottle's was the best manned that ever I saw Militia troupe. The Earle of Roxbrough's regiment were good men and well armed but all blew caps and the officers not to brag of. The Earle of Home's was every way well, and the Lord Yester's yet better. The militia regiment of this citty was very well. But if the Militia regiment of this Shire had not been mine, I would say they looked best because all, both musket and pikemen, were in blew coats lined with white, which made a good shew. Those six regiments you may depend on to march when and whither you please. And thogh I hope you shall not need them yet it is not amiss to have such a body ready. I shall doe my best to quicken the rest of the Kingdome."³

On 19th October, 1669, the Scottish Parliament met, the Earl of Lauderdale being Lord High Commissioner. Under this date the Edinburgh post-master sends some Parliamentary intelligence to his London correspondent:—"All the Members, with lifted hands, took the Oath of Allegiance and then subscribed the declaration against the Covenant."⁴ But there was a steadily increasing class of men chiefly in the West, "who would not even subscribe to the Lord's Prayer if asked to do so." Covenanting writers, and apologists, have much to say on the iniquitous conduct of the Government in trying to suppress conventicles. There is abundant proof that seditious language was rife at the secret meetings held by Covenanters, and that plans of a revolutionary character were freely discussed by fanatics and irreconcilables. "Our disorders now come to that height," wrote Lord Kincardine to Lauderdale, on 20th September, 1673, "that it will be very hard to curb them without something be further done by the parliament My reason is that not only in all parts of the contrie privat conventicles abound, *where very disaffected persons preach dangerous doctryns*,⁵ but in many parts very numerous field conventicles are kept, at which guards are kept by armed men when you are here, and that you have considered it, you may thinke it will be necessary wee have some greater force to secure our peace then [than] what wee have already."⁶

Lauderdale arrived in Scotland about 1st November, 1673, as Lord High Commissioner. Following Kincardine's suggestion he advised the King to increase the Scots Army and to appoint Sir George Monro as Major-General Commanding the Forces. Lord Linlithgow resumed his post as Colonel of the Foot Guards as soon as Sir George Monro's Commission as Major-General, which was dated at Windsor Castle, 25th August, 1674, reached Scotland.

¹ Robert Mein to Williamson, 22nd August, 1668. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1667-1668, p. 548.

² "The blew bonnet was the headdress of the common Scotch soldiers of the Covenanting time Buccleuch's guards were probably mounted with steel headpieces."

³ Lauderdale to the King. *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. II., pp. 140-141.

⁴ Robert Mein to Williamson. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*

⁵ Not in italics in the original. [Ed.]

⁶ *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. II., p. 233.

CHAPTER VI

SIR GEORGE MONRO

MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES

1674-1677

"In the wars of the 17th century," writes a biographer of the Munros and Monros, "especially in Germany, under Gustavus Adolphus, there were engaged three Generals, eight Colonels, five Lt.-Colonels, eleven Majors, and above thirty Captains, besides a large number of subalterns of the name of Munro."¹

Sir George Monro, third son of Colonel John Monro, of Obsdale, Ross-shire, was born about 1602. At an early age he accompanied his uncle, Colonel Robert Monro to Sweden and served with the Scots Regiment in that country. Subsequently, he took part in the German campaign under Gustavus Adolphus and, in the absence of Colonel Robert Monro, commanded the left wing of the Swedish Army at Lutzen, 16th November, 1632.² George Monro returned to Scotland after the battle of Nordlingen, where he had a very high command. "A tradition is current," writes the family historian, "to the effect that on his, Monro's, arrival at Newmore he sent for a man, Walter Innes, a sincere Christian, much given to prayer and residing at Inchnadoun. Upon Walter's appearance at Newmore Castle, George Monro asked the godly man where he was and what he had been doing on a certain date which he named. Walter at first could not remember, but after some consideration he said he was engaged all that day in his barn praying to God to protect Newmore in the battle-field and bring him scathless out of the conflict."³ 'I thought you were so engaged, my good man,' said Newmore, 'as all through that day, in whatever direction I turned in giving the command and directing the battle, I saw you as it were in person before me, shielding me from danger, and thank God he has answered your prayers, and I have returned home safe and unhurt.'⁴

George Monro accompanied Colonel Robert Monro to Ireland, in 1642, and saw much service against the Irish Rebels. After his uncle's defeat at Benburb (1646), George Monro, who commanded a small force of Cavalry and Infantry in the vicinity, made a splendid retreat "without the loss of a man."⁵ In 1648, George Monro who had now succeeded his uncle Robert Monro as Major-General of the Scots forces in Ulster, was summoned by the Parliament to Scotland to take part in the Duke of Hamilton's Expedition into England. He left Ireland with a goodly force of Scottish and Irish soldiers⁶ against the wish of Colonel George Monk who com-

¹ Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, Vol. II., p. 215.

² *History of the Munros of Foulis*, by Alex. Mackenzie, p. 177.

³ "Nordlingen, where the Imperialists gained a complete victory after a desperate struggle." *Ibid.* ⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ From Major-General Robert Monro's despatch printed in Rushworth's *Historical Collections*, Part IV.

⁶ "Three thousand veterans drawn from the Scottish Army in Ireland which joined the Duke of Hamilton at Kendal." *History of the Highlands and of the Highland Clans*, by James Browne, LL.D., Vol. II., p. 12.

manded the English Parliamentary Troops in that Kingdom. George Monro was not at the battle of Preston, where Hamilton's "Engagers" were so signally defeated by Cromwell, being thirty miles in the rear. Cromwell, writing to the Committee of the Lords and Commons at Derby House, thus refers to Monro:—"Wigan, 23 Aug. 1648. I am marched [marching] myself back to Preston, and so on towards Monro or otherwise, as God shall direct."

Carlyle's remarks on Monro are interesting:—"Monro with the rearward of Hamilton's beaten Army did not march 'straight back' to Scotland as Turner told us, but very obliquely back lingering for several weeks on the south side of the Border; collecting remnants of English, Scotch, and even Irish Malignants, not without hopes of raising a new Army from them, cruelly spoiling those Northern Counties in the interim."¹

During Monro's absence in England the Western Whigs had risen and, marching to Edinburgh, had taken possession of the city. As a natural sequence of the "Whigamore Raid," Royalists in general and "Engagers" in particular were treated as enemies by the General Assembly and the Estates. Soon after crossing the Border, Monro joined forces with the Earl of Lanark. The former then marched to Edinburgh, but on his approaching the capital the Whigs turned the Castle guns upon him. Monro now marched westward with the intention of seizing Stirling and entrapping the Marquis of Argyll, the Whig dictator, but this astute nobleman made his escape from Stirling, when Monro entered the town on 12th September, and reached Edinburgh in safety. Finding that Lanark and his party had made overtures of peace, and that the reinforcements he expected did not join him, Monro made terms on 26th September, 1648, with the Whig government, and disbanded most of his Troops to whom he gave a farewell address in St. Ninian's Church. After this event he returned to his command in Ireland. Monro took with him "a party of Scottish Highlanders." George Monro was knighted by the Earl of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at Kilkenny, in January, 1649.² Monro's next important service was at the siege of Derry. From thence, in June, 1649, he besieged and captured Coleraine. "Carrickfergus surrendered to Sir George Monro and Lord Montgomery on 4th July, 1649, and Dalzell of Binns, formerly quartered there as an officer of Robert Monro's Regiment, was appointed governor."³ On 17th July, 1649, Sir G. Monro returned with Lord Montgomery to the siege of Derry which still held out against the Royalists. Being compelled to raise the siege, Monro retired to Coleraine of which he was Governor. The following month, Cromwell appeared in Ireland and changed the whole aspect of affairs in that kingdom. Monro was forced to evacuate Coleraine by Colonel Coote and retire to Carrickfergus. From thence he marched to Antrim and Lisnagarvey

¹ *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, edited by T. Carlyle. Carlyle does not appear to have seen the old Civil War Tract, printed in 1648, a copy of which is in the Editor's possession. This tract describes Monro's proceedings in Westmoreland, &c.

Allowing for great exaggeration as to the number of Monro's Troops, the tract in question is doubtless true as regards the friendliness of the Northern people to the Royalist Forces. The "reckless excesses" said to have been committed by Monro were in Scotland, where he retreated after leaving England. *History of the Munros of Foulis*, p. 179.

² *Shaw's Knights*, Vol. II., p. 221. The memoir of Sir G. Monro in the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.* states that he was made a Knight of the Bath by Charles II., but this lacks confirmation.

³ *History of the Munros of Foulis*, p. 180.

T H E
RESOLUTION,

Of Major-Generall

MONRO

CONCERNING

Lieutenant-Generall *CRUMWELL*, and the English Forces; and his rendezvouz at *Hexam-Moor* in *Northumberland*, with 8000 Horse and Foot, 20 Pieces of Ordnance, and divers other Engines of War. And his Declaration at the Head of each Regiment, touching their Engagement. With his Protestation to live and die with them.

Also, a Letter of the proceedings of the Prince of *WVALES*, concerning the raising of new Forces to come into *England*, And the results and proceedings of the States of the United Provinces for the relief of His Highnesse, and allowing Him 1000. *Gilders, per diem*.

Likewise, the proceedings of the *Kings party* in the town of *Sar-mouth*, their assisting of his Highnesse, and opposing the *Parliaments forces*, their planting of Ordnance, and arming the town. As also, the time of the beginning of the *Treaty*, the manner thereof, and the particulars wherein they first insist on, 6000. *li.* allowed to His Majesty, Horses, Coach, and other necessaries to be sent forth with unto Him.

Printed for satisfaction of all his Majesties loyall subjects.

setting fire to both these towns. On 6th December, 1649, Colonels Coote and Venables gave battle to Sir G. Monro and Lord Montgomery on the plains of Lisnagarvey at Lisnestrain, not far from Lisburn. In this engagement, which was hotly contested, Sir G. Monro commanded the Cavalry. The Royalists were completely defeated. About 1,000 men, and many officers were slain. Monro fled towards the river Blackwater "and saved himself by swimming across it, escaping to Charlemont and thence to Enniskillen."¹ In April, 1650, Sir George Monro was obliged to surrender the last-named town to Colonel Coote on favourable terms for himself and his Troops, some of whom accompanied their leader to Scotland.

We have already seen in a previous chapter how the Scottish Estates passed an Act, 18th May, 1650, excluding Sir George Monro and other officers from entering within the Kingdom.² But this prohibition did not deter Monro from landing in Scotland, during the summer of 1650, and joining Middleton in the North.³ The latter was, as previously stated, at the head of the Royalists who had signed the "Northern Band and Oath of Engagement," the object of which was to rescue Charles II. from the tyranny of the General Assembly and Estates. In the autumn, Monro was taken prisoner in Galloway but escaped to Holland.

When Charles II. appointed Lieut.-General Middleton to command the Royalist forces in Scotland, Sir George Monro was chosen by his Majesty to be Lieut.-General of Horse and Foot in this kingdom. Monro landed in Caithness with Middleton and Dalzell in February, 1654. Colonel Lilburn, commanding the English forces in Scotland, wrote from Dalkeith on 22nd February, 1654, to the Council of State in London:—"I have just seen a paper stating that 1,500 Highlanders with Sir George Monro, Glengarry and the Chancellor are in a body towards the north which I doubt will interrupt our other business."⁴

Previous to Middleton's landing in Scotland, the Earl of Glencairn had been in supreme command of the Royalist forces. This gallant nobleman had now to relinquish the chief command, which he did in a very graceful manner.⁵ The same evening Glencairn gave a banquet to Middleton and his officers. The harmony of this entertainment was entirely marred by Sir George Monro who used insulting language to his host about the latter's Highland soldiers. Glencairn gave Monro the direct lie. This led to a duel early the next morning. The meeting was kept secret only Glencairn's valet and Monro's brother⁶ being present. The combatants fought mounted; but Monro's bridle-hand being wounded the duel was finished on foot. Again, Glencairn with a stroke of his broad-sword inflicted a severe cut on Monro's brow and the blood therefrom prevented the latter continuing the fight. When Middleton heard of the duel he put Glencairn under temporary arrest and took his sword from him. The sympathy of

¹ *History of the Munros of Foulis*, p. 182.

² *Balfour's Annals*, Vol. IV., p. 14.

³ *Cromwell's Scotch Campaigns, 1650-1*, by W. S. Douglas, p. 158.

⁴ *Cul. S.P. Dom.* This letter is wrongly calendared under "1653."

⁵ "The army being drawn up again . . . the Earl of Glencairn passed along the front of all the regiments of horse and foot, and informed all the officers and men as he went along that he had no further command now but as a private colonel, and that he hoped they should be very happy in having so noble a commander as the present general, and the officers under him: and so he wished them all well." *Account of the Earl of Glencairn's Expedition*, by John Graham of Deuchrie.

⁶ Major Alex. Monro of Lord George Douglas's Regiment of Foot in the service of France.

the Royalist officers was entirely with Lord Glencairn, as Monro was very unpopular being hot tempered and surly in manner. To use an old Scots term he was "cankered." The want of unanimity between the Highland and Lowland levies, as well as between Glencairn's and Middleton's officers, split up the Royalist forces into factions and kept them from showing a united front to the enemy. Middleton was defeated at Loch Garry. Glencairn, who was not at aforesaid action, made his own terms with General Monk, 4th September, 1654.¹ And on the 14th of the same month Robert, Viscount Kenmore and his party surrendered on favourable conditions. Lord Kenmore had been a popular commander among the soldiers who served in Glencairn's and Middleton's expeditions. He always had a large barrel of *aqua vitæ* rolled before him when on the march. The soldiers facetiously called this cask "Kenmore's *drum*." They might have named it "Kenmore's *dram*" as by all accounts the Viscount drank his full share:—"They say that Lord Kenmore being drinking strong waters spoke some offensive words of General Midd[leton] insomuch that he tooke his troupe from him, and made them all swear they would be faithfull to the King his interest, which they willinghe did, but upon a letter from Kenmore to the Generall his troupe was restored."²

No definite information is forthcoming as to Sir George Monro's proceedings, after the defeat of the Royalist Forces at Loch Garry, till he threw up his command in December, 1654. Like many of Middleton's officers he looked on further hostilities in Scotland as quite hopeless and made terms with General Monk. Unpopular as Monro was with the Scottish Royalists, his departure gave great offence to Middleton. He was even accused of treachery which was a most ill-merited slander; but it must be remembered that his traducer³ was a staunch adherent of Glencairn, between whom and Monro a deadly feud existed.

At the Restoration, Sir George Monro came to the front again and was chosen M.P. for Ross-shire in 1661. Being a Presbyterian, he was regarded with suspicion by the Scottish Bishops. On 3rd May, 1665, we find one of Secretary Williamson's Northern correspondents reporting that: "The honest, stout Archbishop of Glasgow thinks the securing of Colonel Robert Montgomery, Major-Generals Hoburn and Monroe, David Lesly, now Lord Newark, and some few others would do much to keep the country quiet."⁴ In August following, Sir George Monro was a prisoner in the Edinburgh tolbooth where he remained for some time. So far as he was concerned, the Archbishop's suspicions of Monro being mixed up in any plot hatched by Covenanters were groundless. Monro was a firm Royalist and remained so till his death. It is recorded that "while at Carrickfergus he was asked by the Presbytery whether or not he would take the

¹ *Scotland and the Protectorate*, p. 174.

² *Ibid.*, p. 171.

³ Captain John Gwynne, a Welsh officer, who had served under Glencairn, and had been with Middleton at Loeh Garry. Gwynne wrote some halting lines on the absent Monro which were well received by the latter's personal enemies. Here is a sample of the poetry:—

"Was not Monro amongst us? What needs then
To cite the smaller crymes of other men?
Since he so grand a traytor prov'd, as though
Himself, by beat of drum, proclaym'd it so."

(Gwynne's *Memoirs*, p. 104.)

⁴ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1665.

Covenant and that his prompt and profane reply was: 'The devil take the Covenant and you too.'"¹

In 1669, Monro was elected M.P. for Sutherland and represented this shire till 1674 when he was appointed, on 25th August, Major-General of the Forces and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot to be forthwith levied. Monro was likewise appointed a Privy Councillor. In addition to Monro's Regiment of 800 men, two new Companies of 100 men each were to be added to the Foot Guards; and three Troops of Horse were to be likewise raised.

On 20th October same year, Lauderdale wrote to Monro:—"I have received your letter of the 10th, proposing a march through the country with the King's forces, which will be a prejudice to nobody and will conduce to the discouraging of ill humours, and will fit the officers and soldiers more for service. The King likes the proposition, and as he has given you authority to order those forces as you shall think best for his service, so he is very confident you will provide for the security of Edinburgh and Stirling, and order the forces so that in their march they may not be a burden to the country. As soon as you send up the Articles of War they shall be speedily dispatched as also the establishment."²

By Lauderdale's advice, the King granted an "Act of Indulgence," in favour of the ousted Scottish ministers, in 1669. This conciliatory policy was not so successful as was expected. But for all that Lauderdale, who was at heart a Presbyterian, adhered to his policy in order to curb the growing power of the Episcopalian party³ and to set at variance the moderate Presbyterian ministers and the irreconcilable Covenanters. A second "Act of Indulgence" was granted in 1672. This was a half-hearted measure which did little to allay popular discontent. Conventicles rapidly increased, not only in the West but in other parts of the country. The King's forces were actively employed in the disagreeable task of suppressing these conventicles and arresting not only those ministers who held them but the landowners, or householders, believed to be responsible for the proscribed meetings. Much has been said by Covenanting historians about the raid on Cardross House, Perthshire, by a party of the King's Guards and their outrageous conduct on that occasion. Under existing circumstances the raid was a most regrettable incident. It was not, however, quite as bad as reported. In the *Diary of Colonel John Erskine of Carnock*, under the head of "Memoranda of Henry 3rd Lord Cardross," we read that:—"Towards the end of May, 1675, a party of the Guards under Sir Mungo Murray came to the house of Cardross, under night, demanding admittance but producing no order. They were admitted; when they obliged Lady Cardross, then with child, to get out of bed, that they might search her chamber, and broke up chests and my Lord's closet off the dining room where his papers lay loose. They seized Mr. John King, a preacher, then in the house, whom the Privy Council had formerly seized but on his finding bail, had liberated."⁴ Now this reads as if Sir Mungo Murray, a Brigadier of the King's Life Guards, had personally instigated and carried out this midnight raid; whereas Captain John Creichton, who was a

¹ *History of the Munros of Foulis*.

² *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. III., p. 88. A copy of the "Establishment" is given in the Appendix.

³ Dr. Alex. Burnet, Archbishop of Glasgow, was deposed for his opposition to the Act of Indulgence.

⁴ *Diary* (p. 227), published by the Scottish History Society in 1893.

“Gentleman Private” in the Life Guards in 1675, says in his *Memoirs*:—“I was pitched upon with a small detachment . . . I went to my Lord Cardross’s house . . . there I took King and delivered him to the Council.”¹ Lord Cardross was away from home, and his frightened household were not in a state to give definite particulars regarding the leader of the party. It is also highly improbable that the midnight raiders produced no order when they demanded admittance. It was not their first raid on Cardross House, and Charles II. in the following letter to the Privy Council dated “Whitehall, 22 Sept., 1674,” had expressly ordered the arrest of Mr. John King:—“We were informed that by your order some of our Guards did in the house of Cardross apprehend and bring to reason one King who was set at liberty upon caution to appear . . . you shall require that Lord Cardross do bring him back to Prison.”²

Lord Cardross was heavily fined for his lady having been at two conventicles kept in her own house, by her chaplain, and his lordship suffered four years imprisonment at Edinburgh. We shall hear more later on of Lord Cardross and his house, as also of Mr. John King who was rescued by some country people when being carried off to prison in May, 1675.³

By way of stamping out conventicles the Privy Council in July, 1675, passed an Act, doubtless by Sir George Monro’s advice, appointing garrisons in certain places, viz. “at the house of Bridgehouse in Linlithgowshire, house of Cardross in Perthshire, house of Glentirring in Stirlingshire, house of Mearns in Renfrewshire, house of Dovehill in Kinross-shire, house of Dean at Kilmarnock, in the house of bailiary of Cuninghame and shire of Ayr, house of Airdrie in shire of Lanark, house of Newark in the shire of Selkirk, house of Hunthill in the shire of Roxburgh, house of Blane in the shire of Berwick, at the laird of Riddell’s house in the shire of Roxburgh, at the castle of Dumfries in the shire of Dumfries. And ordained that in ilk garrison there be a company of foot and twelve horse and that ilk two garrisons next adjacent have one Captain to command them; and remit it to Major General Monro, as he shall find the places of the two several garrisons more or less convenient, to put the fewer or greater number in either of them, for the more conveniency: and that the general major ordain the officers to keep and remain at their respective garrisons and not leave their duty and charge, under the pain of being cashiered, &c.”⁴

One of the three new Troops of Horse, raised in August, 1674, was commanded by George, Lord Ross of Hawkhead. We get an insight into the duties expected from the Cavalry, at this period, by a letter from Lord Ross, to Lauderdale dated from Edinburgh, 13th March, 1675:—

“Upon intelligence that on Sunday the last of febr^y ther wes a field conventicle to be kepte some wher near to Bathgate a party was sent out to looke after it, who accordingly did fall in with them neare to the above mentioned place: at the first aproche of the party many who wer at the conventicle did reteare to a

¹ See Creighton’s *Memoirs*, printed 1731.

² Printed in *Henry Erskine, his Kinsfolk, and Times*, p. 31.

³ Under date of 12th June, 1675, Charles II. wrote to the Privy Council of Scotland:—“We are informed that more effects of that seditious spirit break out afresh, and particularly that a party of our forces has been deforced by a riotous and tumultuous assembly near the house of Cardross, when one King was rescued from our soldiers.” *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. III., p. 253.

⁴ Printed by Wodrow, Vol. III. (1829 edit.), pp. 282-283.

marsh ground close by wher it wes not possible for the horse to attacke them ; bot the party indevoring to aprehend some of them who wer still upon the place, in hope to have found the preacher amongst them, at the sight of which thos who at the first had flead did returne, one of them saying would they see ther breathing oppressed, and that thes few perjured dogs would not be a mowthful to them ; upon which he who commanded the party fownd himsele obleaged to abandon his prisoners to defend himsele, and at the first aproche he charged them civilly in his Maj^{ties} name to disipat themselves, promising no violence showld be done to them who showld give obedience, bot the returne which they gave back wes by the firing of some pistols or other fire locks at them, with which insolens being much provoked they [the soldiers] did fire upon them backe againe, by which one of that insolent crew was kild, at the sight of which the rest did rune for it, never the les the party did bring off 15 of them prisoners who ar now in the Tolbooth of Ed^r ; ther hes been a great deall of noyse made about it as if thes gentillmen had provoked them to it, and some are pleasd to call it murder which wes done, bot what ever is said I will ashewre yor Grace this is the trew and certain accempt." ¹

In consequence of a letter from the Commissioners of the Treasury, on 11th August, 1675, to the King, the latter was reluctantly obliged to send an order to the Privy Council for disbanding Monro's Regiment and the three Troops of Horse. In the King's letter, which is subscribed by Lauderdale, directions are given for "100 men to be drawn out of the severall disbanded Companies to be formed into a new Company which is to be added to Our Regiment of Guards."² The low state of the Scottish Treasury made it necessary also to disband the Earl of Rothes's Troop of Guards early in 1676.

On the 27th October, 1677, the King wrote to Sir George Monro "authorising him to command in chief Our Guards and all such other Forces, both Horse and Foot, as shall be by Warrant of Our Privy Council of Scotland drawn together for opposing any Rebellion or Insurrection there,"³ In less than two months after this Royal letter had been written, the Earl of Linlithgow was appointed Major-General of the Forces in Scotland "in place of Sir George Monro Our late Major-General whose Commission is hereby declared void."⁴ No reason is given for this change of commanders, but it was apparent enough. In view of the increase of conventicles in the West, and an expected rising, Lauderdale (who had come to Scotland as High Commissioner in the summer of 1677) had formulated a plan for bringing the disaffected shires into a state of subjection. "I gave ane account before," wrote Lauderdale to the Earl of Danby from Holyrood, 8th November, 1677, "what orders were given and noblemen sent for making readie a good bodie of Highlanders and others, if the phanaticks in the West should rise in armes."⁵ We may take it for granted that Sir George Monro was dead against the "Highland Host" being let loose on the south-western shires where they were to have free quarters so long as they stayed. He was a really religious man, and must have viewed with horror the inevitable spoliation of countless families which had never risen in rebellion, but were supposed, rightly or wrongly, to be in sympathy with the Covenanters. Monro was superseded because

¹ *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. III., pp. 77-78.

² *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. III., p. 377.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. IV.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. III., p. 89.

he would not fall in with Lauderdale's cruel policy. He retired to Newmore Castle his seat in Ross-shire.

An anecdote has been handed down in the Monro family testifying to Sir George's merciful disposition when sent to suppress conventicles and non-conformity in Eastern Ross:—"He had a favourite dog called Invercraig. Whenever he received instructions from Bishop Paterson to go out and disperse a conventicle, he would call the dog to his side, when he knew that Lady Monro, a sincere friend to the Covenanters, was within hearsay, but not in his presence, and addressed the dog thus: 'Good Invercraig, do you know I have got instructions from the Bishop to proceed to-morrow to (naming the place) and apprehend the men who intend to hold a meeting there to worship God, and if you like you may go and warn them that I am coming,' Lady Monro sent timely intelligence to the Covenanters, and when Sir George went to the place he found nothing, and told the Bishop of Ross he had been sent on a fool's errand."¹

In 1683, Sir G. Monro was again chosen M.P. for Ross-shire. When the Scots Army marched into England, October, 1688, Monro was appointed Major-General of the Militia in Scotland by Commission dated 24th October, 1688, and was granted a yearly pension of £200.² The Earl of Balcarres has a snarl at Monro in his *Memoirs*, and says that "as head of the Militia, Monro knew little more of the trade than these new raised men, having lost by age, and being long out of service, anything he had learned in Charles Gustavus' days, except the rudeness and austerity of that service."³ Balcarres, as a bigoted Jacobite, was inimical to Monro and the Presbyterian party. General Hugh Mackay, a good judge of soldiers, requested the Government, in 1690, to make Sir George Monro a Privy Councillor, and grant him a pension, "in order to help Mackay to take necessary measures for the security of the Kingdom in his (Mackay's) absence in Holland."⁴

Sir George Monro died on 11th July, 1693, at Newmore Castle. He was M.P. for Ross-shire at the time of his death. By his first wife, Anne, daughter of his uncle Major-General Robert Monro, Sir George had a son Hugh, who succeeded to Newmore. He married, secondly, in 1649, at Coleraine, Christian, only daughter of Sir Frederick Hamilton, and sister of Gustavus, 1st Viscount Boyne. By this marriage Sir George had two sons, John who died in 1682, unmarried; and George, who inherited the estate of Culrain. The latter's heir male ultimately succeeded to the baronetcy of Foulis.

¹ *History of the Munros of Foulis*, p. 189.

² *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XIII.

³ *Memoirs*, edited by Lord Lindsay, 1841, p. 12.

⁴ *History of the Clan Mackay*, p. 460.

CHAPTER VII

THE EARL OF LINLITHGOW
MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES

1677-1679

"I DOUBT not but his Majestie," wrote the Earl of Atholl to the Duke of Lauderdale, "by your advice, has made a very good choice of the Earle of Linlithgoe to be Major Generall and Commander in Chiefe of all forces, horse and foott, raised or to bee raised."¹

On 1st December, 1677, we find Lauderdale writing to Viscount Granard, commanding the Irish Troops in Ulster, informing him that, in view of the "great disorders in the western shires of Scotland . . . and preparations made to take up arms against his Majesty," it was the King's wish that Lord Granard should be prepared to embark the body of Troops under his command, if called upon to do so, and land them on the west coast of Scotland. To ensure the delivery of this letter, Lauderdale despatched Licutenant James Maitland of the Foot Guards to Ireland where he was to wait upon Lord Granard, show him the written instructions² given to the bearer, and bring back his lordship's reply. Maitland lost no time on his errand and returned to Holyrood with Lord Granard's written answer which was to the effect that he had his Majesty's orders "to embark the forces now under his command and conduct them to Scotland, if so required by the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council there . . . that the forces my Lord has here [in the neighbourhood of Belfast] are above 2,000 foot and 300 horse."³

With a view of checking the French conquests in the Low Countries the English Parliament were in favour of an Anglo-Dutch alliance against France. Under the plea of assisting the Dutch, Charles II. obtained large subsidies from Parliament early in 1678, and was able to raise additional forces in his three kingdoms. As regards Scotland, a Troop of 60 Horse was levied by the young Marquis of Montrose at his own expense, in March, 1678, and marched to London, where it was incorporated with the Duke of York's new-raised Regiment of Horse for service in Flanders. The Lieutenant of Montrose's Troop was Patrick Graham of Inchbrakie who subsequently commanded the Edinburgh Town Guard. The Cornet was John Graham, Postmaster-General of Scotland, who got licence of absence from the Privy Council.⁴ It is interesting to know that on 27th November 1677, this same John Graham was directed, by an order in Council, "to establish a horse post between Edinburgh and Portpatrick twice a week

¹ Dated at "Tullibardine, 31 Dec. 1677." *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. III., p. 98.

² These "Instructions" are printed in the *Calendar of the MSS of the Marquess of Ormonde, K.P.*, New Series, Vol. IV., pp. 72-3.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 73.

⁴ *Privy Council Acts*, June, 1673—August, 1678, fo. 698.

each way . . . and was to keep a vessel to sail twice a week and back to Drogheda."¹ This new service was to keep the military authorities in Ireland in touch with the Scots Privy Council. Lord James Douglas was to raise a Regiment of Foot in Scotland "to be sent to England."² This corps was to consist of ten Companies of 100 men each.³

It so happened that the expected alliance with the Dutch against the French did not find the same favour in Scotland as it did in England. Consequently, great difficulty was found in raising recruits for the new Douglas Regiment. The Earl of Murray writes to Lauderdale from "Whythall, May 4. 1678":—"I acquainted bothe the Kinge and the Diwke with a letter of Lord James Douglass . . . complaeninge that he could get no men in Scotland, and that y^e Grace would not allow any of the standing forcis or militia to tak on withe him and insinuating as mutch as you wear [were] not so fordward for this war as when they caem for assistans to the Frenshe."⁴

Owing to the dearth of recruits, one Company for Lord J. Douglas's Regiment was raised in Ireland by Captain Charles Murray. This Company was shipped to a sea-port on the north-west coast of England and marched by way of Kendal to the outskirts of Edinburgh where the men were to be mustered and receive their clothing.⁵ Two "Companies" of Scots Dragoons (of 100 men each) were raised by Royal Warrant in May, 1678.⁶ Two Highland Foot Companies were likewise ordered to be levied in September same year "for securing the peace of the Highlands." These Companies, of 150 men each, were to be accompanied to their garrison at Inverlockie, "or any other place in the Highlands or Isles," by "100 commanded men of the Regt. of Foot Guards."⁷

On 23rd September, 1678, the King signed Commissions for the Earls of Airlie and Home, and for John Graham of Claverhouse, to be Captains of the three new Troops of Horse "to be entertained in Scotland."⁸ A new "Company" of Dragoons was bestowed at the same time on Viscount Kingston; and, last of all, a new Regiment of Foot, consisting of eight Companies of 100 men each, was levied by Charles, Earl of Mar.⁹ This last-named corps still survives as the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

The Scots Army had now trebled its strength. The Earl of Linlithgow made a progress through the disaffected West in the autumn of 1678. We may safely conjecture that this "displaying of the forces," as a cynical Scottish writer has termed the progress, had a deterrent effect on would-be rebels who had not yet fully recovered from the late unwelcome sojourn

¹ *Ormonde Papers*, New Series, Vol. IV., pp. 74-5.

² *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IV.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. III., p. 128.

⁵ Warrant dated "Whitehall, 24 June, 1678" to Captain Charles Murray to march to Kendal and thence to near Edinburgh with his Company of 100 men; "and that when they shall arrive within a daye's journey of Edenburgh they remaine there untill you repaire to the Duke of Lauderdale Our High Commissioner to receive his directions for quartering them as near as conveniently may be to the place where they and the rest of the Companies of the Regiment are to receive their cloths and armes." *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IV.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ King's Letter to the Scottish Privy Council, 4th September, 1678. *Ibid.*

⁸ "The sons and brothers of lords and baronets and other persons of quality solicited to be made Lieuts. and Cornets in these new-raised Troops." Captain John Creighton's *Memoirs* (1731), p. 43.

⁹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IV.

in their midst of the "Highland Host."¹ On 23rd October, 1678, the King wrote to Lord Linlithgow approving his services as Major-General:—"Wee have thought fit hereby to signifie to you the sense wee have of the same . . . particularly in the late expedition into the West."² The King gave further proof of his appreciation of Linlithgow's services by bestowing a pension on the latter of £300 *per annum* to be paid half yearly.³ This nobleman was already in receipt of £200 *per annum* as Colonel of the Foot Guards, to which had been added a special pension of £100, and yearly pay of £300 as Major-General.⁴

Peace was signed between Holland and France at Nimeguen in August, 1678. The English Parliament voted standing Armies illegal and the Commons requested the King to disband all the forces raised since September, 1677. Charles had to comply. He had hoodwinked the nation with the pretence of an Anglo-Dutch alliance against the French. To keep up the fiction, a strong British contingent had been sent to Flanders under the Earl of Feversham. In the meantime Charles was in receipt of a secret pension from Louis XIV. to keep England neutral. The wholesale disbandment of the new English levies did not affect the Scots Army, but Lord James Douglas's Regiment was disbanded in January, 1679,⁵ having been raised for the English Establishment.

On 10th December, 1678, a new form of "The Military Oath" was sanctioned by Charles II. and subscribed by Lauderdale. The probability is that this "Oath" was drawn up by Lord Linlithgow, in the first instance, and submitted to Lauderdale who got the King to attach his sign-manual thereto. This is it:—

"CHARLES R.

"I A. B. doe swear to be true and faithfull to my Sovereign Lord King Charles, and his lawfull successors, and in my Station to maintain the present Government in Church and State as it is now established by Law, and to oppose (to my power) the damnable principle of taking up Armes against the King or those Commissionate by him upon any pretext whatsoever, and to be obedient in all things to his Majesty's Major Generall or Commander in Chiefe authorised by his Majesty for the time being, and will behave myselfe obediently to my superior officers in all that they shall command me for his Majesty's Service; And I doe further swear that I will be a true faithfull and obedient Souldier every way performing my best endeavours for his Majesty's Service, Obeying all Orders and submitting to all such Rules and Articles of Warre as are or shall be established by his Majesty, So help me God."⁶

¹ "The host of marauders," as Hill Burton calls the Northern Highlanders let loose on the Lowland shires of the West, "has been estimated in numbers varying from six to eight thousand." The "host" began its march in January, 1678 and spread over the doomed countries like a swarm of locusts. The landed gentry of Ayrshire, Dumfries-shire, &c, determined to go to Court and remonstrate against the Highland invasion. "By an Act of Council the remonstrants were prohibited from crossing the Border." But by March, the increasing outcry against the Highlanders made itself heard in Court circles and the King, wishing to prevent further disturbances, reversed Lauderdale's cruel policy and ordered the Highlanders to be dismissed to their own country. That they did not go home empty-handed is an historical fact.

² *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IV.

³ *Ibid.*, fol. 16.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ King's Letter to the Privy Council of Scotland, 18th January, 1678. *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V.

⁶ *Ibid.* Some English readers may not be aware that the Scottish form of adjuration differs from the English. The Scots take the oath with uplifted hand and do not kiss the Testament. An anecdote is told of a Scotsman who had to be examined at an English

To the mass of the Covenanters who had never borne arms as trained soldiers, and to whom military discipline was as odious as religious conformity, the above form of oath was merely regarded by them as an additional weapon put into the hands of their relentless persecutors by a godless Government.

The last week in March, 1679, Major White's Company at Lanark got notice of a field conventicle to be held within the parish of Lesmahago. The distance being too great for infantry to march in time to disperse the meeting, Major White of Mar's Regiment sent twenty dragoons under Lieutenant John Dalrymple and Ensign Duncan Menzies of his (the Major's) own Company. When the dragoons, and their leaders, came within sight of the conventicle they perceived three companies of foot, each 100 strong, drawn up in order; also a troop of horse. Half the foot had fire-locks, the rest were armed with swords, halberds, and pitchforks. The troop of horse were well-mounted and the troopers had pistols and carbines. When the Covenanters perceived the dragoons some of their foot advanced, while their horse attempted to surround the Royalist detachment. The officers in charge of the dragoons ordered the Whigs to disperse in the King's name. The rebel commander answered disdainfully saying that his assembled party appeared there for the King of Heaven. He then gave the order to fire upon the dragoons who immediately returned it. Each side then charged. In this unequal contest Lieutenant Dalrymple¹ was wounded in several places, one being in the groin, by a thrust from a pitchfork, and thought to be mortal. Seven dragoons were taken prisoners with the wounded officer. Ensign Menzies and the other dragoons effected their escape. "After this," writes Lord Linlithgow's correspondent, "they [the Whigs] read the Covenant to the Lieut' lying upon the ground wounded, and thereafter went to their conventicle wher ther wes fowr sermones and lectures, and at seven a clock at night they dismissed the Lieut. and the seven dragoons their prisoners bot kept their horse and armes. One of the commanders of the Whiggs foot wes knowne to be of the name of Cleland,² whose father lives in the toune of Douglas."³

The rout of the little Royalist party gave fresh life to the Covenanters' cause. On 29th May, 1679, Mr. Robert Hamilton,⁴ who had commanded the Horse at Lesmahago, with about three score mounted men rode into

trial and was sworn according to English law. His evidence was so manifestly untrue that his counsel had the man sworn in Scottish fashion. The witness was then re-examined and told quite a different tale. Being asked afterwards by his counsel how he came to give such contradictory evidence, the Scotsman replied: "There's an unco' difference 'atween blawin' on a beuk an' sennin' ane's saul to hell!" *Notes and Queries*, 10th Series, Vol. VI., p. 487.

¹ See biog. notice of Lieutenant (afterwards Sir John) Dalrymple in the annotations to Mar's Regiment given in Part II.

² Covenanter, poet, soldier. Son of the Marquis of Douglas's gamekeeper. Appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Cameronian Regiment, in April, 1689. Killed at the defence of Dunkeld, 21st August same year.

³ *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. III., pp. 162-3.

⁴ Second son to Sir Wm. Hamilton of Preston, Bart. Fought at Drumellog. Commanded the rebels at Bothwell Brig. Succeeded to the baronetcy but not to the estate. "He would not own the Prince and Princess of Orange and their prelatie Government . . . Apprehended by persecuting soldiers, 10th Sept. 1692, at Earlstoun. Remained a prisoner at Edinburgh till May, 1693. Continued faithful in contending earnestly for the faith once delivered to the Saints, Jude 3. Died at Berrowstouness 21 Oct. 1701." *The Battle of Bothwell Bridge, &c.*, by Wm. Wilson, p. 113.

My Lord

Upon Saturdays night when my lord
 Ross came in to this place I marched out and
 because of the insolency that had been done
 two nights before at Rugeley I went thither
 and inquired for their names. so soon as I got
 them I sent out parties to search on them
 and found not only throes of those rogues
 but also an intercomend minister called King
 we had them at Stronach about six in
 the morning yesterday. and respecting
 the conveyance thence to this I thought that we
 might make a little tour to see if we could
 fall upon a convenient place which ^{we} did little
 to our advantage. for when we came
 in sight of them we found them drawn
 up in battell upon a most advantageous
 ground to which there was no coming
 but through moors and hills. they were
 not preaching and had got away all their
 woodmen and shivering. they consisted of
 four battalions of foot all well armed with
 pikes and pitchforks and three squadrons
 of horse we sent both parties to skirmish
 they of foot and we of dragoons they ran
 for it and sent down a battallion of foot
 against them we sent throes or of dragoons
 who made them run again shamefully but in

and they perceiving that we had the better of
them in skirmish they resolved a general
engagement. and immediately advanced with their
foot the horse following them they came through
the Loch and the greatest body of all made
up against my troupe we hooped our fire till they
were with in ten paces of us they vociferously
our fire and advanced to the shock being first they
gave us brought down the coronet Mr. Walford
and captain R. With. Colours that with a sudden
they made such an opening in my some horse fell
that his guts hung out half an ell and yet
he carried me off an myl. which so disorderd
our men that they sustained not the shock
but fell into disorder their horse took the
occasion of this and pursued us so hotly
that we got no ~~quarter~~ tyme to rally. I saved
the standarts but lost on the place about
eight or ten men besides wounded but the
Dragoons lost many more. they are not com-
ing off as on the other side for I sawe
the fall of them fall before we came to the
shock. I made the best retreat the con-
sideration of our people would suffer and
you now laying with my Lord Ross. the
rain of stones drove us as we was making
our retreat and thought of a way to cut us off
but we took courage and fell to them made
them run leaving a doufain on the place
what hopes rogues will doe next I know not but
the country was flooding to them from all
hands this may counted the beginning of
the rebellion in my opinion. I am my Lord
my Lord I am so your Lordships most
wounded and so sleepy humble servant
that I have written this
Very confusedly

Grasame

My Lord

171

Glasgow Sunday, 9 o'clock
at night

After eating at home, we dispatched & discovered
a party marching to Glasgow whom we made up to, but
found it to be Clabrook and Capt Ingill's with the broken
troop Clabrook informed me how it went and thereafter we
resolved to return to this place in regard they found that
the country, we gathering they were to the rogues, and so
concluded that it was fit to acquaint yo^r lo: with it that accord-
ingly yo^r might order what we shall do for or as word if
they were to be on if yo^r command it we shall be through
them if we can see I begg'd yo^r lo: commands. I know Clabrook
will give you a full account of the engagement and therefore
I shall forbear that. My Lord if this be not a rebellion I know
not what it is rebellion in the mean time I shall sword as well
as I can & in this place I have ordered the half of four party, to
mount guard this night foot horse and dragoon, and have
posted them at will at may, and barricaded all the streets
about the Market place, that if all can be done by

Yo^r lo: most faithful and
humble servant

George Ross

the town of Rutherglen where bonfires were blazing in honour of the King's birthday. Hamilton's party proceeded to burn the Acts enforcing Episcopacy since the Restoration; they then extinguished the bonfires and nailed their own "declaration" to the Market Cross. After this act of defiance the rebels and their leader rode away. When news reached Claverhouse, the same evening, of "the insolency that had been done at Ruglen,"¹ he was on his way with his Troop from Falkirk to Glasgow to join Lord Ross. After one night's halt at Glasgow, Claverhouse marched to Hamilton where he took a few prisoners, among them being Mr. John King, late chaplain at Cardross House, who had been arrested on two previous occasions, and had twice secured his liberty.

On 1st June, 1679, Claverhouse was defeated at Drumclog by a force of rebels much superior in numbers to his own. We have Claverhouse's own account of the engagement; and who is there who has not read the graphic account of the action in *Old Mortality*? Let the reader of this historic novel obliterate from his mind the statement that Claverhouse was an officer of the Scottish Life Guards; also the incident relative to the flag of truce sent by the aforesaid commander to the rebels, before the fight at Drumclog commenced, as these embellishments are fiction; but the story of the engagement itself is founded on fact. There is one humorous incident connected with Claverhouse's defeat which is worth repeating. "When Claverhouse was routed at Drumclog," wrote Kirkton, "he fled [on his sorely wounded charger] past his triumphant prisoner [Mr. John King], who had been stationed in a small cabin on Loudon Hill with a Dragoon sentry to prevent his escape; King shouted after him to stop and take the afternoon's preaching."² We shall meet this Covenanting divine again at Bothwell Bridge. His appearance at Drumclog cannot have been very clerical if the following terse description be true:—

"A bra' muckle carle wi' a white hat, and a great bob o' ribbons on the cock o't."³

On 3rd May, 1679, Dr. James Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews, was done to death on Magus Moor, near St. Andrews, under circumstances of the greatest brutality and in the presence of his daughter. The name of John Balfour⁴ of Kinloch stands out in bold relief as one of the assassins; but what can be said for David Hackston of Rathillet who, though a gentleman by birth, sat quietly on his horse and saw the aged Archbishop killed before his eyes. As an accessory after the fact, Hackston was as guilty as his companions who committed the foul deed. Let us see how the chief historian of the Covenanters regarded this assassination:—

"Upon the whole," wrote the Rev. Robert Wodrow, "though the most part of good people in Scotland could not but observe and adore the holy and righteous providence of God in the removal of this violent persecutor and spring of the most part of the former severities at such a juncture

¹ Claverhouse to the Earl of Linlithgow, from Glasgow, 1st June, 1679. (*Lauderdale Papers*.) Facsimile given in this Vol.—[Ed.]

² The Rev. James Kirkton's *Church of Scotland*, p. 439 and note.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ In the Royal United Service Museum, Whitehall, is the "Bible which belonged to John Balfour of Kinloch, the Covenanter who fought at Drumclog. The first part of this Bible was torn out by Balfour to make wads for his musket." No. 253 in Museum Catalogue.

when just upon new and violent projects, yet they could not approve of the manner of taking him off, nor would they justify the actors."

Before engaging the rebels at Drumclog, Claverhouse sent a despatch to Lord Ross at Glasgow desiring assistance. Ross marched out of the town with reinforcements, but had not gone far when he met Claverhouse with some of his discomfited soldiers. A recently discovered letter¹ from Lord Ross to Lord Linlithgow, written from Glasgow on the memorable 1st June, 1679, records the meeting between the two commanders.

The attempt on Glasgow by the Covenanters is graphically described by Lord Ross in a second letter to Lord Linlithgow, written the evening of 2nd June:—

"MY LORD,

"This morning thes rogves had the confidence to asawlte us about eleven a clock, the first atempt wes up the galow gait, ther nixt wes down that streat which comes from the head of the towne, bot I had barricaded all the 4 streits so well and lyned them with musketiers and paced dragoons behind them for a relife, keeping E[arl] Hom[e]s troope and Claverces (?) intire in a body; in the market place ovr sowldiers wer very active and we galed them so with ovr shot that at last they run for it throwing down ther arms, the number of thes that ar killed I can not condeseend upon as yet, the town's people hurled ther dead bodies so quickly of[f] the streit; we have taken a great many of ther wounded men and still taking mor owt of ther howses they fled to. I blise god non of ovr officers hes resaved any hurte, some few of ovr sowldiers ar ill wounded two of which only I think shall dye. I know not what Jwdgment to give of this afaire bot I an swre thes wes the warmest day I saw the year, I dwrst not adventer to follow them when they run fearing ane ambush, bot so sown as they were clear away I sent the horse and dragoons to fall wpon ther reare, and they are I wot now with them at a place called Dambeth 3 myles east of this, they seam to move towards bogl holl (*sic*); we keepe the market place still and this is ovr present postore. I am your Lo. most humble servant,

"ROSSE."²

Quoting from "Lord Linlithgow's account of the Rebellion,"³ we find that after their repulse at Glasgow the rebels retired in disorder ". . . about a mile from the town . . . and being a great deal more numerous, at last marched off to the town of Hamilton where they quartered that night." Linlithgow then gives an account of his own proceedings:—"Upon Wednesday morning I marched from Edinburgh with all the forces that were there, and did send an order to the Lord Ross to march with those that were with him at Glasgow to Sterling which accordingly he did."

Lord Linlithgow has been adversely criticised, and rightly so, for his utter want of strategy in his plan for concentrating at Stirling when the fate of Glasgow hung in the balance. News of the defeat at Drumclog had reached him at Edinburgh very early on 2nd June; and a second despatch from Lord Ross, announcing the repulse of the attack on Glasgow, reached the capital the following morning. Yet it was not till the morning of 4th June that the Commander-in-Chief marched out of Edinburgh with his available forces, which must have numbered about 1,200 Regulars. This was doubtless a small body of men to face the rebels who numbered some thousands; but there is a mighty difference between well-disciplined

¹ See facsimile given in this vol. The original is in the Editor's possession.

² Letter endorsed: "The Lord Rosse his letter to the Major General, 2 June, 1679." *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. III., p. 166.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 167-170.

Troops and a rabble led by a man (Robert Hamilton) who never had any military training.

Linlithgow's force was sufficient to relieve Glasgow and hold that town (which was well provisioned) with Ross's Troops till joined by several outlying Troops and Companies, as well as by the Militia. When Ross received his General's orders to evacuate Glasgow, and march with all his Troops to Stirling, he lost no time in obeying orders. His whole force joined the main body at Larbert, two miles from Falkirk. The King's Troops now numbered 1,800 men. "With these," wrote Linlithgow in his official account of the Rebellion, "I resolved to march towards Glasgow, to see, if possible, to make myself Master of that place before the Rebels should enter it, by which means we should have got refreshment for our Soldiers, who wanted it extreemly. That night I marched to Kilsyth, where we found little or no refreshment." Linlithgow's plan to recapture Glasgow came too late. His scouts brought him intelligence that they had seen the rebels march into Glasgow, and that they were at least 7,000 strong.

Linlithgow now called a Council of War. His officers, "except three or four,¹ thought it not fitt to hazard the few standing forces his Majesty had in Scotland so unequally . . . and I acknowledge I myself was of that judgement. . . I resolved to march to Stirling that night, being the greatest pass in Scotland, and fittest place for joyning the Northern forces. I did give the Council immediately from the place an account of what I had resolved, and desired their commands, and if they thought fitt I should engage the enemy, I should againe march from Sterling towards them. About 7 of the clock next morning I received their commands to march to Edinburgh, untill the rest of the forces came up, and their approbation of what I had done."²

Linlithgow was a good regimental officer, but he had not the advantage of Dalryell's or Drummond's experience of warfare. When the crisis came he proved vacillating and changeable. Apparently he took no steps to meet the commissariat requirements of his Troops. After two whole days of preparation in the capital of Scotland, Linlithgow was unable to make a forced march to Glasgow for lack of provisions. It was jocularly said of English soldiers during the seventeenth century, that they could not fight without their beef, their beer, and their beds; but Scottish soldiers of that period were considered more hardy. A famous Scottish general (Lord Clyde) wished for nothing better than to fight a pitched battle with 10,000 well-fed Englishmen, 10,000 half-starved Scotsmen, and 10,000 half-drunk Irishmen!

The biographer of the Livingstons tells us that the true reason of Linlithgow's retiring to Stirling, with the Scots forces, was because "he had received a private order from the Council to delay engaging with the rebels until the arrival of the Duke of Monmouth."³ If this be true, we may be sure that old Tom Dalryell was not one of the Councillors who gave this timid order. "From ingles asistens mightay God deliver us" wrote Dalryell to Lauderdale in January, 1667. He was not likely to have changed

¹ The names of these officers are not given. In the *Memoirs of Viscount Dundee* (1714), it is stated that Claverhouse strongly opposed Linlithgow's retreat to Stirling, and "offered with a thousand horse and foot to disperse the rebels or never to return himself alive." Quoted in Professor Terry's *John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee*, p. 64, note 3.

² *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. III., p. 169.

³ *The Livingstons of Calendar*, by Edwin Livingston, p. 71.

his opinion now that his valuable services as a commander were ignored and he was not employed. Nor was there any reason for the panic-stricken Council to have informed Lauderdale that more troops were necessary to crush the rebellion.

When we remember Lauderdale's boast to Charles II. in 1669, that 20,000 Scottish Militia were ready to take the field when called upon to do so, it is surprising to find the Council soliciting for assistance from England. On 5th June, the Militia were named for service. Two days later the Council wrote to the Earl of Argyll, then engaged with the Earl of Caithness in the Western Highlands crushing a rebellion of the Macdonalds and Macleans, commanding him "to desentagle himself from the expedition for which he was commissioned against the rebellious people in the Highlands, to the end that he may with the greatest diligence he can repaire to his Majesty's host and join the forces under the command of the Earl of Linlithgow, with his friendis, vassallis, servantis, and followeris, weill appoynted And armed, for assisting towards the suppression of this treasonable insurrection."¹

Returning to Linlithgow and his Troops, we find them still at Edinburgh on 16th June. The "Journals of the Privy Council," under above date, contain this notice:—"Resolved that the march of the army be delayed till to-morrow, in regard of the great rains, and that some things for the amunition and the artillerie are not yet ready, and that the army march by the way of Linlithgow towards Hamilton in quest of the enemy."² And later in the day occurs this entry:—"Warrant given to the Major Generall to cause bring in coves, oxen, sheep, and uy^r [other] provisions for the use of the army and that the Commissary make distribution y of [thereof] as he shall find cause."³

It is an interesting fact to know that there was a Commissary; but his duties cannot have been heavy as Linlithgow had hardly reached his camp in Kirkhill Park near Broxburn, on the evening of 17th June (the day he marched out of Edinburgh), when he wrote to the Earl of Rothes bewailing the fact that there was no bread for the soldiers:—"My Lord, it is very sad to have so many militia regiments here, and hardly one bit of bread to eat, which if not remedied by your lordship, I leave you to judge of the event. I hope all of us here will do our duty in our stations, but men must eat."⁴

When we consider that the Privy Council knew the strength of the King's forces, and of the Militia they had called out, it is truly astonishing to find such a lamentable want of preparation, not only on their part but on that of the Commander-in-Chief who was one of themselves.

Twelve years later, it was said that William III.'s Army "conquered Ireland with the help of Cheshire cheese and biscuits." But for lack of the last-named article Scotland ran the risk of being once more over-run by Covenanters. On 18th June, Linlithgow reports to Rothes (Lord Chancellor) that five Militia Regiments have joined: "We have here the regiments of East Lothian, the Merse, that Perthshire regiment commanded by the Marquis of Athol, the other was at Linlithgow last night and will join us this morning, the two Fife regiments, the regiment of Angus, I

¹ *Lord Strathmore's Book of Record*, published by the Scottish History Society, p. 131.

² *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. III., p. 170.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Letter given in Wodrow's *Sufferings of the Church of Scotland* (1829 edit.), Vol. III., pp. 99-100.

Edinburgh the fourteenth day of Decem^r
1688

The Lords of his Majesty's Great Council
Do hereby Discharge me and Grants allowanc
To The Earl of Linlithgow Lord Justice
General of his Majesty's Great Council
Respect to such as his Majesty's
Majestie's warrant his necessary affairs.

Atholl

Original Order, signed by the Marquis of Atholl, announcing to the Earl of Linlithgow the end of his services, 14th December, 1688

believe, will join us in our march this day, and the militia regiment of the town of Edinburgh . . . as near as I can conjecture the eight militia regiments that we have will make up about five thousand men.”¹ On the same day that this letter was written, the Duke of Monmouth arrived at Edinburgh with his suite and was sworn a Privy Councillor. On 19th June, he joined the Army at Blackburn and took over the command from Linlithgow. Monmouth’s victory at Bothwell Bridge belongs to another chapter. Linlithgow had command of the Infantry in above engagement. Shortly afterwards he accompanied Claverhouse to London to give the King an account of affairs in Scotland.

Linlithgow was not again employed as a general officer; but he retained command of the Foot Guards till 1684 when pressure was put on him to resign his Colonelcy in favour of Lieut-Colonel the Hon. James Douglas (brother to the 1st Duke of Queensberry) who was given the Regiment 13th June. “Lord Linlithgow cynically remarked that he defied anyone to keep it as long as he had done, his method having been to bribe the Duchess of Lauderdale and others.”²

To make up for the loss of his Regiment Lord Linlithgow was appointed Lord Justice General. He held this high office till 14th December, 1688, when he received a curt official notice from the President of the Council ordering him “to repair to Court to attend his Most Sacred Majestie anent his necessary affaires.”³ When Linlithgow reached London he found that the King had left England for France, and that the Prince of Orange was installed at St. James’s Palace.

It is said that after the Coronation of William and Mary, Lord Linlithgow joined Sir James Montgomery’s plot for the restoration of James VII.⁴ Be this as it may, the 3rd Earl of Linlithgow died on 1st February, 1690, and was succeeded by his eldest son George, Lord Livingston.

¹ Letter given in Wodrow’s *Sufferings of the Church of Scotland* (1829 edit.), Vol. III., pp. 99-100.

² Fountainhall’s *Historical Observes*, pp. 132-3.

³ See facsimile of this order.

⁴ Burke’s *Extinct Peerage*.

CHAPTER VIII

JAMES, DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH, CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE FORCES IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

1679

JAMES CROFTS, *alias* Fitzroy, *alias* Scott, was born at Rotterdam 9th April, 1649. This child of sin, who was destined to be the plaything of the goddess of fortune, was son of Mrs. Lucy Barlow (*née* Walter) and Charles II. Whatever may be said against Monmouth's mother, all contemporary writers agree as to the extreme beauty of Mrs. Barlow's son¹ and to his engaging manners. His boyhood, from 1658-1662, was spent in Paris, at the Court of the Queen Mother, under the tutorship of Lord Crofts whose surname he was known by till brought to the English Court, in the train of Queen Henrietta Maria, 1st July, 1662. By Letters Patent, dated 14th February, 1663, young "James Crofts" was created Duke of Monmouth, installed a Knight of the Garter, 28th March, 1663, and, by Lauderdale's advice to the King, the little Duke was married, 20th April, 1663, to the greatest child-heiress in Scotland—Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, then aged twelve. Monmouth who now took the surname of Scott, had an assured position. He was recognised as the King's natural son and received a grant of the Royal Arms charged with the bâton sinister. Monmouth and his bride were created, on their marriage, Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch in Scotland, "with remainder to their heirs male, in default of which to the heirs whatever descending from the Duke's body, succeeding to the estate and Earldom of Buccleuch."

For sixteen and a half years fortune smiled almost unceasingly on this young nobleman. He basked in the King's favour. He had his own party at Court, and among the people; he went from one high military post to another, till, in 1678, he was appointed Captain-General of the Army in England. The following year he was made Commander-in-Chief in Scotland. No one could call Monmouth a carpet knight. He had seen the sternest side of war on the Continent and was not a stranger to the deadly breach.

Ignoring, for obvious reasons, the historical account of Monmouth's life,² printed in 1683, the Duke's war services may be briefly recorded as follows:—He served as a volunteer under the Duke of York in the naval action of Solebay, 3rd June, 1665. When England and France declared war against Holland, in March, 1672, a British force of 6,000 men, commanded by Monmouth, was sent to France to co-operate with Louis XIV's Army in the invasion of Holland. The Duke shared in the successes gained by the combined French and British Troops, under King Louis and Marshal Turenne, against several Dutch fortresses in June.

¹ "He was a lovely person." Evelyn's *Diary*.

² *An Historical Account of the Heroick Life and Magnanimous Actions of the most illustrious Protestant Prince James, Duke of Monmouth*, 1683.



JAMES SCOTT, DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH

(See *Memoir*, pp. 52-59.)

Further operations were stayed by the States opening the sluices and laying their country under water.

In April, 1673, Louis XIV. appointed Monmouth a Lieut.-General in the French Army which invested Maestricht, 17th June, 1673. Monmouth was in command of 8,000 British Troops at this famous siege. It is recorded of this young nobleman that on 24th June, he led a storming party against the counterscarp which he carried with great gallantry. The following day the Dutch recaptured the outwork they had lost. But they did not keep it. Monmouth with Captain Churchill (afterwards the Great Duke of Marlborough), and twelve gentlemen privates of the English Life Guards, highly distinguished themselves in regaining, at the point of the sword, the outward half moon and counterscarp which the Dutch had recaptured from the English by a furious sally after successfully springing a mine.¹ For this act of gallantry Charles II. bestowed on Monmouth the command of the English Regiment of Volunteer Light Horse, vacant by Colonel Sir Henry Jones having been killed during the siege. On 2nd July, this fortress surrendered and the Duke returned to London.

Monmouth's rise in the British Army was very rapid. Captain of a Troop of Horse, 30th June, 1666, and "Captain of all the Guards of Horse or Life Guards of Horse . . . to attend Our Person in that quality . . . 16th September, 1668."² Colonel of the "Royal English Regt." in the French Service, 1672,³ and Colonel of an English Regiment of Light Horse in France, 1673.⁴

On his return from the siege of Maestricht, Monmouth aspired to the Captain-Generalship of the English Army, which post had been vacant since the death of the Duke of Albemarle in 1670. The King was quite ready to give the coveted command to his son, but feared a quarrel with the Duke of York who had grown jealous of Monmouth.⁵ In January, 1674, Charles II. gave Monmouth authority to act as General of the Home Forces without bestowing any Commission on his son. "MY Lord Duke is growing yet greater by an addition of home employments," wrote James Vernon (Monmouth's secretary) to Secretary Williamson on 26th January, 1674. "The Duchess of Portsmouth told him yesterday he should be Master of the Horse this week and offered to lay any wager of it; and last week the King ordered him to have an inspection into all things relating to the forces now on foot, so that now all orders are brought to him, and he examines them and then presents them to the King to be signed. This employment has as yet no name, nor has his Grace any Commission, and all things are countersigned by Lord Arlington as before. However, it is an initiating of him into business, and he is not like to be denied anything he shall be found capable to manage."⁶

To obviate the difficulty of Monmouth acting as Captain-General without any Commission, the King sent the following order to the

¹ Cannon's *Records of the Life Guards*, p. 43. In Louis XIV's Journal of this siege is this item:—"The Duke of Monmouth acquired, at the head of the musketeers a great reputation." Quoted in Roberts's *Life of the Duke of Monmouth*.

² *English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, 1661-1714, Vol. I., p. 99.

³ A new battalion was added, a few months later, and styled the "New Royal English Regt." *Ibid.* Introduction, p. viii.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 203.

⁵ The Duke of York to Colonel George Legge (on his past and present relations with Monmouth), Brussels, 7th June, 1679. *Dartmouth Papers*, pp. 34-5.

⁶ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1673-1675, p. 119.

respective Colonels of his Troops of Life Guards, Horse Guards, Foot Guards, and Foot Regiments:—

“CHARLES R.

“Wee have thought fitt that the respective Colonells, or other officers in chiefe commanding them, shall from henceforth observe such orders as they shall receive from our most deare and intirely beloved sonn James, Duke of Monmouth . . . and that you obey such orders as you shall from time to time receive from our said deare sonn accordingly; for which this shall be your sufficient warrant. Whitehall, 30th March, 1674.

“By his Ma^{ties} command

“ARLINGTON.”¹

This Royal order paved the way for the Commission which Monmouth hankered after.

During the winter of 1677-1678 the English Nation clamoured for an Anglo-Dutch alliance against France. Charles now saw his way to raise an Army of 20,000 men which included the British Regiments in the service of France brought home in the spring of 1678.²

On 24th April, 1678, a Royal Warrant was signed at Whitehall, authorising the Attorney General (Sir Wm. Jones) to prepare a Commission appointing James, Duke of Monmouth “Captain-General of all his Majesty’s Forces in England, Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.” The Duke’s Commission as Captain-General, dated 27th April, 1678, was the outcome of the above Warrant, but owing to the fact of Monmouth’s secretary (by his master’s order) erasing the obnoxious word “natural” in the body of the Commission, and so changing the words “to our most entirely beloved natural son” into “our most entirely beloved son,” the King was obliged, in order to appease the Duke of York’s anger and jealous fears, to cancel the Commission. This was done by Charles “taking up a pair of scissors and without a word clipping a piece out of his own Royal signature.”³ Notwithstanding this little set-back, Monmouth pursued the even tenour of his command as Captain-General, but without a fresh Commission, till June, 1679.⁴

Another little *contretemps* took place in June, 1678. A report had gained ground, spread by Monmouth’s partisans, that the King had secretly married Mrs. Barlow, before her son’s birth, and that the marriage

¹ Printed in Colonel Mackinnon’s *History of the Coldstream Guards*, Vol. I., p. 151. It is to be noted in this Royal Letter that the King studiously avoids the word “natural” after the words “intirely beloved.”

² For lists of these Regiments on their return to England see *English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, 1661-1714, Vol. I., pp. 203, 207, 208, 222. The Earl of Dumbarton’s Regiment of Foot (the present Royal Scots) came home in 1678, but there is no list of this corps forthcoming for said year.

³ The incident is fully narrated by Dr. J. S. Clarke in his *Life of James II.* (1816), Vol. I., pp. 496-7. The original Commission at the Public Record Office, proves that the space left vacant by Monmouth’s erasure was cut out as well as the letters “ar” of the Royal signature. These mutilations have at some time or other, been repaired by pieces of vellum being pasted on the reverse side of the document in question. A facsimile of this cancelled and mutilated Commission is given by the Editor.

⁴ On 3rd June, 1679, the King signed a Warrant appointing “Our entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor James, Duke of Monmouth to be Captain-General of all our land forces in England, Wales and in town of Berwick-on-Tweed.” *Military Entry Book* 1679-1687.

Charles the second

To Our most entirely beloved Sonne James Duke
of York and Albany
This Our Kingdome at this time when great Armies and forces are raised and kept on foot
whatsotver which are or shall be raised and Employed in Our service within Our Kingdome
That wee reposing speciall Trust and Confidence in yo^r fidelity courage & abilities have
be Captaine Generall of all Our Troopes and Land forces whatsotver raised or to be raised
& Town of Berwick upon Tweed And wee doe hereby give and Grant unto you yo^r Command
Town of Berwick upon Tweed with full power and Authority by yo^r selfe Commanded Captain
appointed for them well and sufficiently raise to be equipped and armed and to take or
that purposse as often as you shall see cause And the said forces to divide into parties Regiments
shall be made by Our Enemies and to suppress all rebellions and Insurrections which shall
who shall so levy Warre and be found making resistance to fight with kill and Destroy All
shall require according to yo^r Discretion by proclamation or otherwise to tender Our Royall
to be received into Our grace and pardon And further from time to time to give Warrants
of all such Summes of money as according to the Establishments shall be appointed for the
and to performe and Execute the powers and Authorities aforesaid and all other matters
you the said Duke during Our pleasure willing and by these presents Comending all Offices
in all things touching the due Execution of this Our Commission according to the purport

May it please yo^r most Excellent Majestie

This contains yo^r Ma^{ty} Commission unto the Duke of Monmouth to be Captaine Generall of all yo^r Ma^{ty}
raised and to Command them in any place whatsotver in England Wales and Town of Berwick upon Tweed
Exercise & Muster the said forces and to divide the same into parties Regiments Troopes or Companies and
suppress rebellions and Insurrections by levying Warre agst yo^r Ma^{ty} and all Enemies making such Invasion
found making resistance to fight with kill and Destroy and to make proclamations of mercy and pardon to all
also to issue both Warrants to the paymasters of yo^r Ma^{ty} forces, pay the said forces according to the Estab^{lishment}
the said Office doth or may of right be long or appertaine

Signified to be yo^r Ma^{ty} pleasure by Warrant under yo^r Royall

of Monmouth greeting Whereas wee have thought it expedient and for the safety of
by Our Neighboures to constitute a Captaine Generall of all Our Troopes & Landfortes &
of England Dominion of Wales & Towne of Berwick upon Tweed Know you therefore
ade constituted and appointed and by these pntes dot make constitute and appoint you to
to be employed in any place whatsoeuer within Our Kingdome of England Dominion of Wales
and Government of Our said ^{in all places whatsoever} forties within Our Kingdome of England Dominion of Wales and
sother Officers therein to exercise arrayes put in readyngs and according to the provision of Act
it to be taken the Mustres of them or any of them by such Officers as you shall Assigne for
troops and Companies and with them or any of them respectively to resist all Invasions which
by Levying Warre be made against Us and all Enemies making such Invasion And all Rebels
Wee Doe further give unto you full power and Authority for Us and in Our Name as a sion
mercy and Pardon to all such Enemies or Rebels as shall submit themselves to Us and depre-
d Authority to the paymaster of Our forties for the time being for the isbuting and paymg
ment of the said forties To have had Exercise and enjoy the said office of Captaine Genl
things whatsoeuer which to the said Office doth or may of right belong and appertain unto
Soldiers and persons whatsoeuer any wayes contented to be obedient and assisting to you
and intent thereto In Witnesse & Witnesse &c

Ex

W Jones

troops & Landfortes whatsoeuer rayssed or to be
during yo^r Ma^{ty} pleasure with power to array
them to resist the Invasions of Enemies
and all Rebels who shall so Levie Warre and be
Enemies or Rebels according to discretion And
ments and to doe all other things which to

Signe Manuall

W Jones

27 Apr 1678

contract was in existence. To prevent any trouble after his death, Charles made a solemn declaration that "he never gave nor made any contract of marriage nor was married to Mrs. Barlow *alias* Waters the Duke of Monmouth's mother."¹

In February, 1678, and again in August of this year, Monmouth was sent to Ostend with some English Troops. He had the rank of "General of the English Forces in Flanders;"² while the Earl of Ossory commanded the Scots and English Brigades in the service of Holland. On 14th August the Prince of Orange gained a victory over the French in the sanguinary battle of St. Denis near Mons. The Duke of Monmouth, at the head of the British contingent, fought with the Prince of Orange's Army on this occasion and behaved with great bravery.³ It is said that the French Commander (Luxembourg) and the Prince of Orange were both well aware, before this battle commenced, that the preliminaries of peace between France and Holland had been signed on 11th August at Nimeguen.⁴

The scare of a pretended Popish plot, in the autumn of 1678, increased Monmouth's popularity among a large section of English people; while at the same time there was a strong feeling against the Duke of York on account of his religion. For State reasons it was thought advisable for York to retire to Brussels early in 1679. Monmouth now became the tool of the faction opposed to the succession of the King's brother. According to a contemporary Scottish writer, an attempt was made at this time either to poison Monmouth or disfigure him for life:—"The Duke of Monmouth they say," wrote Hugh Maxwell from London, 29th November, 1678, to John Maxwell of Pollok, "got a letter which when opened a powder came up upon his face and nose, that with difficulty they say his face is preserved and himself not poisoned."⁵

It has already been recorded in a former chapter why the Duke of Monmouth was hastily sent to Scotland, in June, 1679, to take command of the Royalist Forces. He was appointed "Captain-General of all his Maj^{tyes} Forces already raynd or hereafter to bee raynd as well standing as Militia within his Maj^{tyes} Kingdome of Scotland . . . which Commission is to continue in force during his Maj^{tyes} pleasure."⁶ Monmouth's Commission was signed at Windsor Castle, 12th June, 1679, and on the same day the King signed Commissions for officers selected by Monmouth to serve in the Infantry Regiment under the Duke's command, which corps was to form part of the English contingent to be sent to Scotland.⁷ Orders had already been given for raising three Troops of Horse Grenadiers, a Regiment of Horse under Lord Gerard, and a Regiment of Dragoons under the Earl of Feversham.⁸ An Independent Troop of Dragoons was likewise ordered to be raised in Northumberland for service under Colonel Wm. Strother. Lauderdale had informed the Scots Privy Council, by letter dated 11th June, that some Infantry and Artillery were to be sent by sea to Berwick. On 15th June,

¹ Pepys's *Diary* (Wheatley edition), Vol. III.

² Monmouth to Secretary Williamson from "Bruxelles, 17 Aug. 1678." *S.P. Dom.*

³ *King Monmouth*, by Allan Fea, p. 61.

⁴ Dr. Clarke's *Memoirs of James II.* It has been asserted that Marshal Soult was aware that Peace had been signed between England and France when he engaged the British Army at Toulouse, 10th April, 1814.

⁵ Sir Wm. Fraser's *The Maxwell Book*, Vol., II., p. 329.

⁶ Undated copy printed in the *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. III., pp. 258-260.

⁷ *English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, 1661-1714, Vol. I., p. 256.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 255.

Monmouth left London for Edinburgh with his Master of the Horse and secretary and arrived there on 18th, which was quick travelling. The next day the Duke took over the command of the Scottish Forces from the Earl of Linlithgow, at Blackburn, and at daybreak on 22nd July came within sight of Bothwell Bridge.

Before going any further, it is necessary to point out that the account given of Monmouth's forces in *Old Mortality* is not in accord with facts; we may even say that Sir Walter Scott's description is pure fiction. This great novelist says: "There were three or four regiments of English, the flower of Charles's army." Now there was not one English Regiment present at Bothwell. Scott, like several writers of the present day, thought that the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments promised by the English Government followed Monmouth to Scotland, and arrived in time to fight at Bothwell Bridge. No such thing. The scheme for sending Troops with Monmouth to Scotland fell through for lack of money.¹ The Regiments ordered to be raised in June existed only on paper. Contemporary accounts of the engagement speak of "five troops of English dragoons."² Captain John Creighton names "four troops" in his narrative.³ And the King's letter to the Scots Privy Council, on 16th June, refers to measures taken by the latter, and to their having "called in Major Main [from Alnwick] with some of the English troops of horse and dragoons under his command."⁴

It is an ascertained fact that Majors Edmund Maine and Theophilus Oglethorpe, as also Captain Henry Cornwral, fought with their respective Troops at Bothwell Bridge and received their share of forfeiture some months after the said engagement⁵ But the names of the other two (?) English Troops said to have been present, cannot be traced. Again, Scott tells us that "a complete train of field artillery accompanied the army." It so happens that we have the official statement of the Commander of the only "train" of Artillery attached to Monmouth's Army, and this is what he wrote:—

"ARTILLERY CONCERNS

humbly proposed by John Slezer, Lieut- of the Artillery

"The Establishment of Artillery attenders within the Kingdome of Scotland consists only of four gunners to serve in his Majesty's Castles. I am honoured indeed with a Lieutenant's place of the Ordnance for that Kingdome. But I have neither Gunner nor no living soul to dispose on nor do I know where to find out one single man fit for that purpose when there shall be occasion for it, as did appear in the last Rebellion at Bodwell (*sic*) Bridge when every Governour thought to find use for his own Gunners, and that with much adoe I obtained only one Gunner to go along with four pieces of Canon (*sic*) besides three men that were pressed from Leith who proved very unfit for that service."⁶

¹ Roberts's *Life of the Duke of Monmouth*.

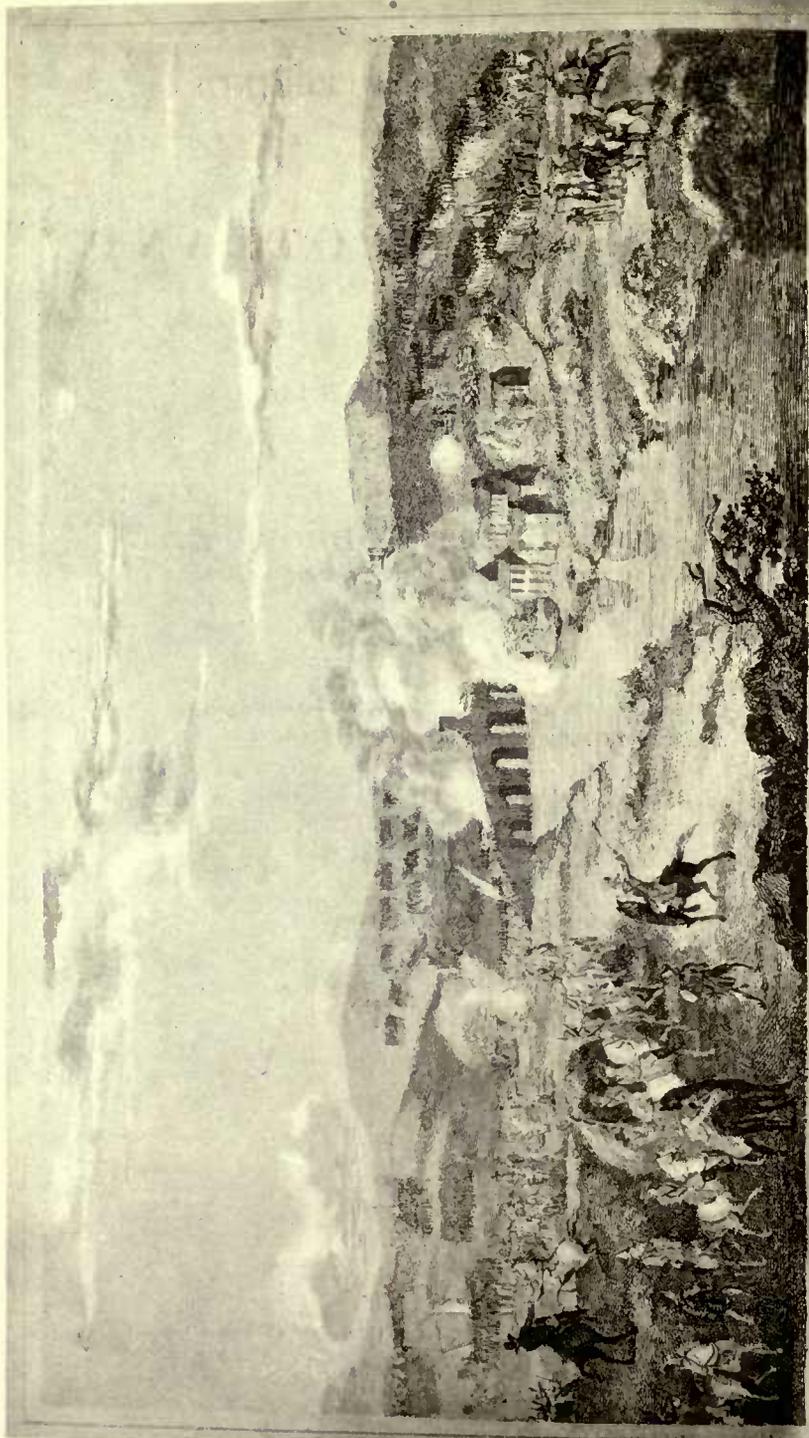
² *An exact Relation of the Defeat of the Rebels at Bothwell Bridge. Published by Authority. In the Savoy. Printed by Tho. Newcomb, 1679.*

³ Captain John Creighton's *Memoirs*.

⁴ Quoted by Wodrow (Burns's edit. 1829), Vol. III., p. 100, note.

⁵ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V., under date of 27th December, 1679.

⁶ *Ibid.* Under date of July, 1680. This assertion is corroborated by a statement in Kirkton's *Church of Scotland*, p. 467, to the effect that the gunners in Monmouth's Army ran away, and had it not been that the bridge was "stopt with an barricade for defence" the guns might have been captured. David Leslie (son of Lord Lindores) rallied the gunners with the cry "Would they fleg for country fellows?"



W. A. Woodcut

BATTLE OF BETHWELL BRIDGE.

Here we have adequate proof that there were only four guns attached to Monmouth's Army, on 22nd July, 1679, and that these cannon were badly served. The Rebels are said to have also had four guns at Bothwell Bridge, one of which was thrown into the Clyde and the other three taken after the engagement;¹ but Covenanting writers declare there was only one gun.² As regards the so-called "battle" it was comparatively speaking a tame affair. The Rebels were split up into rival religious factions. Their Commander (Hamilton) was an impossible person, wholly given up to fanaticism, but without the courage of the sect to which he belonged.

Hackston of Rathillet, who fought with a halter round his neck, commanded the force which defended the old bridge and held it against the Royalist Troops for close on three hours. An Horatius Cocles would have held this particular bridge and the houses at the foot of it, for many hours; and so might Rathillet have done had he not run short of ammunition and his repeated messages for more powder and ball been ignored. The defenders of the bridge had perforce to quit their barricades and fall back upon their main body. Even then the Rebels might have inflicted very heavy loss on Monmouth's Troops as they crossed the bridge, and filed through the narrow pass on the south bank of the river. As it was, Oglethorpe and his Troop advanced too far, and being unsupported were driven back by the Rebel Cavalry to the houses at the foot of the bridge. At this juncture, Lord Livingston, at the head of 300³ of the Foot Guards, advanced to Oglethorpe's support and the pursuing Rebels had to retreat. Monmouth then crossed the bridge at the head of the Scots Life Guards followed by the Cavalry and Infantry. The day was practically won. Cavalry charges launched against the ill-disciplined mass of insurgents finished the unequal contest. To his eternal credit be it spoken, Monmouth checked the slaughter which ensued. He was afterwards blamed by Charles II. for taking prisoners. Monmouth replied: "I cannot kill men in cold blood, that is work only for butchers."⁴

Among the 1,200 prisoners taken on 22nd July, 1679, was Mr. John King, the former chaplain at Cardross House. He was executed at Edinburgh on 14th August following. According to Captain Creighton this preacher was a highly immoral man.⁵ Hackston of Rathillet made his escape after the defeat of the Rebels at Bothwell Bridge. A report was spread that his brother-in-law, John Balfour of Kinloch (one of Archbishop Sharp's murderers), had fallen in the engagement,⁶ but this was not the case.

On 6th July, 1679, Monmouth left Edinburgh for London. On his arrival at Court he asked the King to grant an indemnity to the Covenanters and liberty to hold their meetings under certain conditions. The outcome of this request was the following Royal letter to Archbishop

¹ *A Further . . . Account of the Total Defeat of the Rebels in Scotland contained in a letter from Edenburgh, 24th June, 1679.*

² *Kirkton's Church of Scotland*, p. 467.

³ A Covenanting writer says: "My Lord Lithgow's son came down to the bridge with about 500 red coats too." *Memoirs of Wm. Veitch*, p. 478.

⁴ *Bishop Burnet's History of my Own Time.* General Wolfe, when serving as A.D.C. to the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden, is said to have made a similar reply to his chief when told to pistol a wounded Highlander after the battle.

⁵ *Memoirs.*

⁶ *A Further . . . Account of the Total Defeat of the Rebels in Scotland*, p. 4.

Leighton, who had retired from the Church in Scotland, 1674, and was then living at Broadhurst in Sussex.

“Windsor, July 16, 1679

“MY LORD,

“I am now resolved to try what clemency can prevail upon such in Scotland as will not conform to the government of the church there ; for effecting of which design I desire you may go down to Scotland with your first conveniency, and take all possible pains for persuading all you can of both opinions to as much mutual correspondence and concord as may be ; and send me from time to time characters of both men and things. In order to this design I shall send you a precept for two hundred pounds sterling upon my exchequer till you resolve how to serve me in a stated employment. Your loving friend

“CHARLES R.”

“For the Bishop of Dumblane.”¹

The Ex-Archbishop of Glasgow was then in his 68th year, and having failed, as a younger man, to reconcile the differences between Episcopalians and Presbyterians, in Scotland, he shrank from the mission entrusted to him by the King. “What were the vain disputes of angry men to him?” remarks Leighton’s biographer. However, Monmouth’s disgrace in September, 1679, set the matter at rest for ever. The Duke’s suggested clemency to the Covenanters passed from the King’s mind when Monmouth had retired to the Hague by his father’s command. The cause of this sudden departure was the unexpected arrival in London, from Brussels, of the Duke of York, who had come over without leave from the King on hearing of the latter’s sudden illness. The Court was not large enough to hold the two rival Dukes, so Monmouth was sent abroad.

“On September 12 (old style) the King sent for the Duke of Monmouth,” writes the latter’s biographer, “and told him that circumstances required him to resign his office of Lord General, and to withdraw for a season to the continent. Monmouth appears to have been unwilling to obey the King’s directions. His answer was pettish and disrespectful.”²

Returning to the Scots Army, on 19th June, 1679, Lauderdale wrote to the Lord Chancellor and the Privy Council enclosing the King’s Commission to General Thomas Dalzell to be Lieut.-General of the Forces in Scotland.³ This Commission, which was sent at the request of the Scots Privy Council, was handed to Dalzell at the Council Table on the memorable 22nd June, 1679, and he joined the Army the following day.⁴

On the 1st November, 1679, the King acquainted the Scots Privy Council that he had thought fit to recall the Commission granted “by Us unto James, Duke of Buccleuch to be Generall of Our Forces in that Our ancient Kingdome . . . and that Wee look upon Our Lieut.-Generall (Generall Thomas Dalzell) to be the Commander in Chiefe of all Our said Forces.”⁵

Monmouth was not only deprived of his post of Captain-General, in both kingdoms, but on 29th November, 1679, was succeeded by Christopher Duke of Albemarle as Captain of the Life Guards. On 1st December, the

¹ *Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen*, originally edited by Robert Chambers : revised and continued by the Rev. Thos. Thomson.

² *Life of the Duke of Monmouth*, by George Roberts, Vol. I., p. 60.

³ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V.

⁴ *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. III., p. 173, where the receipt by the Council of Dalzell’s Commission is mentioned.

⁵ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V.

Earl of Mulgrave succeeded Monmouth as Governor of Hull; and on the last day of this eventful year the Duke's Independent Company at Hull was bestowed on Mulgrave.¹

It is quite unnecessary to follow the hapless Monmouth into exile. His return to England without the King's permission; his plottings and schemings; his desertion of his amiable and talented Duchess; his neglect of his children; his *liaison* with the young Baroness Wentworth—a peeress in her own right—who left her home, and sacrificed her maiden honour to share the Duke's second term of exile at Brussels; his invasion of England; defeat at Sedgemoor, 6th July, 1685; and his execution on Tower Hill nine days later. These sad events are well-known historical facts. In some respects, there was a strange similarity between the half-educated Duke of Monmouth and the highly-accomplished Mary, Queen of Scots. Each was endowed by nature with the fatal fascination of good looks coupled with captivating manners. Each was a devotee of pleasure so long as circumstances permitted. The one set the fashion of head-dress in Scotland; while the other's cock of his hat long survived in the West of England.² Each was made the rallying centre of a religious party for political purposes. Both lacked sincerity, and were strangers to what Virgil calls the *mens conscia recti*.

¹ *English Army Lists and Commission Registers, 1661-1714, Vol. I., pp. 265-6.*

² "The Monmouth cock was still worn by country squires in the Western Counties, 1711." Pepys's *Diary* (Wheatley edition), Vol. VI., p. 349 and note.

CHAPTER IX

LIEUT.-GENERAL DALYELL
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FORCES

1ST NOVEMBER, 1679—23RD AUGUST, 1685.

WHEN Monmouth's Commission as Captain-General was re-called, in September, 1679, Dalzell became *de jure* Commander-in-Chief in Scotland. "Wee looke upom our Lieutenant Generall, (Generall Thos. Dalzell)" wrote the King to the Scottish Council, 1st November, 1679, "to be the Commander in Chiefe of all our said Forces."¹ In sporting parlance "the old jockey was up again and expected to ride." A contemporary writer records that Dalzell's Commission, which reached Edinburgh 6th November, 1679, empowered him "only to be liable and accountable to, and judgeable by, his Majesty himself."²

Dalzell had also been appointed "a Commissioner of Justiciary, with the advice of nine others, to execute justice on the Bothwell Bridge rebels."³

On 8th November, Lauderdale wrote to Dalzell, by the King's command, directing that "the Troop of Life Guards, and two Companies of Foot Guards, were to wait upon his Royal Highness the Duke of Albany and York as his Guard during his stay in Scotland."⁴ One of the charges of cruelty made against Dalzell, was that he had found a sentry asleep at the gate of Holyrood, when the Duke of York passed the Abbey, in 1681, and had ordered him to be shot. The sentence was remitted at the Duke's special request.

One of the "Articles of War for the Government of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland, 1667," was as follows:—"Whatsoever Sentinell or Pardue shal be found sleeping upon Duty, shall die." A hundred years later the penalty for this offence seems to have been the same.⁵

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V.

² Fountainhall's *Historical Notices*, Vol. I., p. 243. The Commission in question is not among the Dalzell papers.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 264.

⁴ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V.

⁵ An anecdote is told of General Elliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield):—"During the siege of Gibraltar, it was customary with the General to take his nightly rounds in order to see that all was safe, and the sentinels alert on duty. One night . . . he came upon a sentry who, overcome with fatigue, was fast asleep with his firelock in his arms. The General clapped him on the shoulder, and raising him, said, 'Thank God, General Elliott awoke you.' The poor fellow, almost petrified with astonishment, dropped his arms and fell down; the General, however, walked on, first desiring him to be more careful. The soldier expected death as his punishment, and dreaded the dawn of day which he supposed would usher him to a court-martial. Fortunately for him, however, the General did not mention the circumstance or take further notice of it." *The Annals of a Border Club*, by Captain George Tancred, late Scots Greys, p. 174.

The defeat of the Covenanters at Bothwell Bridge broke the back of open rebellion. Many of the prisoners escaped the scaffold and transportation by accepting, under certain conditions, the Indemnity offered to them by the King. This Indemnity was extended to 3rd January, 1680, and at its expiration the Cameronians stood out in bold relief as the force to be reckoned with. On 22nd June, 1680, Richard Cameron, with a small armed party, entered the town of Sanquhar, in Dumfries-shire, and publicly read a declaration disowning Charles Stuart as King. The gauntlet of defiance was thus thrown down in the face of the Government and the Army. Four weeks later, Bruce of Earl's Hall, Claverhouse's Lieutenant, with a party of Horse surprised Richard Cameron and his followers at Airds Moss, in the parish of Auchinleck in Kyle, and defeated them. Cameron was killed on the spot. Hackston of Rathillet was taken prisoner; while Donald Cargill escaped for a time. Hackston was brought before Dalzell and Lord Ross, and then sent to Edinburgh for trial. He was executed as he well deserved, but the barbarous torture inflicted on Hackston leaves an indelible blot on Scottish justice. In the old churchyard at Cupar is a tombstone inscribed with the names of three sufferers for the Covenant, one of them being Hackston of Rathillet "a hand belonging to whom is interred thereunder."¹

In July, 1681, a party of Captain Stuart's Troop captured the Rev. Donald Cargill, who had the courage of his opinions. One of the witnesses against him was Archibald Stewart, in Borrowstoness, who confessed that "he was a rebel at Airdmoss with Mr. Cameron and had a sword and two pistols . . . he had been frequently with Mr. Cargill and was present at the excommunication of the King and his Royal Highness, the Lord Chancellor [Rothés], the Earl of Linlithgow, General Dalzell, and the King's Advocate [Mackenzie], at the Conventicle at Torwood, and he himself was there in arms."² Cargill was executed in July, 1681.

On 24th March, 1681, the King wrote from Oxford to the Scottish Council, ordering two new Companies to be raised for the Earl of Mar's Regiment, which were to take the place of the two "Companies of Highlandmen" now ordered to be disbanded.³ In the summer of this year the Duke of York returned to Scotland as High Commissioner. Dalzell found the Duke keenly interested in military matters, and it was doubtless owing to the former's representations to His Royal Highness that the idea of forming a National Regiment of Dragoons was in the first instance due. On 25th November, 1681, the King wrote to the Duke of York concerning "His Majesty's Regt. of Dragoons in Scotland whereof Lieut-General Dalzell is appointed Colonel."⁴

The composition of this new corps (the present historic Scots Greys) and the names of the officers appointed thereto are recorded in Part II. of this Volume. It only remains therefore to say here that Dalzell raised, organised, and commanded this Regiment from the end of 1681 to the day of his death. It was this old campaigner who instituted the "stone-grey" clothing for his new raised corps.⁵

¹ *Scottish Monuments and Tombstones*, by the Rev. C. Rogers, Vol. II., p. 84.

² *A true and impartial Account of the Examinations and Confessions of several execrable Conspirators against the King and his Government in Scotland*. London, 1681.

³ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. VI.

⁵ *Treasury Records*, under date of 22nd March, 1683, refer to order to import "2436 elmes of grey cloth for use of the regt of dragoons." It has never been definitely ascertained that this Regiment was mounted on grey horses prior to the Revolution.

When Dalzell was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Scots Army he was in his 80th year, but, like the veteran Duke of Schomberg, of Revolution renown, he was able to keep a tight hand over his officers, while all movements of the Troops in disaffected districts, or otherwise, were regulated by him. Dalzell did not spare himself. The Duke of Hamilton, in a letter to the Marquis of Queensberry, from Hamilton, 26th May, 1682, records:—"I had almost forgot to tell you Generall Dalzell was here this day, where he mett the gentlemen of this shire pretty frequently conveened. They seemed all very frank and willing to do all they could for the security of the peace, and fell on some overtures which will be better digested against this day eight days that he returns from Aire."¹ On the 2nd June following, Dalzell again met the Commissioners and heritors of Lanarkshire at Hamilton. Amongst other matters the heritors "offered advyce to Generall Dalzell anent the places most convenient for lodging such forces as may be thought necessary for apprehending skulking vagabonds and rebels, on the confynes of the shyre and elsewhere and for securing the peace."²

As Fabius had been the shield of ancient Rome, in like manner was Dalzell Scotland's protecting Ægis. Claverhouse was a second Marcellus, and chafed for a free hand in his desultory campaign against the wild Westland Whigs. It soon became evident to the Duke of York and Dalzell how well-fitted Claverhouse was for harrying the rebels and dispersing their conventicles. It was entirely owing to the Duke of York that Claverhouse was given the Colonelcy of the King's Regiment of Scottish Horse, which was formed in the winter of 1682-3.³ But as on previous occasions, the Government "robbed Peter to pay Paul." "His Highnes has also moved the Kinge that Claverous showld have a Collonell's pay," wrote the Earl of Moray, Secretary of State, to the Marquis of Queensberry, Lord Treasurer, from Whitehall, 3rd February, 168-3, "so that the Aed Major, Quartermaster, and Martiall of the regement of dragoons ar ordered to be discharged, and ther pay applyed for Claverous who is to haue the same pye as Coll[onell] that the Generall hes as Coll[onell] of the dragoons, and the letters for this purpos are also sent to your Lordship by this post."⁴

When news reached Dalzell that his Regiment was to be shorn of two of its Staff Officers, he was naturally furious. Old as he was Dalzell set off to London to ask the King to rescind the discharge of the officers in question. The result of the General's expostulations is recorded in a letter from the Duke of York to the Marquis of Queensberry, from London, 9th May, 1683:—"The Old General is now a going back, and I hope better satisfyd then when he came from Scotland."⁵ The Aid-Major and the Quartermaster of Dalzell's Dragoons were again added to the Establishment of the Standing Army in Scotland, by a Royal Letter to the Council, dated 11th May, 1683.⁶

It is a well-known fact that the relations between Dalzell and Claverhouse were strained, even after the restoration of the two discharged

¹ *Hist. MSS. Comn.*, Report XV., Appx. Pt. VIII., p. 241.

² *Ibid.*, p. 242.

³ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. VII.

⁴ *Hist. MSS. Comn.*, Report XV., Appx. Pt. VIII., Vol. II., p. 22.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. I., p. 189.

⁶ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. VII.

officers to the former's Regiment. In April, 1684, the Council recommended that Claverhouse should command the Troops in Ayrshire. Accordingly this officer called upon the Commander-in-Chief at the latter's house in Edinburgh. "I called at the Generalls this fornoon," wrote Claverhouse in an undated letter to Queensberry, "and he was gon out to diner. Som time after he sent the order of councell to me without any order from himselfe, and sent me word by his servant that that was all he hade to say. I told his man I would wait on him imediatly after diner, and when I cam to his lodging, his man told me he was layen doun, and that he had not been well for som days. I offered to stay till he was awak, but his man told me I needed not, for he would give me no other orders. I can do nothing without his orders, for act of councell says the Generall is to comand my Lord Balcares troupe and mine and Capt Clielands to Clidselle; and that he should give orders to Coll. Bouchan and me to comand there. Houever, least the Kings service suffer in the time, I will goe and join my Lord Ross troupe, till the half of the Gairds and the other troops com. I hop your Lordship will cause dispatch them. If the Generall will not, the councell may give the orders imediatly to the respective troupes."¹

In November, 1683, a party of the Foot Guards, under a non-commissioned officer, made a raid on Cardross House, which had been a happy hunting ground in the past for those in search of conventicle holders. The Hon. Veronica Erskine, in a letter to her brother, Lord Cardross, from "Cardross, 23 Nov., 1683," wrote:—"All the soldiers belong to Lithgow's Regiment, but we know not whose Company they are in, but that may easily be got notice of, since the name of the corporal is inserted among the rest."²

When the swing of the pendulum brought the Presbyterians into power, after the Revolution, a party of Lord Cardross's new-raised Regiment of Dragoons prevented the Episcopal minister of Logie from entering his church. Many other authenticated acts of aggression against the Episcopal Clergy in 1689, are familiar to students of Scottish history.³

On 28th October, 1684, James Renwick, a Covenanting preacher, issued his "Apologetical Declaration," which is tersely described by an able Scottish writer as "flat rebellion."⁴ After proclaiming war against Charles Stuart and his accomplices, including "bloody militiamen, malicious troopers, soldiers and dragoons . . . and such as designedly and purposely advise counsel, and encourage them to proceed against us to our utter extirpation, by informing against us wickedly, willingly, and wittingly, such as viperous and malicious bishops and curates," the manifesto then goes on to threaten condign punishment:—"We say all and every one of such shall be reputed by us enemies to God and the Covenanted work of reformation, and punished as such according to our power and the degrees of their offences—chiefly if they shall continue, after the publication of this our declaration, obstinately and habitually with malice to proceed against us."⁵

¹ *Hist. MSS. Comn.*, Report XV., Pt. VIII., p. 286.

² *Henry Erskine, his Kinsfolk, and Times*, p. 31.

³ *Short Account of the Grievances of the Episcopal Clergy of Scotland*, printed in *The Spottiswoode Miscellany*, Vol. II., pp. 387-400.

⁴ Professor Sanford Terry, author of *John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee*.

⁵ Quoted by Hill Burton in his *History of Scotland*.

Renwick¹ was only twenty-two when he issued this "Declaration," which was affixed to church doors and market crosses by his followers on 8th November, 1684. Mark the result. On 20th November, two Gentlemen of the Life Guards, Thomas Kennoway and Duncan Stewart, were foully murdered at an inn adjacent to Swine Abbey, Linlithgowshire. And on 11th December following, the Rev. Peter Pierson, minister of Carsphairn, Kirkcudbrightshire, whose anti-Covenant principles were well-known, was shot dead at his manse door. The murderer escaped for the moment. A few days after this event a hundred rebels entered the town of Carsphairn, released the prisoners from the tolbooth, and seized such arms as they could lay their hands on. This little success was short-lived. Claverhouse and his Troop came up with a party of Cameronians on 18th December at the Bridge of Dee near Kirkcudbright. The rebels took to flight; but in the pursuit which followed five Cameronians were killed and three taken prisoners.² One of the slain was James McMichael, the murderer of the Rev. Peter Pierson.³ In the meantime the Privy Council "had ordained the death penalty to all who refused to disown on oath Renwick's declaration." And a few months later a statute was passed "making any acknowledgment of the Covenant an act of treason."

During the last two or three years of his life, Dalyell spent much of his time at Binns beautifying his estate. There is every reason to believe that the General had detachments of his Regiment quartered at Binns, when he was there,⁴ as the building known as "The Oven" is said to have been used for baking bread for Dalyell's Dragoons:—

"All of them proof 'gainst desperate alarms,
Trained up by old Dalyell in feats of arms."

On the accession of James VII., Dalyell's Commission as Commander-in-Chief was renewed. The Earl of Argyll's ill-starred invasion of Scotland, in May, 1685, caused more apprehension in England than in the northern kingdom. Consequently, the King sent the Earl of Dumbarton to Scotland with the rank of Commander-in-Chief. Dalyell's Commission was not recalled as Dumbarton's stay in Scotland was of very short duration.

On 23rd August, 1685, General Thomas Dalyell died very suddenly, of apoplexy, at his house in Edinburgh. Being Commander-in-Chief of the Scots Army at the time of his death, his remains were accorded a public military funeral in accordance with his rank. "Six pieces of cannon before his hearse, his led horse, bâton, coat of armour, Pall, the standing forces who escorted through the Portsburgh on the way to his last home in

¹ This enthusiast had, when only twenty, brought himself into prominent notice by his "Declaration" at Lanark in which he denounced Charles II.'s Court in strong language. He was also responsible for the "second Sanquhar Declaration" 28th May, 1685.

After several hair-breadth escapes, Renwick was captured in the winter of 1687-8, and executed at Edinburgh, 17th February, 1688. He was the last of the Covenanters who suffered on the scaffold.

² *John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee*, by Professor Sanford Terry, p. 176.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 177.

⁴ The 2nd Earl of Stair, who was appointed Colonel of the Enniskillen Dragoons, in 1715, "according to a custom not uncommon in the army at that time, provided (by arrangement with Government) winter quarters and forage for the men and troop horses, when not on duty, in his grounds of Castle Kennedy, Wigtonshire." *Annals of the Viscount and 1st and 2nd Earls of Stair*, by John Murray Graham, Vol. II., p. 289.

the family vault of Binns at Abercorn."¹ For many years Dalyell let his beard grow, but the often repeated statement that "this beard was never shaved after the decapitation of King Charles I," is certainly erroneous. Had he worn a beard when he escaped from the Tower of London, in May, 1652, the fact would certainly have been mentioned in the description of his person sent by the Council of State to various seaports on the English coast. There is also a portrait of Dalyell at Leslie House, Fifeshire, which represents the General as an old man and clean shaved. The original bone comb which the General used, when he wore a beard, is preserved at Binns; "it is twelve inches broad, while the teeth are at least six inches deep." In size, the aforesaid comb is more remarkable than the one found in St. Cuthbert's coffin, last century, and now exhibited in the Dean and Chapter Library, Durham.

The General left, with other children, a son, Thomas, who was created a baronet, as a reward for his father's service, 7th November, 1685, with remainder to his heirs-male and of tailzie.

"ON THE DEATH OF HIS EXCELLENCE GENERAL DALZIEL
OF BINNS."

(Scottish Elegiac Verses, 1629-1729, pp. 39-42.)

"Thou child of sin and fate, who only can
Measure the true dimensions of a man.
Who with impartial and triumphant wings
O'ertakes the poor man's flight as well as kings,
And with thy martial all controuling drum,
Beats a cold march to the eternal home,
Tyrant o'er tyrants, who, with fatal force,
Betwixt the soul and body makes divorce.
No more thy trophies boast, thou here must yield,
Here's one thou could not conquer in the field,
Who, spite of all the forces him withstood,
Has div'd for honour in a sea of blood.
Who, wheresoever he fought, or seige did lay,
Honour and conquest did their wings display,
Whose heart by night nor day did ever feel
A coward's damp, oft slept in sheets of steel.
That soul of chivalrie, which no delight
Could weaken, or the face of death affright,
The great Dalziel who with undazled eyes,
Affronted all the flames from steel could rise.
Just like the generous eagle dare oppose
The proudest light that ever in heaven arose.
His actions all were generous, and free,
And did no interest own, but loyaltie.
He lov'd not wars for wars, nor strife for strife,
Not prodigal nor nigard of his life,
He did not softly spare himself, but then
He did exact the like of other men.
For of his generous, and martial heart,
Courage and judgement had their equal part,
He was the genius of the camp, yet knew
When to retire, and when his foes pursue,

¹ Fountainhall's *Diary*.

He knew all order of tumultuous war,
 Ranks, files, march, countermarch, to make a square,
 And form a square, to raise a diamond,
 And all Battalies ever yet were found,
 How to encamp, entrench, and any part
 Where nature fails, to fortifie by art ;
 How to defend, or to assault a town,
 And comings, bulwarks, platforms to beat down.
 He knew no treacherous arts, nor cheating charms,
 But masculin courage, and the laws of arms.
 With these he made his souldiers well train'd men,
 With these he brought them on, and off again.
 It was by those, he to his latest breath,
 In every war, conquest, propound, or death.
 Like a majestick general, by those,
 He sold his souldiers' lives dear to his foes.
 By his example every minor hand
 Did take new force from his heroick hand ;
 Souldier inspired souldier ; foot, the horse ;
 But he them both, so great's a general's force—
 Who by his valour, made it understood,
 An ounce of honour's worth a pound of blood,
 His never daunted courage undervalu't
 The iron salutation of a bullet.
 Therefore some grovling coward's low pitcht eye
 That could not reach triumphant honours skie,
 What their affrighted sense could not behold,
 Without being dazled, yet to carp were bold.
 But he at home, abroad, and in all parts,
 His blade imbrued in rivers sprung from hearts.
 Yet with such moderation that he made
 It clear, war was for physick, not for trade.
 In Ireland, and at Musco, and at home,
 Like Hercules he monsters overcome.
 In all which enterprizes we might see
 His counsel, courage, geuerositie.
 He knew when to be harsh, when to be mild,
 And did esteem each souldier as his child,
 And train'd them so, which care was not in vain,
 They as their father reverenc'd him again,
 And with the Prophet did him thus bewail,
 Horse-men and chariots of our Israel.
 But now being enfranchised, and at large
 From all our wars, death seals him a discharge.
 He with the souls above and Hierarchie,
 His valour turned into extasie,
 Where till the earth and all its trophies lie
 A scattered heap, and time itself shall die,
 He shall live unallarm'd with the blast
 Of any other trumpet but the last."

“INVICTISSIMI DUCIS THOME DALZELLI EPITAPHIUM.

Non potes exiguo claude Dalzelle sepulchro,
 Tam brevis ingentem non capit urna virum.
 Te Duce Monstra jacent patria terrima, cum nil
 Restaret, superi scaudis in astra poli.

N.P.”

CHAPTER X
 GEORGE, EARL OF DUMBARTON
 COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FORCES

MAY—JUNE, 1685

THIS nobleman was sent to Scotland as Commander-in-Chief when the Earl of Argyll invaded the kingdom. Lord Dumbarton, known previous to March, 1675, as Lord George Douglas, was third son of the 1st Marquis of Douglas. Since his boyhood, when he had been page of honour to Louis XIV., this soldier of fortune had served in the French Army with distinction and had attained the rank of Major-General. But a more interesting fact is that he had commanded the Royal Scots Regiment of Foot for thirty years prior to the accession of James VII. The aforesaid grand old corps had been for long in the service of France, when Charles II. recalled it to England in the spring of 1666.¹ In the autumn of 1667 the Douglas Regiment, which had received recruits from Scotland, returned to France with their Colonel. In 1678, when a war with France was on the tapis, Charles II. again recalled his Scots corps to England, and it was sent over to Ireland early in 1679. The Earl of Dumbarton, so created 9th March, 1675, being a Roman Catholic, was debarred from holding a Commission in the British Army; and when the Royal Scots, consisting of 21 Companies, were mustered at Kinsale in April, 1679, the Colonel was conspicuous by his absence. His corps was then officially described as "The Earl of Dumbarton's late Regt. of Foot."² This nobleman was not superseded as his Colonelcy remained unfilled till 28th November, 1685, when James VII., who rode rough-shod over the laws of England, re-commissioned Dumbarton to be "Colonel of Our Royal Regt. of Foot." In the previous July the King had appointed this Earl a Lieut.-General.³ The regimental march, "Dumbarton's Drums,"⁴ is said to date from 1678:—

"Dumbarton's drums beat bonny, O!
 When they mind me of my dear Johnny, O!

Then I'll be the Captain's lady, O!
 Farewell all my friends and my daddy, O!
 I must stay nae mair at home,
 But follow wi' the drum,
 And whenever it beats I'll be ready, O!"

¹"The Douglas Regt. to assemble at St. Quentin and embark from St. Valerie by order from the Marquis de Louvois, Minister of War." See *Camden Miscellany*, p. 34.

²*Irish Army Lists*, 1661-1685, by Charles Dalton, p. 127.

³Lord Dumbarton's name is prefixed by a cross in the register of his Commission as "Lieut-General" given in *Military Entry Book*, No. 1. The same MS. has a memorandum to the effect that "the + before certain officers' names denotes Roman Catholics who had not conformed to the Test Act." See Vol. II., *English Army Lists*, p. xi.

⁴*Scottish Minstrel*, by R. A. Smith, Vol. III., p. 6, Edinburgh, n. d.

When Lord Dumbarton was despatched to Scotland in hot haste (May, 1685), it was expected in England that Argyll's invasion would develop into a formidable rising. The three Scots Regiments in the Service of Holland were re-called and the transports conveying them home were ordered to sail to Leith. Colonel Hugh Mackay, the officer in supreme command of the aforesaid Regiments, was promoted Major-General of the Forces in Scotland by Commission dated 4th June, 1685.¹ It may be that the prompt measures taken by the Government had a deterrent effect on would-be rebels. Anyway, Argyll's invasion was a fiasco from first to last. A handful of militia had the triumph, if triumph it can be called, of capturing Argyll on 18th June, 1685, and delivering him over to Lord Dumbarton at Glasgow. The only fighting that any of the Regulars had was on the very day that Argyll was captured. It occurred at Muirdyke, Renfrewshire, and Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree, Argyll's partisan, with a party of rebels engaged Captain Cleland's Troop of Scots Dragoons. In this encounter Cleland and several of his troopers were killed; while Cochrane and his party, after gallantly holding their own for some hours, escaped in the darkness. "When Argyle was taken," writes this nobleman's biographer, "the Privy Council despatched a vessel to meet the transports [from Holland] and inform them that they might return. This message reached them when they were off St. Abb's Head."² The three Scots Regiments were landed at Gravesend and placed on the English Establishment till 3rd August following, when they returned to Holland.

An unpublished letter from Lord Dumbarton to Lord Linlithgow, written when the former was hunting after Argyll in the West of Scotland, has recently been discovered. It is as follows:—

"Ctir [Cantyre] 31 May 85.

"My Lord,

"I intreat yo' Lop. to send forward this Black box with all possible speed and recommend it, have the three Loudien [Lothian] Regts. ready to march in case I send for them, I am just now going to Irwine and from thence to Largs where I hear ye E. of Argyll was offering to land therefore send yt way to me if you have any news, I hear there was one of ye King's yachts went ys³ to Dunbarton, send and see wt newes there is of her and let me hear from you, and if she knowes anything of any of the men of war, if the Perth or Forfar Regts. come yo' way or your Lop. hear any news of them, order them in my name to march towards ye Coast of Largs where they will hear where I am, Let me know all ye news you have. I am in haste going to march, I am

"My Lord

"Yo' Lops. most

"humble servant

"DUNBARTON."⁴

It is recorded that when Argyll was brought prisoner to Glasgow "the Earl of Dumbarton had an interview with him and a few words of good-natured banter passed between them."⁵ Argyll was lodged in the tolbooth, and the slight wound he had received at the time of his capture was surgi-

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. X.

² *A Scots Earl*, by John Wilcock, p. 398.

³ Probably a contraction for "yesterday."

⁴ A fac-simile of this letter, which is in the Editor's possession, is given as an illustration. It is addressed "ffor His Maties Sp^{ll} Service. To ye Earle of Linlithgow at Glasgow haste haste haste."

⁵ *A Scots Earl*, p. 396.

My Lord

Chiv 31 May 85

3 a Chiding more

If what y^r L^{ty} has to send forward this
B lack box is all possible fixed and
to command it have his horse (L^{ty} own) by
ways to march in case of need or them, for
I am going to Timber and from thence to
L^{ty} where I hope 2: of a y^r I was
offering to land this of one's day way to
if you want a y^r more I bear the
one of 4 Kings Jacks went to Timber
I and two w^o w^o thence of her and
Let me hear from you and if I do know
any thing of any of the men of our the perth
or Fortar Right comd y^r way or your tale
hear any word of them order them

my name to march to ordy of Caist of Lairs
wher they will hear wher Jam. Let me
know all y^e news you ha^e of Jam. in best
going to march. Jam.

My Lord

Yours most
humbly forward
Dumbarton

James
of Linlithgow
5/10/5

Letter from the Earl of Dumbarton, when Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, to the Earl of Linlithgow, 31st May, 1685

(See p. 68.)

cally treated.¹ At ten at night on 20th June, 1685, Argyll was led captive into Edinburgh "with his hands tied behind his back, bare-headed, in the midst of Captain Graham's guards, with cocked matches, and the hangman walking before him; the procession being escorted by the horse-guards."² On arrival at the castle the prisoner was heavily ironed. Argyll was doubly doomed to die, as on 19th December, 1681, he had been found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death for refusing to subscribe to the Test Act. His escape from Edinburgh Castle on 21st December, 1681, gave Argyll a further lease of life; but his ill-advised rebellion, in 1685, once more put him in the power of his Royal enemy, and he was executed 30th June, 1685. Whatever charges may be made against Archibald, 9th Earl of Argyll, as a man and a politician, by writers of history, there can be but one opinion as to the marvellous fortitude and Christian resignation he displayed, not only during his last days on earth but on the scaffold. For him death had no terrors.

Dumbarton's services in Scotland were rewarded by a grant of the estate of Salton forfeited by Andrew Fletcher. When the Order of the Thistle was revived by James VII., Lord Dumbarton was made a Knight. This nobleman was in high favour with the King, and was second in command of the Army encamped on Hounslow Heath in 1687 and 1688. By his Countess, who was sister to the Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl of Dumbarton had an only son who received the courtesy title of Lord Ettrick. Shortly after this child's birth the Marquis of Douglas wrote to the Laird of Blackwood, 2nd May, 1687:—"I doe believe he [Lord Dumbarton] hes nothing more in Ettrick then he hes in Dumbarton, but only the title."³ At the age of eighteen months, 23rd October, 1687, George, Lord Ettrick received a Captain's Commission in his father's Regiment.⁴ He was the prototype of "the Captain crying for his pap."⁵

At the Revolution, Lord Dumbarton adhered to James VII. and followed his Royal Master to France, where he died, 20th March, 1692. George, Lord Ettrick took up the title as 2nd Earl, and was appointed, in 1715, Lieut.-Colonel of Colonel Dubourgay's Regiment of Foot on the English Establishment. In the following year he was sent Ambassador to Russia by George I.

The 2nd and last Earl of Dumbarton also ended his days in France, and apparently in very straitened circumstances. In a letter from him to Lady Jean Douglas dated: "Douay, 7 Jan., 1749." he writes: "As for me I live quietly here, with a gentleman that boards me and my servant; and I strive to make a shift with my poor fortune."⁶

¹ *A Scots Earl*, p. 399, and note.

² *Council Registers*, 20th June, 1685.

³ *The Douglas Book*, Vol. IV., p. 281.

⁴ *English Army Lists and Commission Registers, 1661-1714*, Vol. II., p. 195.

⁵ See paper on "Child Commissions in the Army," by Charles Dalton, in *Notes and Queries*, 8th Series, Vol. VIII.

⁶ *The Scottish Nation*, Vol. II., p. 73.

CHAPTER XI

LIEUT.-GENERAL WM. DRUMMOND
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FORCES

7th OCTOBER, 1685—23rd MARCH, 1688.

THE HON. WM. DRUMMOND of Cromlix, second surviving son of the 2nd Lord Maderty, went to Ireland as Captain in Colonel Robert Monro's Regiment,¹ in 1642, and saw service against the Irish rebels. In the summer of 1646 Captain Drummond was sent to London, to report on the state of the Scots Army in Ireland to the English Parliament. In 1648, Drummond accompanied Major-General George Monro to England and joined the Army of "Engagers," under the Duke of Hamilton, with which he marched into Lancashire. As one of George Monro's officers, Drummond was at the capture of Stirling Bridge, in September, 1648,² when the Marquis of Argyll, leader of the Whigs, narrowly escaped being taken. In 1649, Drummond joined Lord Ormonde in Ireland but returned to Scotland in 1650, and was made Colonel of a Regiment by the Scottish Parliament "in place of the Earl of Tullibardine in respect of his excuse."³ At Worcester, Colonel Wm. Drummond commanded a Regiment. He was taken prisoner and suffered a rigorous captivity. It is said he obtained his release by getting "a poor fellow accepted bail for him."⁴ Drummond joined Charles II. in Paris. The King sent him over to Scotland in 1653 with the rank of Major-General. "He landed near Yarmouth in disguise with a double-bottomed trunk in which were laid His Majesty's Letters and Commissions. Thence to Newcastle, Kelso (to the Earl of Roxborough's house), and on to Edinburgh in the habit of an ordinary carrier. From Edinburgh to the West Ferry where he was nearly discovered by one of the Usurper's spies. He went to Elphingstoune and being provided of a boat that afternoon he came quickly to this Country [Perthshire], so wearied and disguised that his nearest relatives could not know him."⁵ Drummond shared in the campaign waged by the Royalists under the Earl of Glencairn and General Middleton, in the Highlands, and was with the latter commander when defeated at Loch Garry, 19th July, 1654. In the following May, Generals Dalzell and Drummond obtained passes from General Monk "to go beyond seas" on giving security of "£2,000 a piece for their peaceable living."⁶

By his own wish, Drummond elected to accompany his friend General Dalzell to Russia and enter the Czar's service. Charles II. gave them letters to the potentate who ruled over Muscovy, to Prince Radziwill and others. The Emperor of Russia appointed Drummond "Lieut-General of the Strangers." In this new sphere of action Drummond distinguished himself

¹ *Funeral Sermon for General Viscount Strathallan*, by Principal Alexander Monro of Edinburgh.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Balfour's Annals*, Vol. IV., p. 216.

⁴ *Funeral Sermon* as before.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Scotland and the Protectorate*, p. 268.

in the campaigns against the Tartars and Poles. It is recorded that in an action with the Poles, Drummond covered the retreat of the Russian Army with a very small body of Troops under his command. He posted a Company of musketeers on the outskirts of a wood bordering a morass, which separated the advancing Poles from the retreating Russians. These marksmen, who appear to have worn swans' feathers in their hats, did their work so effectually, under Drummond's orders, that the pursuit was checked and the Russians made good their retreat.¹

When war broke out between England and Holland, in 1665, Charles II. recalled both Dalryell and Drummond from the Russian service. The Czar was very unwilling to lose two such capable commanders, but had finally to give his consent. He presented to each of the Scottish Generals a certificate testifying to their great military experience.² William Drummond was appointed Major-General of the Scots Forces, in July, 1666, and was likewise ordered to raise a Regiment of Horse consisting of ten Troops. The registers of these two Commissions are not forthcoming; but the Muster Rolls of the Troops forming Drummond's Regiment are still in existence.³

There is no need to refer to the part played by Drummond in the Pentland Rising, as his letter giving full particulars of the engagement with the rebels has been quoted in a former chapter.⁴ On 5th December, 1666, the King sent a special letter of thanks to General Dalryell for the victory obtained at Pentland. The postscript to this Royal Letter runs as follows:— "I pray tell Will Drummond I am very sencible of the share he hath had in this victory, which he shall find on all occasions."

In a letter to Lauderdale, written from Glasgow, 14th December, 1666, Drummond gives his opinion as to the chief cause for the late Rising:

"Of the ryse of this late rebellion I can give you no other accowmpt after examynatione of many prisoners but that it seems the preachers at many conventicles had disposed the people to be in radiness to ryse in armes when the opportunity should offer, but as God would have it they brook out about Dumfries unadvysedly."⁵

There is ample testimony to the fact that throughout the reign of Charles II. language of the most seditious nature was used not only at conventicles but from city pulpits. In September, 1662, Hugh Mackail, a young Presbyterian divine, in a sermon preached at the High Church, Edinburgh, declared that "The Church of Scotland had been persecuted by an Ahab on the throne, a Haman in the state, and a Judas in the church."⁶ Was it surprising that when this preacher was captured, after Pentland, it was remembered against him how he had denounced the King, Lauderdale, and Archbishop Sharp, from the pulpit. A Scottish biographer has made excuse for Mackail's intemperate language just recorded on the ground that "the age of journalism had not yet fully commenced," so that the

¹ *Funeral Sermon for General Viscount Strathallan*, by Principal Alex. Monro. The preacher when narrating how General Drummond had covered the Russian retreat, used the expression that the Army had been saved by *the Swans' Feathers*.

² The original testimonial given to Drummond is not forthcoming; but the letter from the Czar Alexis to Charles II. testifying to Drummond's bravery and services is at the British Museum. See facsimile, in this vol.; also translation in the Appendix.

³ See Pt. II.

⁴ See pp. 23-25.

⁵ *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. I., pp. 262-3.

⁶ *Memoir in Dict. of Nat. Biog.* Mackail was executed at Edinburgh, 22nd December, 1666.

ministers had to keep their congregations conversant with public measures. This excuse is a transparent fallacy.

The lack of newspapers was more than made up by political tracts and pamphlets. And Covenanting literature was enriched, in 1667, by a book printed abroad and smuggled into Scotland. "There is a Damned book come hither from beyond sea called *Naphthali, or the Wrestlings of the Church of Scotland*," wrote Sir Robert Moray to Lauderdale from Edinburgh, 10th December, 1667. "A copy came to my hands and I have given it to the prim[ate] to look over It hath all the traytors speeches on the scaffold here, and in a word all that a Toung (*sic*) set on fire by hell can say of things and persones hereaway"¹ There is something comical in the diversity of opinion regarding *Naphthali* and a kindred work entitled: *Jus Populi Vindicatum, or, The People's Right to defend themselves, and their Covenanted Religion vindicated*; Sir James Steuart of Coltness, a Scottish Ishmael, wrote part of the first-named anonymous book and was author of the second.

Wodrow thus expresses his admiration of Sir James Steuart's character:—"It would take a man equal to himself to draw it and I dare not attempt it; he was wonderful in prayer, and mighty in the Scriptures, and wonderfully seen in them beyond any man almost ever I conversed with." Macaulay refers to these two Covenanting publications as "hardly to be surpassed for ferocity and absurdity." And the late Mr. Mark Napier says of Sir James Steuart:—"This James Steuart was a thorough-paced traitor and actually wrote part of that vicious trash *Naphthali*. This cheat-the-woodie became Lord Advocate to the King of Glencoe."

Early in 1667, Drummond was at Court and is said to have urged the necessity of increasing the Standing Army in Scotland. Whether he did so or not, the Forces raised in 1666 were disbanded in September, 1667, and Drummond's command as Major-General came to an end. "Upon the disbanding of the forces," wrote Drummond to Lauderdale from Edinburgh, 19th September, 1667, "the Gen. [Dalyell] and I hes been exposed to some people's ill will, who have searchd with great industrie to have found out some ground of callumating (*sic*) us, and hes served edicts at all the Kirkdoors in thes parts where wee had been most converseing for encourageing every man to bring in their complaints if ther wes anything to say against us, but all this malice wes in vaine, for wee have done nothing hiddenly, but all things with faithfulness, and that before the eyes of the world."²

Drummond, who was now a Privy Councillor, married, early in 1668, Lady Humberie (daughter of Sir Archibald Johnston of Warriston) widow of Lord Humberie. The following MS. entry, in Drummond's handwriting, was found in a printed German book in the library of Innerpefferay:—

"In anno 1668 uppon fridday the 28 of feb. about 12 of the clock in the night I was maried in the Abbay Church of Holyrud hous by Mr Kid actual minyster ther."³

Through General Drummond's influence, "Warriston's head which had been exposed on the Nether Bow Port was allowed to be taken down and buried along with his body."⁴

¹ *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. II., p. 88.

² *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. II., pp. 68-9.

³ *Diary of Andrew Hay of Craignethan Castle*.

⁴ *Kirkton's History of Church of Scotland*.

From 1669-1674, Drummond represented Perthshire in Parliament. For some unexplained reason Drummond earned the ill-will of the Lauderdale Government and was, by the King's Warrant to the Privy Council, dated 22nd September, 1674, ordered, "to enter himself in prison in Dumbarton Castle within 40 hours after legal intimation of this order, there to remain till the King's further pleasure."¹ After nearly eighteen months of close imprisonment, Drummond was released the first week in March, 1676. "And as to Lieut-Generall Drummond's desire," wrote the King, on 24th February, 1676, to the Scottish Privy Council, "it is Our Royall pleasure and wee are hereby graciously pleased to authorise and require you to cause him to be set at his full libertie, Hoping that his future carriage wilbe such as that thereby wee shall have no cause to think this Our Royall favour ill bestowed."²

It has been asserted that Drummond was restored to his post as Major-General after his release from prison.³ This was not the case. From August, 1674, to December, 1677, Sir George Monro was the sole Major-General of the Forces and was succeeded, 18th December, 1677, by the Earl of Linlithgow as previously stated. Drummond retained, during his incarceration, his "Militia Troop of Perthshire Horse;"⁴ but appears to have resigned this appointment in May, 1676.⁵ During the winter of 1677-8, Drummond "waited upon the King's [Highland] Host in the west."⁶ In what capacity does not appear. But, like the Marquis of Atholl, he disapproved very strongly of the Privy Council's harsh measures against the Covenanters, and their families in the Western shires,

In April, 1678, Drummond accompanied Lord Atholl, the Duke of Hamilton, thirteen other noblemen, and about fifty Scottish gentlemen to London to lay the sufferings of the Covenanters before the King, and plead for more lenient measures. The deputation had at heart the dis-

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. III. The following petition is at the British Museum:—

"Unto the Lords of His Majties most honobl privie concell
The suplicatione of Genell lew^t drommond prisoner at dunbartone Castell

"Humbly sheweth That your Lo^s having owt of your Goodness Granted your petitioner Libertie upon a former suplicatione to goe abroad in the day tyme for a certaine space because of the Indispositione of his bodie and a great tendencie to the gravel through the closeness of his restraints And that Limited tyme so favorablie allowed by your Lo^s being expyred and yitt the same causes of Indangering your petitioners health not removed

"May it therfore pleas
your lo^s :

"To continew your goodness and
the libertie formerlie bestowed
upon your petitioner

"And he shall euer pray etc.

"W. DRUMMOND"

(Endorsed) "petitione

lieut Gen : drumond

1675" (*Add. MS.* 23137, fol. 49).

² *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. III.

³ "Memoir of Wm. Drummond 1st. Visct. Strathallan" in *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

⁴ *Military History of Perthshire, 1660-1902*, by the Marchioness of Tullibardine, p. 109.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ See Drummond's speech to the King quoted in the text.

grace of Lauderdale, then High Commissioner in Scotland. The King refused to see the deputation as a body; but Drummond secured an audience and relieved his mind on the subject of his own personal wrongs at the King's hands:—

“Lt. Gennerall D[rummond] reserved his spitch till the Kinge was ryseinge out of his chear, then he tould the Kinge how he had bene always a loyall subiecte and yit had suffered lyk a slaue, that he had bene kipt a prisoner eightne monthes and to this houre kneiw not for what: that he had uaeted on the King's Host in the west and yit his burdinge was greater then any other, he had come up to offer his service in the war, and now iff ther was no employment for him (iff he was criminall) his Maj^{ty} might hange him hear rather then he should retorne home and be persecut lyke a slaue.¹”

What the King said in reply is not recorded.

Drummond represented Perthshire in the Convention Parliament of 1678. In the following year his wife² died, in England, and was buried at St. George's Church, Southwark.

On 8th September, 1682, William Drummond of Cromlix succeeded his kinsman John Drummond of Lundin as Master-General of the Ordnance. This post carried with it the rank of “youngest Lieut-General” and so brought William Drummond to the front as second in command of the Scots Army. Owing to Dalyell's advanced age, and the strained relations between him and Claverhouse, Drummond's presence in the West was absolutely necessary to direct operations against the Covenanters. To increase his powers he was given a “Commission of Justiciary” by the Council. In this double capacity, Claverhouse had not only to write to Lieut-General Drummond in May, 1684, when he could not get his orders from General Dalyell;³ but had in May, 1685, to deliver up an important prisoner to Drummond “having no commission of justiciary myself.”⁴

In April, 1685, “upon rumours of fears of Argyll's landing,” the Council ordered 1,200 Highlanders to be sent into the West to be under the orders of General Drummond and Colonel Douglas.⁵ In May and June, Drummond was actively employed in the West and in close touch with Claverhouse.⁶

General Dalyell died on 23rd August, 1685, and on 7th October following Drummond was appointed to the command of the Forces and granted £800 per annum. He was succeeded as Master-General of the Ordnance by Colonel Douglas. In January, 1686, Drummond was re-admitted a Privy Councillor, and in March had apartments allotted to him in Holyrood. The same month he was summoned to Court. There were other reasons besides military reforms⁷ which made James VII. desirous for a conference with Scotland's new Commander-in-Chief. The King wanted liberty of

¹ Earl of Murray to Lauderdale, 28th May, 1678. *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. III, p. 151.

² She had an only son, William, by General Drummond who succeeded as 2nd Viscount Strathallan.

³ *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Report XV., Pt. VIII., p. 287.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 293.

⁵ Fountainhall's *Historical Notices*, Vol. II., p. 636.

⁶ Claverhouse to the Duke of Queensberry, 16th June, 1685.

⁷ “Rules for the better Government of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland” were signed by the King at Whitehall, 26th April, 1686, and £200 granted to Lieut-General Wm. Drummond for his expenses to London and back. *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XI.

conscience for his Roman Catholic subjects, but former severities were to be continued against the Covenanters. It was said of Drummond that "he was a bad Christian but a good Protestant."¹ The latter part of this description was undoubtedly true as General Drummond declined to fall in with the King's one-sided policy; and on his return to Scotland he opposed the Government both in the Council Chamber and in Parliament.²

In February, 1687, the King granted "partial toleration" to Scotland. Drummond did not lose the King's favour for his manly conduct. On 28th May, 1686, the Scottish Parliament, by the King's desire, passed an "Act of Dissolution of the lands and barony of Torwoodlie from the Crown in favour of Lieut-General Drummond."³ And he was created Viscount Strathallan 26th August, 1686. Apart from his splendid services to the Crown in the past, the Commander-in-Chief was a soldier of the first order, and it may be that James foresaw that a time was coming when the Scots Army might be needed to uphold the Royal prerogative in England.

On 24th February, 1686, George, Duke of Gordon was appointed Governor and Constable of Edinburgh Castle⁴ in place of the Duke of Queensberry who had incurred the King's displeasure. Gordon was inducted into his new post without any oath, being a Roman Catholic. Fountainhall, writing under date of 7th January, 1686, records "two Companies are added to Douglas's Regt. . . their commanders both Papists."⁵ About this time the Earl of Perth "verted" to the Roman faith. So also did Sir Robert Sibbald, the most learned antiquary in Scotland. "His room was broken into and searched by a band of eager Protestants," writes Viscount Dundee's biographer, "who threatened to 'Rathillet' him—an expressive phrase! The timely appearance of Lieutenant-General Drummond and Claverhouse in the former's coach, in which they conveyed him to the shelter of Holyrood, saved Sir Robert from an awkward predicament."⁶ It is fair to add that Sibbald, after a course of deep religious study, in London, saw the error of the act he had committed. He returned to Scotland "and could not be at quiet till he had published his recantation openly in a church . . . The recantation of so learned a man, upon so much study, had a great effect upon many."⁷

The granting military commissions to Roman Catholics increased the King's unpopularity among all classes of his Protestant subjects. Strathallan was powerless to prevent officers "of the King's religion" from being admitted into the Army; but a certain section of extreme Presbyterians held the Commander-in-Chief responsible for the unwelcome additions to the Scots Army. In *The Scottish Antiquary* for 1896⁸ there is given "A Letanie," copied from an MS. endorsed with date "1686," one verse of which profane parody runs as follows:—

"From Dromond, Wairiestouns good-son
who bids his Officers be gone,
that poprie may better goe one
Good Lord delyver us."

¹ This phrase, attributed to Johnston of Warriston, is quoted by Lord Macaulay.

² Drummond was M.P. for Perthshire 1681-2, and in 1686.

³ Thomson's *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. VIII., pp. 588-9.

⁴ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. X.

⁵ *Historical Notices*, p. 693.

⁶ *John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee*, by C. Sanford Terry, M.A., pp. 223-224.

⁷ *Bishop Burnet's History of James the Second* (1852 edit.), p. 128.

⁸ P. 115.

In September, 1686, Lord Strathallan was nominated Commissioner of Justiciary for Argyllshire. On 16th May, 1687, he was appointed Governor of Inverary Castle and "Captain of the Company of Foot to be raised and put into the Castle."¹ Strathallan expended £800 on the fortifications of Inverary Castle which sum was refunded to him 3rd March, 1688.² In less than three weeks, viz., on 23rd March, the Commander-in-Chief was dead.

We get a curious side-light on Lord Strathallan's last illness from a contemporary chronicler. "The Dutchess of Lauderdale," wrote Lord Fountainhall, "sued Sir James Dick of Preistfield for 'ane ryot' in so far as shee having taken out of Duddington Loch five of the swans which, or their parents, were put in by her Lord; he took them back again except two whose skins shee had given to General Drummond in his sicknes to warm his breast; for which he [Sir James Dick] broke up doors. He alleged the swans were his own he standing infest in the loch and consequently in all that fed on it and though the first were put in by the Duke of Lauderdale yet the product was Sir James's. The Lords of the Privy Council *fand*, if they had come of their own account and bigged there then they were Sir James's; but since the owner who put them in was knowen, they fand they belonged to the Dutchess, and Sir James his tolerance to let then stay in his loch did not make them his; upon which he turned all the rest out of his loch. But Duke Hamilton alleading that the loch bounded with the King's Park and so belonged to him he put them in again; and thus took possession in the King's name of the Loch, which will cost Sir James ane declaration of property to clear his right."³

Lord Strathallan was buried at Innerpeffray on 4th April. Allusions have already been made to the funeral sermon. Lord Macaulay refers to General Drummond as "a loose and profane man;" but this assertion does not seem to be corroborated by other writers. The "Drummond" handed down to posterity in that choice specimen of Covenanting poetry called "Lag's Elegy" may not be General Wm. Drummond. And when Wm. Cleland, the soldier-poet and Cameronian, wrote of the doings of the Highland Host, and the rout of Covenanters "By Devils Drummonds and Dalzells," it does not follow that General Drummond was *en jeu*, as there were both officers and men of this name who accompanied the Perthshire Militia to the West in 1678.

Under date of 24th November, 1653, we find Sir Edward Hyde, in a letter to Secretary Nicholas, referring to Colonel Wm. Drummond as "a very discreet, honest, gallant person."⁴ And in the *Memoirs of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel*, General Drummond is described as "an honest man, a faithful and sincere friend, and an incorruptible patriot."⁵

During his three years in office as Master-General of the Ordnance the Artillery was put on a more respectable footing than heretofore.⁶ Drummond added dignity to the post of "Master-General" by memorialising the Duke of York in the interest "of those who attend the Magazine and a roome for himself [in Edinburgh Castle] where he may meet

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XII.

² *Ibid.*

³ Fountainhall's *Historical Notices*, Vol. II., p. 857.

⁴ *Clarendon S.P.*, Vol. III., p. 196.

⁵ Quoted in *The Drummond Genealogy*, p. 314.

⁶ See "Establishment," dated June, 1684, given in the chapter on "Artillery" in Pt. II.

with his officers about his business.”¹ The Castle fortifications were repaired during Drummond’s *régime* and the quarters of the garrison improved.

The following entry in one of the Warrant Books for Scotland, proves that even in his old age the Commander-in-Chief looked into the smallest details:—

“JAMES R.

The false muster discovered by Viscount Strathallan made by Lieut. Wm. White of Buchan’s Regiment who was suspended Lieut. Wm. White is to be now restored to his post. Windsor, 15 Aug. 1687.”²

¹ Letter from the Duke of York to the Marquis of Queensberry, 30th January, 1683. *Hist. MSS. Comn.*, Report XV., Appx. Pt. VIII., p. 184.

² Vol. XII.

*Count Schonberg.**King William III.**Lt. Gen. Douglas.*

CHAPTER XII

LIEUT.-GENERAL JAMES DOUGLAS
COMMANDING THE FORCES24TH MARCH, 1688—11TH DECEMBER, 1688

THE HON. JAMES DOUGLAS was second son of James, 2nd Earl of Queensberry. He began his career in the legal profession and was admitted an Advocate in the year 1665.¹ On 14th March, 1672, a Commission was granted to "James Douglas, brother to the Earl of Queensberry," as Captain in Sir Wm. Lockhart's Regiment of Foot. When this corps was disbanded, in 1673, James Douglas appears to have entered the Scots Brigade, in the service of Holland, as Captain in Colonel Colyear's Regiment. The dates of James Douglas's Commissions in this corps are as follows:—"Captain from Dec. 16th, 1674 (in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Mackay), became Sergeant-Major, Nov. 5th, 1676, Lieut.-Colonel, Jan, 15th, 1678, and Colonel in succession to Alex. Colyear, March 22nd, 1680. Was succeeded by John Wauchope, April 9th, 1685."² James Douglas's younger brother, Robert, was also a Captain in Colyear's Scots Foot and was killed at the siege of Maestricht, in 1676.³ It is a well-known fact that James Douglas served

¹ In Nisbet's *Heraldic Plates* the date "7 Dec. 1665," is given. The entry in the "Faculty List" regarding James Douglas is as follows: "2nd Son of James, 2nd Earl of Queensberry: entered the Army, was made Colonel of the Guards in Scotland, July, 1684; rose to rank of Lieutenant-General; died at Namur 1691."

² Ferguson's *Scots Brigade in Holland*, Vol. I., p. 508 note. Mr. Ferguson has not identified the James Douglas named on p. 508, as the Earl of Queensberry's son, but there is every reason to believe Colonel James Douglas of the Scots Brigade to be identical with the Hon. James Douglas, who was appointed Colonel of the Scots Guard in 1684.

³ *Ibid.*

at Bothwell Bridge, in June, 1679, and was awarded a share of the Forfeiture granted in December following.¹

It has not been ascertained in what capacity he served in the above engagement, as prior to 1684, Colonel Douglas had no *locus standi* in the Scots Army; but he may have held a Commission in the Militia.² His appointment as Colonel of the Foot Guards, 13th June, 1684,³ was entirely due to the interest in high quarters which his elder brother, the Duke of Queensberry, possessed. Pressure was put on Lord Linlithgow to resign his command, and this nobleman was given the post of Justice-General by way of a bribe. Under date of 12th August, 1684, Lord Fountainhall records:—"James Douglas brother to the Hy (*sic*) Treasurer was received Collonell, in place of the Earl of Linlithgow, on the head of his Regiment; and the Felt Marshall carried chains, axes, bolts, and all the other ingins by which delinquent souldiers are to be punished."⁴

The new commanding officer soon proved himself to be a martinet. Two months later the aforesaid diarist chronicles:—"Colonell Douglas keeps them very hard every day training and exercising, and studies to get them all of one pitch or height, and will let none of them keep their bairds long, or to have ill gravats (*sic*) or gravats strings, that they may look young and brisque; and when they want he buys new ones with their pay, and causes them all ty their hair back with a ribbon, so it cannot blow among ther eyes when they visie (*sic*) at ther fying; and he discharges any of ther officers who keip cellers wher by they made the sojors waist ther pay in drinking."⁵ And on 11th December, 1684, the same writer tells us: "At Privy Counsell a bill is given in by some of the souldiers whom Collonell Douglas had turned out of his Regiment complaining that he had taken the arrears of ther pay, and cloathed and shoud (*sic*) some of the rest of the sojors therewith. Claverhouse ouned this bill; and said it would discourage any to enter in his Majesties service, if they were used thus. The Hy Treasurer resented this; and said 'None would doubt but that his Brother knew his duty, and they had gotten coats at ther entry for nothing and so should pay them.' Thus grew the difference between Claverhouse and the Treasurer."⁶ Colonel Douglas spared no pains to bring his corps into a high state of efficiency. The former diarist refers to "another printed program affixed by two souldiers in Col. Douglasses regiment to show their skill in fencing, appealing on [e] another at broad sword, dagger, faucion, and all the other weapons; they wounded on [e] another slightly, there was a little money payed for a sight of this gladiatory, joco-serious divertisement."⁷

Whilst mimic warfare was being practised by some of the guardsmen in Edinburgh, real fighting had taken place in Galloway. "The few handfull of phanatick rebels left in the West turning very insolent" wrote Sir John Lauder, "the Hy Treasurer [Duke of Queensberry] causes his brother Col. James Douglas select out of his whole regiment 200 of his prettiest men, and by order of the Privy Counsell sends him against these rogues that the glory of defeating them might fall to his share.

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. I.

² The Militia does not come within the scope of this work. [Ed.]

³ *The Earl of Moray's MSS.*

⁴ Fountainhall's *Historical Notices*, p. 550.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 580.

⁷ *Historical Observes*, p. 145.

And accordingly Douglas being on [e] day in the fields in Galloway with a small party of 8 or 10, he meets with as many of the rebels at a house, who kill two of his men and Captain Urquhart, Meldrum's brother, and had very near shot Douglas himself dead, had not the Whig's carbine misgiven, whereon Douglas pistoled him presently. Urquhart is the only Staff officer this desperat crew have yet had the honor to kill. He was brought into Edinburgh and buried with much respect."¹

On 27th March, 1685, Colonel Douglas received a Commission of Justiciary in the South-West from the Council. In this capacity James Douglas earned the undying hatred of the Covenanters.² He had already received a grant of the lands of Machrimore for his services at Bothwell Bridge; and in 1685 the estate of Camlodden was added. The same year we find Colonel James Douglas elected Member for Peebles and described as of Skirling. He was promoted Brigadier-General of the Horse and Foot, 16th May, 1685.³ A still higher post was conferred on him 26th October, 1685, viz. the Mastership of the Ordnance. This appointment carried the rank of youngest Lieut.-General as set forth in the body of the Royal Warrant:—

“ . . . Especially with the command of all his Majesty's forces leavied or to be leavied in his said Kingdome as youngest Lieut.-Generall with all the Honours, Powers, Priviledges, and others whatsoever thereunto pertaining . . . and his Majesty . . . gives, grants, and disposes to the said Colonel James Douglas a yearly sallary and allowance of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling money to be paid unto him at two somes every year, &c.”⁴

On 20th March, 1686, James VII. wrote to the Scottish Council “ ordering seven companies of the Regt. of Guard to be sent up [to London] in the frigots and yacht wherein ten Companies of the Earl of Dumbarton's Regt. are now sent to Scotland there to remain during Our pleasure . . . And you are to allow the said Lieut.-Generall James Douglas to come up hither either by sea or land as he shall think fit.”⁵ The seven Companies of the Foot Guards reached London in due course and formed part of the Royal Army encamped on Hounslow Heath in June, 1686.⁶ On 5th October, same year, the King wrote to the Scottish Treasury concerning “ the payment of £500 sterling to Lieut.-Generall James Douglas in consideration of his expences in severall journeys hither from that Our ancient Kingdome by Our order about matters relating to Our Service, &c.”⁷

24th March, 1688, Douglas became, by the death of Viscount Strathallan, the senior General Officer of the Forces, Claverhouse being second in

¹ *Historical Observes*, p. 146.

² “The activity of Colonel Douglas and the Laird of Lag was fully taxed in the endeavour to press the Abjuration Oath upon the people.” *Lag's Memoir*, p. 41.

³ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IX.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. X. The original Warrant is among the MSS. of Colonel David Milne Home, of Wedderburn Castle. It is counter-signed by “Queensberry Thesr, Perth Cancells, Kintore, Linlithgow, Tarbat, Geo. Mackenzie, &c.” Also an Extract Act by the Lords of the Privy Council for supplying certain words omitted in the above Warrant, dated 12th January, 1686.

⁵ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. X.

⁶ *Antiquarian Repertory*, Vol. I., p. 230. In the “List of King James's Army on Hounslow Heath, 30 June, 1686,” the Scots Guards are described as “1st Bn. of Scotch Guards, Major Murray, Commandant.” It is to be noted that there was no 2nd Battalion of this Regiment till after the Revolution.

⁷ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XI.

command as Major-General. The King issued no Commission to Douglas as Commander-in-Chief. The Duke of Queensberry was out of Office and in disgrace at Court, so could not push his ambitious brother's fortunes further. Claverhouse's star was in the ascendant. His Cavalry corps had been given the designation of "The King's Royal Regt. of Horse" on 21st December, 1685.¹ It may be that the King, even in the spring of 1688, forbore to appoint Douglas to the military post then vacant, having an inner consciousness that Claverhouse was not only a more devoted servant but a more capable and popular leader of men.

In March, 1688, three Infantry Regiments, composed largely of Roman Catholic officers and men, were added to the British Army.² By an arrangement with Louis XIV. the three Regiments were to be paid by that monarch, which fact needs no comment. One of these three battalions, chiefly officered by Scotsmen, who had voluntarily thrown up their Commissions in the Dutch Scots Brigade to serve James VII. at home, was raised in Scotland, and is said to have been embodied at Musselburgh.³ The Colonelcy was bestowed on Colonel John Wauchope,⁴ who relinquished the command of a Regiment in the Scots Brigade to take up the appointment in March, 1688. On 5th April following, the King wrote to the Privy Council ordering "seven Companies and one Company of Grenadiers of Our Regt. of Guard in Scotland to come to London with all convenient expedition . . . so soon as Our Ships shall arrive at Leith in which they are to be transported hither; and the Battalion of Foot under the command of Colonel Thomas Buchan now here to be carried thither . . . and Wee are likewise resolved that the Battalion of Our Regt. of Foot commanded by George Earl of Dumbarton now there shall come into this Our Kingdom by Land."⁵ A month later Sir John Lauder chronicles: "Buchan's soldiers arrive at Leith from London; and Douglas's Regt. goes up in that same frigate in their place."⁶

In September, 1688, the Dutch Invasion and the Revolution were in sight. Under date of 24th September, the King wrote to the Scottish Privy Council as follows:—"Whereas it imports Our Service much that Our Standing Forces of that Kingdome lie in as narrow a compasse and as near the Borders of England as they can conveniently lie, Wee have thought fit to require you forthwith to bring all Our Standing Forces into the Louthians and Marches that they may be ready to receive such further orders as Wee shall think fit to send to them from time to time."⁷ Three days later the King sent urgent orders for the Scots Army to march into England.⁸ The Council had perforce to acquiesce and the necessary arrangements were speedily made. The Militia was called out and placed under the command of Sir George Monro. On 3rd October, the Army,

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. X. The Regiment was clothed in red, laced and faced with yellow, the Royal Stuart livery.

² Lists of these three Regiments are given in *English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, 1661-1714, Vol. II., pp. 151-155.

³ *Ferguson's Scots Brigade in Holland*, Vol. I., p. 478.

⁴ See biog. notice of this officer in Pt. II., where a List is given of Wauchope's Scots Foot, 1688, which consisted of thirteen Companies.

⁵ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XII.

⁶ *Historical Notices*, p. 866.

⁷ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XIII.

⁸ *Ibid.* Under the same date (27th September) the Earl of Dunmore was instructed by the King "to order all the officers of his Regt. of Dragoons to repair to their respective commands." *Ibid.*

under command of Lieut.-General Douglas, began its march to Carlisle. The Cavalry consisted of the Troop of Life Guards, the Royal Regiment of Horse and the Earl of Dunmore's Regiment of Dragoons. The Infantry comprised the six Companies of the Foot Guards left in Scotland, and Buchan's Foot which was fourteen Companies strong. A small Train of Artillery accompanied the Army.¹ There is no evidence to show that Wauchope's Regiment marched south with General Douglas. Not being in Scottish pay the last-named corps is ignored in the Warrant Books for Scotland; but it is an established fact that Wauchope's Regiment, 927 strong, was quartered at "Clerkenwell and adjacent parts" the 1st November.² A letter from General Douglas to the Duke of Queensberry, soon after crossing the Border, is still extant:—

"Penrith,
11 October, 1688.

"May it please your Grace,

"The noise of the Dutch design continues as before. This morning I sent Major General Graham with the horse to York. He will be there speedily, and if there be anything ado, I fancy to have share among the first. Some people would make me believe that Major General Mackartie joins me about Preston with a considerable force. But of this I hear nothing from Court, so I do not much credit it. However, if my Lochaber party come to me in time I will be able to deal with the Dutch if they overpower me not extremely by their number. Your son is well and hearty, he has always been with me since I was at Moffat. We drink your health every day either in wine or brandy, and eats now and then a bit of cold meat on the march. May it please your Grace, your Grace's most faithful obliged servant.

"JA. DOUGLAS."³

By the end of October all the Scots Forces had reached London. On 5th November, the Williamite Army landed in Torbay. It consisted of 15,000 men, of which "the most formidable were the Six British regiments"⁴ commanded by Hugh Mackay a Scottish Major-General. On 12th November, Claverhouse was created Viscount of Dundee and Lord Graham of Claverhouse in the peerage of Scotland. The honours conferred upon his rival were doubtless mortifications to General Douglas. But there is no need to suppose that Douglas at this time, or for some weeks afterwards, meditated joining the Prince of Orange. Like many others, he bided his time and shaped his actions by the course of events, so as to be on the winning side. Douglas has been accused by the Earl of Balcarras of various acts of treachery,⁵ none of which have been proved. For instance the assertion that Douglas "sent in a battalion of the Scots Guards to the Prince of Orange's camp" rests on no foundation whatever. It is quite true that part of the Regiment deserted from the King's Army

¹ The Artillery was under Captain John Slezer and returned to Edinburgh from Carlisle. There is a letter among the Duke of Leeds's MSS. from Slezer to General Douglas, dated "Edinburgh, 20 Nov. 1688," reporting his arrival with the Artillery Train. "His march delayed at Aylisson Bank by reports of the rebels."

² *Marching Orders* (signed at Whitehall), 1st November, 1688.

³ *Napier's Life and Times of John Graham of Claverhouse*, Vol. III., pp. 476-477.

⁴ *Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland*. The English Regiments were commanded respectively by Colonels Tollemache, Bellasyse, and Cutts; the Scots Regiments by Mackay, Balfour, and Ramsay, late Wauchope's.

⁵ *An Account of the Affairs of Scotland relating to the Revolution in 1688*.

at Salisbury and went over to the Williamite forces; but not a single officer accompanied the men who were under command of a corporal.¹ General Douglas laid down his Commission when King James escaped to France, and returned to Edinburgh. It was an open secret that on 17th December, the day before James's departure, the hapless monarch had opened his mind to Lords Balcarres and Dundee, and had by word of mouth appointed the latter to command his (King James's) Troops in Scotland.

One anecdote of General Douglas's sojourn in Edinburgh during March, 1689, has been handed down, but it rests on dubious authority. Captain John Creighton narrates that at a tavern dinner where some notable officers of doubtful political views were present, General Douglas drank "damnation to all who would ever draw a sword against King James."²

It is uncertain when Douglas left Edinburgh to offer his services to William III., but it must have been very shortly after Dundee's historic conversation with the Duke of Gordon under the battlements of Edinburgh Castle.

William III. was accustomed to rough-spoken martinets, and from his previous knowledge of Douglas respected him as an officer whose whole heart was in his profession. The King paid Douglas the compliment of appointing him a Lieut.-General in the British Army, and re-commissioned him Colonel of the Scots Foot Guards. In July, 1689, Douglas was sent to Ireland³ to serve on the Duke of Schomberg's Staff. In December following he reviewed the British Forces⁴ then encamped at Dundalk. Stirring times were at hand. For months past preparations had been going on in Ireland for the coming decisive struggle between the Jacobite and Williamite forces in that kingdom.

Under date of 16th February, 1690, John Evelyn writes:—"The King persists in his intention of going in person for Ireland, whither the French are sending supplies to King James, and we, the Danish horse to Schomberg."⁵ And three days later, Evelyn records meeting General Douglas at dinner:—"I dined with the Marquis of Carmarthen (late Lord Danby), where was Lieut.-General Douglas, a very considerate and sober commander, going for Ireland. He related to us the exceeding neglect of the English soldiers, suffering severely for want of clothes and necessaries this winter, exceedingly magnifying their courage and bravery during all their hardships."⁶

At the Battle of the Boyne, 1st July, 1690, General Douglas had command of two Brigades of English Infantry. With these Troops he was sent by the King, at an early stage of the battle, to reinforce Count Schomberg's Division. "On Douglas's arrival," writes Colonel Walton in his brilliant account of the first pitched battle fought by our Standing Army, "Count Schomberg placed his infantry in the centre, and his cavalry on the flanks and advanced on Lauzun (The French commander) who awaited him between Rossmore and the Dublin road."⁷ Douglas's Troops, and the

¹ "Edward Kempe, Corporall, appears in the Rolls of Capt. Innes his companie, 1680." *The Constable of France, &c.*, by James Grant.

² Creighton's *Memoirs*, edited by Swift.

³ His "pass to go to West Chester" is among the *S.P. Dom.* under date of 26 July

⁴ *House of Lords' MSS.*

⁵ Evelyn's *Diary* (edit. 1854), Vol. II., p. 303.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *History of the British Standing Army, 1660-1700*, p. 110.

Division to which he was attached, had much to do with the great victory gained over King James's Army. William III. showed his appreciation of Douglas's services at Boyne Water by appointing him Colonel of an English Regiment of Foot vacant by the death, in September, 1690, of the Earl of Kingston.¹ There is a letter still extant from Douglas to his brother, the Duke of Queensberry, giving some details about the Battle of the Boyne, in which he mentions that the veteran Duke of Schomberg was accidentally killed by a shot fired by one of the Duke's French soldiers.²

The march on, and relief of, Dublin was followed by a two days' review of the Army at Finglass. From thence a Division³ under General Douglas was sent to invest Athlone. "On the seventeenth July," writes Colonel Walton, "Douglas arrived before Athlone and summoned the place. The governor, Colonel Grace, firing a pistol at the trumpeter, bid him tell General Douglas that 'those were the terms he was for,' and that 'when his food was all gone he would defend Athlone until he had eaten his boots.'"

"Douglas was not long in discovering that the strength of the place had been under-estimated. Approaches were indeed commenced; but, without bread, without pontoons to cross the river, with only about a dozen guns, the heaviest of which were twelve-pounders, without sufficient powder even for these, and with Sarsfield on the march from Limerick with 15,000 men . . . it would be rashness to remain before Athlone. At dawn on the 25th July the siege was raised and Douglas marched towards Limerick to rejoin the King."⁴ In order to mislead the enemy who were on the watch for him, Douglas had to avoid towns and restrict his march westward to bye-roads. By so doing he reached Limerick with his force intact, but for four days together his Troops were without bread.⁵ Before Limerick was invested a terrible disaster befell the Artillery Train, which included wagons of ammunition and provisions, that had been sent from Dublin. This Convoy had reached Ballynedey, seven miles from Limerick, where it halted for the night on the evening of 11th August. Two Troops of English Cavalry formed the sole escort to this Train. "Not a sentry, not a vedette was posted beyond the precincts of the camp, not a word of notice of approach had been sent on to headquarters."⁶ General Sarsfield having been apprised by a peasant, two days earlier, of the approach of the Train had, on Sunday the 10th, crossed the Shannon with 800 Cavalry at Killaloe. After lurking in the mountains all Monday the Irish Troops had suddenly swooped down on the slumbering camp, in the dead of night, and cruelly slaughtered the English soldiers, wagoners, and camp followers, among whom were women and children, as they slept. Sarsfield's butchers then collected all the wagons and burnt them; after which they burst most of the guns and then retreated into the mountains. This untoward event had much to do with King William's failure to reduce Limerick, as he was only able, for lack of heavy ordnance, to invest the town on the south side of the river.

¹ Wm. Pierrepont, 4th Earl, an English peer.

² This letter is given by Mr. Napier in his *Life and Times of John Graham of Claverhouse*, Vol. III., Appendix, pp. 715-718.

³ It consisted of four Regiments of Horse, two of Dragoons, the Second Battalion Scots Foot Guards, with nine other Infantry Regiments,—total 7,500 men.

⁴ Walton's *History of the Standing Army, 1660-1700*, pp. 127-8.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 128.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 132.

The historian¹ of *The Wars in Ireland* records that "William's General Officers lent their horses to fetch in the *débris* from Ballynedy." Siege guns were ordered up from Waterford while mounted Infantry kept the road.

Ten days after the trenches were opened the breach appeared practicable and an assault was ordered. Five hundred Grenadiers were to storm the works. "Immediately in support were the Scots Guards," writes Colonel Walton, "the Ninth and Eighteenth Foot, Lisburn's Herefordshire regiment, the Blue Dutch, and a regiment of Brandenburgers. To the left of these was another body of infantry composed of Cutts's regiment and the Danes. In rear of all was a strong show of cavalry. General Douglas commanded the whole."² There is no need to tell here how the assault on Limerick proved unsuccessful. Lord Macaulay's graphic pen has left a word-picture of the bravery of the assailants and defenders during hours of carnage³ in the sweltering heat of an August afternoon.

"When all was done that man could do
And all was done in vain"

the besiegers returned to their camp. Three days later the siege was raised and the British Army retired some weeks later into winter quarters.

In the spring of 1691 Douglas was back in Ireland. In May, we hear of him bringing down Troops from the north of Ireland to re-inforce General de Ginkell the Commander-in-Chief. "Before the campaign opened," writes George Clarke (Secretary at War in Ireland) in his autobiography, "the King sent for Sir J. Lanier and Major-General Kirke away from Ireland, and so he did for Lieut.-General Douglas some time after, for the latter and the two first could never agree, and I was sometimes apprehensive that their animosities would have broken out into more than words, but nothing of that sort happened. They all three went into Flanders and there soon ended their lives."⁴

The real reason for the withdrawal of Generals Douglas, Kirke and Lanier from Ireland was due to the "complaints made to the King of the great disorders committed by them and their officers in taking away the cattle, stock, and goods both of protestants and of such papists as have submitted."⁵ It is evident that whatever personal differences these three General Officers might have, between themselves, they were alike in venting their chagrin, at the raising of the siege of Limerick, on the Irish natives, whom they plundered unmercifully when marching through the country.

The British Army in Flanders and the Allies under William III. were encamped at Gemblours early in June, 1691. Their united force amounted to 56,000 men. General Douglas was given command of the Brigade of Guards consisting of the First Foot Guards, the Coldstream

¹ The Rev. George Story, Chaplain to the Earl of Drogheda's Regiment.

² Hist. of the British Standing Army, 1660-1700, pp. 136-137.

³ Fifteen hundred men fell on the side of the besiegers alone. The Scots Foot Guards had seven officers killed and eleven wounded. General Douglas's English Regiment had five officers killed and thirteen wounded, two of them mortally. Story's *Wars in Ireland*.

⁴ Hist. MSS. Comn. Report on the MSS. of Mr. Leyborne-Popham of Littlecote.

⁵ Letter from the Earl of Nottingham to Lieut.-General Douglas, 1st November, 1690
Cal. S.P. Dom.

Guards, the Scots Guards,¹ and a Battalion of Dutch Guards. A side light is thrown on Douglas's last days by a letter from the youthful Earl of Angus² to his father the 2nd Marquis of Douglas, written from "Utrecht, Jan. 1692." After recounting the false position in which he is placed by his father's and the King's refusal to allow him to take part as Colonel of the Cameronians, in the coming campaign, Angus goes on to say:—

"The Master of Stairs particularly can inform your Lordship how much to my dishonour all the Generall Officers of the Army, all the Court, and all perhaps that knew me in the Army spoke of my being here . . . considering that my Regiment lies there in actuall service . . . Lieut-Generall Douglas, tho' but few days in the camp, was pleased both to his nephew [Lord Drumlanrig] and Sir Robert Douglas in that time to show a great consarn in me, and spoke of my absence in so strong terms that he told them it had been better for me to've been there, tho I should have come barefoot and without a whole coat, and was pleased to say the next year he would come himselfe and pull me from Utrecht to the Camp tho he shou'd be oblig'd to seeke a contribution from my friends that are officers in the army for my subsistence there, siuce it was the only way I had both to make my own fortuue and contribute to the establishment of the family I belonged to."³

While serving at Gerpynes Camp early in July, 1691, General Douglas was attacked by fever and carried to Namur where he died.⁴ He was temporarily buried in St. John's Church, Maestricht.⁵

Narcissus Luttrell, the diarist, chronicles under date of 5th October, 1691:—"Letters from Scotland say that Lieutenant General Douglas his corpse was brought to Edinburgh from Holland in order to its interment there."⁶ On the 24th July, 1692, the young Earl of Angus fell at the head of the Cameronians at Steinkirk; and his kinsman, Sir Robert Douglas, Colonel of the Royal Scots, met a hero's death on the same fatal field.

As a commander, General Douglas was not *heureux*. He seems to have been cordially disliked by both officers and men. The Duke of Schomberg, in a confidential letter to William III. writes on 17th April, 1690, with reference to General Douglas:—"I find him more proud and more inclined to stand upon his official dignity than when he came . . . it is astonishing that a man can be at the same time so interested and so proud."⁷ And on 11th May following Schomberg again criticises Douglas in a letter to the King:—"Whatever one does he is never contented and he finds fault with everything if he is not first consulted."⁸

General Douglas, who died intestate, left a widow whose maiden name was Hamilton. On 17th October, 1691, the Prerogative Court of Canterbury granted Letters of Administration "to the Hon. Anna Douglas relict of the Hon. James Douglas of the parish of St. James, Westminster,

¹ "A battalion of the Scots Guards was embarked at Leith early in Feb. 1691." *History of the 1st Foot Guards*, Vol. I., p. 350.

² Only son of the Marquis of Douglas by his first wife. He had been appointed Colonel of the "Cameronians" at the first raising of this historic corps, 22nd April, 1689, when twenty years of age.

³ *The Douglas Book*, Vol. IV., p. 384.

⁴ Dauvergne's *Campaign in Flanders*, 1691, p. 102.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Diary*, Vol. II., p. 292.

⁷ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

and parts beyond seas, Esqre.”¹ This lady had, by General Douglas, a son James, who received an Ensign’s Commission in the Scots Foot Guards, 18th June, 1688. Young James Douglas was appointed Ensign to his father’s Company. On 1st September, 1691, he was promoted Lieutenant, but left the Army same month and settled down at Skirling in Peeblesshire. Neither his death nor the date of his marriage have been ascertained. His eldest son’s death occurred in 1700 and his will, which describes him as “James Douglas eldest lawful son of the deceased Lieutenant James Douglas of Skirling” was proved at Edinburgh, 2nd September, 1700.²

Chambers in his *History of Peeblesshire* states that Dame Anna Hamilton, relict of Lieut.-General the Hon. James Douglas, married John Carmichael, 1st Earl of Hyndford, and that by some arrangement she carried Skirling into the Carmichael family. There is no corroboration of this second marriage in any of the Scottish peerages, but the Earl of Hyndford’s second son, William, is described as “of Skirling” in Burke’s *Extinct Peerage*. The estate in question was doubtless bought by one of the Carmichaels.

¹ Original at Somerset House, London.

² See Appendix.

PART II

REGIMENTAL LISTS AND COMMISSION
REGISTERS, Etc.

1661.

HIS MAJESTY'S TROOP OF GUARDS.*

CAPTAIN.

The Earl of Newburgh.¹

LIEUTENANT.

Mungo Murray.²

UNDER-LIEUTENANT.

[Robert Douglas³].

CORNET.

QUARTER-MASTER.

SURGEON.

Dr. Christopher Irvine.⁴

* Compiled from contemporary books and papers. On 10 Jan. 1661, the Parliament at Edinburgh decreed "that a troop of Horse be raised for guarding the Lord Commissioner and Parliament, to assist the Parliament in putting their Acts in execution against disobedient persons, which the Commissioner was desired to acquaint his Majesty with." The *Mercurius Publicus* (No. 13), March 28 to April 4, 1661, records that "On the 26 a Troop of Horse under the command of the Earl of Newburgh rendezvous'd neer Holy Rood House consisting of noblemen's and gentlemen's sons." The earliest "Establishment" for this Troop that can be traced is dated 8 Oct. 1667 (see Appendix). The Establishment given by Cannon in his *Records of the Life Guards*, purporting to be the one for 1661, is really the Establishment for 1684. The Scots Life Guards came to England at the Revolution and was subsequently known as the 4th, or Scots, Troop of Life Guards. Disbanded 1746.

¹ Sir James Livingston (son of Sir John Livingston, Bart., of Kinnaird) was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles I. and created, for his services to the Royal Cause, Visct. Newburgh, 13 Sept. 1647. He served as Lt.-Colonel to Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, who commanded Charles I's Scottish Life Guards. Lord Newburgh shared Charles II.'s exile in the Low Countries and commanded a Scots Regiment raised in Flanders. Created Earl of Newburgh 31 Dec. 1660. Appointed Captain of the Scots Troop of Life Guards at its raising in Jan. 1661. Lord Newburgh held this post till July, 1670, when his corpulence and goutiness made an excuse for depriving him of the Captaincy which was bestowed on the Earl of Atholl. "Newburgh was secured in a pension equivalent to the gain he made by the Troop" (Sir George Mackenzie's *Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland*, 1821 edit.,

p. 187). The date of this nobleman's death is given as "26 Dec. 1670" in Millan's *Succession of Colonels*, 1742. But in a letter from H. Muddiman to Mr. Worth the Earl of Newburgh is stated to have died on "4 Dec. 1670." *Cal. S. P. Dom.*, 1670, p. 570.

² This officer is sometimes confounded with his namesake Sir Mungo Murray of Tibbermuir, Perthshire, who saw much service with the Royalist forces in Scotland prior to the Restoration. (See *The Spottiswoode Miscellany*, Vol. II., p. 188.) The Lieutenant of the King's Life Guards was 2nd son of the 1st Earl of Atholl of the house of Murray. At the Restoration he was given a pension of £200 for life by the King, 20 Dec. 1660. Chosen M.P. for Perth in Nov. 1660, and appointed Lieut. of the Troop of Life Guards at its raising early in 1661. Served at Rullion Green. In Sept. 1668 Mungo Murray was employed with 60 of his Troop "to search in the heads of Kyle and Nithsdale, and apprehend any of the rebels rising in arms" (*Privy Council Registers*). Mungo Murray's knighthood was probably about 1667, but the exact date has not been ascertained. His death is thus referred to in a letter, preserved at Murthly, from Thomas Steuart to John Steuart, Yr., of Grandtully, dated Edinburgh, 6 Dec. 1670: "The Hon. Sir Mungo Murray, M.P. for Perth and Lieut. of King Charles II.'s Guards at the Restoration, died unmarried at Edinburgh on 5 Dec., and was buried in St. Giles' Church." In Nisbet's *Heraldry* it is recorded that Sir Mungo Murray was interred "at the tomb of John, Earl of Athol, who died Lord Chancellor in 1579."

³ In Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland*, it is stated that Robert Douglas 2nd son of the 3rd Earl of Morton "was a lieutenant of the gendarmes in France, under the Duke of York, master of horse to Princess Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, and lieutenant of King Charles II.'s horse guards under the Earl of Newburgh. He died without issue *anno* 1661."

⁴ Younger son of Christopher Irvine of Robgill Tower, Annandale, a barrister of the Temple. Appointed Physician and Surgeon-Major to all the forces in Scotland 23 Dec. 1674. The following notice of a curious medical work by Dr. Irvine appeared recently in a catalogue of old books:—

"Irvine (Chr.) *Medicina Magnetica*: or, The rare and wonderful Art of curing by Sympathy Laid open in Aphorismes; Proved in Conclusions; And digested into an easy Method drawn from both: Wherein the connexion of the Causes and effects of these strange Operations, are more fully discovered than heretofore. All cleared and confirmed, by pithy Reasons, true Experiments, and pleasant Relations. Preserved and Published, as a Master-Piece in this Skill. 12mo, FIRST EDITION, original sheep. 22/6. *Printed in the Year*, 1656.

"* * * Without place or printer's name, but perhaps printed in Edinburgh, as it is dedicated to General Monck, to whose army the author was a surgeon. He gives 'the weapon-salve cure' in detail; it consisted of anointing the weapon which did the injury with a salve, one of the important constituents of it being 'the Mosse which grows on the scull of a man that hath died a violent death (he that is hanged is best).'"

Dr. Irvine was appointed Historiographer in Scotland to James VII. on 30 July, 1686. *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Report X., p. 95.

1667.

HIS MAJESTY'S TROOP OF GUARDS.*

CAPTAIN.

The Earl of Newburgh.¹

LIEUTENANT.

Mungo Murray.²

UNDER-LIEUTENANT.

Major Wm. Cockburn.³

CORNET.

QUARTER-MASTER.

John Dalmahoy.⁴

SURGEON.

Dr. Christopher Irvine.⁵

* Compiled from contemporary books and MSS.

¹ See biog. notice on p. 3, note 1.

² See do. on p. 4, note 2.

³ See do. on p. 66, note 2.

⁴ Precepts for payments to this officer, as Qr. Master of the Life Guards, are noted in the Privy Council Registers from 9 Oct. 1667 onwards. Also licence, 8 April, 1669, to said officer "to goe to the Bathes in England for recovery of his health for the space of three moneths." Commission renewed by James VII. in March, 1685. He was eldest son of Sir Alex. Dalmahoy, Bart., of Dalmahoy, Midlothian, and appears to have been nephew to Thomas Dalmahoy, M.P. for Guildford, 1661-1678, which Thomas md. the widow of Wm. Duke of Hamilton. Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, Vol. II., p. 39.

⁵ See biog. notice on p. 4, note 4.

1670.

APPOINTMENT TO THE COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY'S
LIFE GUARD.

[John, Earl of Atholl,¹ in succession to the Earl of Newburgh.]

COMMISSIONS.

John Napier ² to be Lieut. of one of His Majesty's Troops of Life Guard in Scotland under the command of John, Earl of Atholl [in room of Sir Mungo Murray, decd.] - - - - -	20 Dec., 1670.
George Murray ³ to be Cornet to one of above Troops commanded by the Earl of Atholl - - - - -	" "

¹ Commission register not forthcoming. In John Millan's *Succession of Colonels*, 1742, the date of appointment is given as "28 Jan. 1671," but Mr. Andrew Ross, *Ross Herald*, quoting from *Treasury Records*, gives "13 July, 1670;" as the real date. See chapter on the Scots Life Guards in *A Military History of Perthshire*, 1660-1902, by the Marchioness of Tullibardine, p. 8.

² *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. I. The following letter written by the Hon. John Napier is at the Brit. Museum (*Add. MS.* 23134, fol. 163):—

"Edinburgh Decem^{br} 7^g

"My Lord,

"last post I received a letter from Mr. forester; wherin he tells me; that he was Comanded by your Lo^p: to signifie to me his Maj^{ties} gracious determination in the dispoitione of the liv^{ts}: place. I doe acknoledge it is more then I deserue and it does oblidge me (tho I were not tyed by alleadgiance) to be a faithfull subject and a grattful servant; and next to his Majtie: I owe the obligatiōne to your Lo^p: for which amongst the rest of the undeservd favoures Conferd upone me I shall say no more, but be ashured that the grattfull acknoledgment shall never be wantinge from

"My Lord

"I have sent the
Coppies of both
the Commissiones."

"Your most faithfull and
"humble servant

"JO. NAPIER."

"For The Right hon^{ble}
The Earlle of Lawderdaille
sol secretarie of state
at whietthall."

The Hon. John Napier was 2nd son of the 2nd Lord Napier of Merchiston. He had been page to Charles II. during this monarch's exile in Holland. When the Anglo-Dutch war broke out in 1672, John Napier volunteered for service with the English Fleet and lost his life. A contemporary diarist records, under date of 1672, that "Joⁿ Napier, Lieut. to y^e King's Troup dyd at sea in y^e dutch war." *Masterton Diary*, printed by *The Scottish Hist. Soc.*, Vol. XV., p. 468.

³ *Ibid.* See biog. notice on p. 62, note 3.

1672.

COMMISSION IN HIS MAJESTY'S TROOP OF LIFE GUARD
COMMANDED BY THE EARL OF ATHOLL.

Patrick, Earl of Kinghorn,¹ to be Lieut. of the Life
Guard of Horse commanded by John, Earl of
Atholl [in room of John Napier, deceased] - Whitehall, 23 July, 1672.

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. I. Third Earl. A great loyalist. Fined £1,000 sterling by Cromwell in 1654. By charter dated 1 July, 1677, this nobleman was granted permission to change his title to "Strathmore and Kinghorn for himself and his heirs for ever." Resigned his Commission in the Life Guards 18 July, 1680. He was a Lord of the Privy Council to Charles II. and James VII. D. 1695.

BRIGADIERS SERVING IN THE KING'S LIFE GUARD,
5TH JUNE, 1678.*

Major George Bruce.
Captain [George] Buckam.
Sir Mungo Murray.
Captain [James] Scott.

* From the Muster Roll printed in *A Military History of Perthshire*, p. 17.

1678.

COMMISSION IN HIS MAJESTY'S LIFE GUARD.

James, Marquis of Montrose¹ to be Captain of Our Life
Guard of Horse in Scotland (in place of the Marquis
of Athole whose commission is hereby declared
void) - - - - - Whitehall, 26 Oct., 1678.

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IV. Third Marquis. Raised a Troop of Horse at his own expense in Scotland, March, 1678, to serve with the Duke of York's Regt. of English Horse (*see* List of Troops raised in 1678). Died in 1684.

1680.

COMMISSIONS IN HIS MAJESTY'S TROOP OF LIFE GUARD.

Dr. Mathew Brisbane¹ to be Surgeon to his Majesty's
 Life Guard of Horse - - - - Windsor, 20 May, 1680.
 George, Lord Livingstone² to be 1st Lieutenant of Our
 Life Guard of Horse in place of Patrick, Earl of
 Strathmore and Kinghorn who voluntarily resigns
 Windsor Castle, 18 July, 1680.

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V. A Mathew Brisbane of Bishopton fell at Flodden. His collateral descendant and namesake was Minister of Erskine and had a son, Dr. Mathew Brisbane, Physician in Glasgow, "a man of great learning" (*Brisbane Pedigree*). Commission renewed by James VII. Serving in Dec. 1688.

² *Ibid.* Succeeded his father in 1690 as 4th Earl of Linlithgow. Appointed Capt. in the Foot Guards in Sept. 1668. Was actively engaged at the battle of Bothwell Bridge. Capt. of the Life Guards 1 May, 1684. Accompanied the Troop to England in Dec. 1688. Removed 31 Dec. 1688. D. 1695.

1681.

COMMISSIONS IN HIS MAJESTY'S TROOP OF LIFE GUARD.

George Murray¹ to be [Under] Lieut. to Our Troop of
 Life Guard of Horse in Scotland [? in place of
 Major Wm. Cockburn] - - - - Whitehall, 22 April, 1681.
 Edward Ruthven² to be Cornet to above Troop " " "

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. VII. See biog. notice on p. 62, note 3.

² *Ibid.* Granted a pension by Charles II. of £60 per ann. 15 July 1682. Out of the Troop 1 May 1683. D. in 1685. A note in the *Warrant Book* records that he was "grandson to Patrick Ruthven Earl of Forth and Brentford." He was born 19 Feb. 1663. Third son of James, Lord Forrester, by his 2nd wife Lady Jean Ruthven. Took up the title of his grandfather the Earl of Brentford, but had no right to the same. In Nov. 1685 James VII. wrote to the Privy Council of Scotland on behalf of Martha Temple, relict of Edward Ruthven. *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. X.

1683.

COMMISSION IN HIS MAJESTY'S TROOP OF LIFE GUARD.

David Hay¹ (second son of John, Earl Tweeddale) to be
 Cornet of the Marquis of Montrose's Troop of Life
 Guard in Scotland - - - - Windsor Castle, 1 May, 1683.

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. VII. Lieut. 1 May, 1684. Comn. renewed by James VII. Accompanied the Life Guards to England at the Revolution. Left the Army in Dec. 1688. Obtained from his father the estate of Belton. D. 1727.

1684.

COMMISSIONS IN HIS MAJESTY'S TROOP OF LIFE GUARD.

George, Lord Livingstone¹ to be Captain of his Majesty's
Troop of Life Guard in Scotland - - Windsor Castle, 1 May, 1684.
David Hay² to be Lieut. to Lord Livingstone's Troop -
Windsor Castle, " "
George Home³ to be Cornet of above Troop " " " "

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. VII. See biog. notice on p. 19, note 2.

² *Ibid.* See p. 8.

³ *Ibid.* In Sir John Lander's *Historical Observes*, p. 122, this officer is thus mentioned: "Captain Home of Ford (who formerly had a Company of Grenadiers) is made Cornet of the Troop." George Home, or Hume, served as Capt. of Grenadiers in the Earl of Dumbarton's Regt. of Foot during the campaign against the Moors, 1680-1681. He particularly distinguished himself in the sortie from Tangiers, 27 Sept. 1680, when he was wounded. Captain George Home as well as Major James Halket of Pitfirran and Capt. Robert Hodge (three of Dumbarton's officers) have had their names handed down to posterity in a doggerel drinking song of the regiment (printed in 1681) of which the first and thirteenth verses run as follows:—

- (1) " Captain Hume is bound to sea,
Hey boys, ho boys ;
Captain Hume is bound to sea,
Ho :
Captain Hume is bound to sea,
And his brave companie ;
Hey the brave Granadeers,
Ho.
- (13) " Sixty brave Granadeers,
Hey boys, ho boys ;
Sixty brave Granadeers,
Ho :
Sixty brave Granadeers,
Beat the Moors from Tangiers,
Hey the brave Scottish boys,
Ho."

On Home's return from Tangier he was appointed Capt. of the new Grenadier Company in the Scots Foot Guards 19 June, 1682. Transferred to the Cornetcy of the Life Guards as given in the text. Accompanied said Troop to England, as Lieut. and Lt.-Col. in Oct. 1688. Out of the Army before Jan. 1689.

TROOP OF LIFE GUARDS COMMANDED BY THE EARL OF ROTHES, 1664.*

CAPTAIN.

John, Earl of Rothes.¹

LIEUTENANT.

Alex. Lord Montgomery.²

CORNET.

Adam Urquhart³ of Meldrum.

QR.-MR.

Andrew Paterson.⁴

OFFICERS SERVING AS CORPORALS, 1667.

Captain [George] Arnot.⁵

Captain — Leslie.

Captain — Stewart.⁶

* The names of officers in this Troop are taken from Lord Rothes's unpublished letter to Lauderdale given below. This Troop took the place of that under the command of the Earl of Middleton, who was deprived of all his posts in 1663, and his Troop disbanded 8 Oct. same year at Stirling by the Earls of Linlithgow and Aboyne (*Cal. S.P.D.* 1663). The first Establishment List of the Troop of Life Guards "under the command of his Majesty's High Commissioner the Earl of Rothes," signed "Charles R.," and subscribed "Lauderdail," is preserved among the present Earl of Rothes's MSS. (See *4th Report Hist. MSS. Comn.*, p. 50). It is noteworthy in this first Establishment List (1664) that the Captain of the Troop received £1 4s. sterling *per diem*, the Lieut. 12s., and the Cornet 11s. (inclusive of allowances for their horses); whereas by the new Establishment of 8 Oct. 1667 the aforesaid three officers only received respectively 14s., 12s., and 9s. *per diem* for themselves and horses. Lord Rothes's letter (*Add. MS.* 23122, f. 184) (modern spelling) to the Earl of Lauderdale about the former's new-raised Troop is very interesting.

"November the 15 [1664].

"My dear Lord,

"You know the day of rendezvous appointed by His Majesty does now draw near for the troop of guards of which he was pleased to honour me with the title of captain. Therefore I have presumed to send you up the establishment and the persons' names who are to have commissions from His Majesty. Montgomery is Lieutenant. One 'Adim orchiert Lord of meldrum' and My Lord 'ougilbies neuocay (? nephew)' and a most pretty worthy gentleman is my cornet, and 'andrie [Andrew] pettursun quartermaster.' The commissions and establishment I hope you will hasten down. I must entreat that you may put His Majestie in mind that I must provide liveries for the trumpets and kettle drummer with a standard and silver trumpets and banners for them. The Earl of 'Neuberu' had as I hear a great deal allowed for them and yet for ought I hear all his accounts are not paid. If I have as much allowed as he the business I require no more and I hope His Majesty will allow mine to be as fine as any and I intend to give you the trouble to be a kind of a general overseer in the affair. The standard I hear will cost a great deal for they are all very fine and I hope my whole troop shall be so, otherwise I shall lose much leisure and upon my word whatever has been done with others none of their allowance shall be kept from them. I have nothing of public concern to say, but I pray God people in this country would be as wise as they ought. So my dear Lord till the next post Adieu."

The sequel to aforesaid letter is also among the unpublished letters in the Lauderdale MSS. (*Add. MS.* 35125, fo. 111). It is from the Earl of Newburgh to Lord Rothes :—

“London, Jan. 17th, 1664.”

“May it please your Grace

“By one of his Ma^{ties} Precepts w^{ch} I haue desired my Lord S^t Andrews to present to yr losp you will see it has not bein long in my handes & I do assure your Grace it has not bein my fault y^t it came not sooner to you, for I haue bein a dilligent sollicitor for it, & did endeanour (though in vaine) to haue gott itt in time to haue had y^e liveries against Christmas : if your Grace wilbe pleased presently to returne y^e £400 or giue me leauē to draw Bills vpon my lord Bellenden for itt I shalbe sure to haue them in readiness to bring downe with my selfe, hopinge now to haue y^e honour very suddainely to kiss yr Graces hands : in this I shall attend y^r losp orders :

for y^e other precept I shall humbly beg yr Grace wilbe pleased to returne y^e money or order itt wth y^e other, y^e Carabines haueing bein this long time ready, w^{ch} are so much better & cheaper then any than are made in England, that if your Grace thinks fitt to order I will send for fourscore of y^e same to come wth mine for your losp Troope. I send a servant of my owne into Holland as soone as y^e Weather breakes to bring those ouer & some other goods of my owne that are lying there.

My Quarter-Master writt me word that yr Grace was once speakeing to him about yr Standard, if you wilbe pleased to giue me Co^mmission I shall be very proud to haue y^e honour of serueing yr losp both in that & for yr Buff coates w^{ch} I can gett both cheaper & better then y^e man y^t I heare pretends to make them for you. My Standard cost just forty pound ; if y^r losp thinks fitt to giue me any directions you must be pleased to send yr Cypher or how you will haue it made.

my willingness to serue your Grace in all things make me presume to Offer my service to you in these little things make tryall of me when you please you shall find me what I euer professed to be & y^t is

“May it please yr Grace

“Your Graces most obedient &
most faythfull servant

“NEWBRUGH.”

Endorsed : “L. Co^miss^r 4 Febr^y

Newbrugh to the

Duke of Lauderdale (*sic*).”

The endorsement to above letter is misleading. The words “Newburgh to the Duke of Lauderdale” are in a different hand to the rest of the endorsement, and have apparently been added at a later date. Lauderdale was neither Lord Commissioner nor a Duke in 1665. Rothes was the first, and as such had the honorary rank of “Grace.” He also had a Troop of Guards which Lauderdale never had. Rothes’s Troop was disbanded 1 March, 1676.

¹ See special memoir as Commander-in-Chief.

² Eldest son of Hugh, 7th Earl of Eglinton. Md. for his 2nd wife Lady Mary Leslie, 2nd dau. of John, 6th Earl of Rothes. Succeeded his father as 8th Earl of Eglinton in 1669. Resigned his Commission in the Guards 12 June, 1674. He was named a Lord of William III’s Privy Council 1st May, 1689. Capt. of a Troop of Scots Horse same year. Given command of 3 Troops in 1690. D. in 1701.

³ Son and heir of Patrick Urquhart of Meldrum. Appointed Lient. to the Earl of Airlie’s Troop of Horse 27 Sept., 1678. Fought at Bothwell Brig. Captain of a Troop of Horse, in place of James, Earl of Airlie, 25 Nov., 1682. Captain in Claverhouse’s Regt. of Horse 27 Dec., 1682. D. at Edinburgh, 10 Nov., 1684, leaving issue by Lady Mary Gordon his wife, who remarried James Earl of Perth, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and d. at St. Germain in 1726.

⁴ Of Dinmure. His name occurs as Qr.-Master in “Precepts” for payments to the Earl of Rothes’s Troop of Horse Guards, dating from 9 Oct. 1667—13 Jan., 1671. See also payments quoted in the Appendix. After the disbandment of Rothes’s Troop in 1676, a certain Mr. Paterson appears to have acted as secretary, or clerk, to Lord Rothes at Leslie House. In a letter from George Stirling, Chirurgeon, Edinburgh, dated 27 Oct., 1680, to the Laird of Keir, the former writes :—“The Duke and Duchess of York arrived at Leslie . . . there are with them Atholl’s two sons, Panmure’s two brothers, the Master of Salton’s son, the Laird of Lundie, and Mr. Patersoun, clerk.”

⁵ Under the head of “Orders to the Chancellor’s Troop, 11 Dec., 1667,” the Privy Council direct : “That part thereof under the command of Captain Arnot to continue

their quarters in Edinburgh; that part thereof under the command of Captain Lesly to remove and quarter at Dalkeith; and that part under the command of Captain Stewart to quarter at Tranent and Seatoun." (*Acts of the Privy Council*, 1661-67, p. 13). Captain George Arnot was fourth son of Sir James Arnot of Fernie, Co. Fife. Came of an ancient family which had supplied Scotland with gallant soldiers from the earliest times. So far back as 1190 Sir Malcolm Arnot accompanied the Earl of Fife on an embassy to Henry III. of England. Sir David Arnot was standard bearer to James IV. at Flodden, where he shared his sovereign's fate. In 1780 a silver seal of curious workmanship, and bearing the Arnot arms, was dug up on Flodden Field (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd series, Vol. XI., p. 324). Colonel Charles Arnot of that ilk commanded a regiment of horse for Charles II. at the battle of Inverkeithing in 1651, and died a few months afterwards. George Arnot was admitted to the King's service as a Page of Honour in Oct. 1650 (Sir John Balfour's *Annals*, Vol. IV., p. 128). Sir James Turner mentions, under date of 1654, having met "George Arnot, at that time page to his Majestie, at Cologne" (*Memoirs*, p. 116). And in Oct. 1655, Secretary Nicholas records a *fracas* having occurred between George Arnot and Nicholas Armorer of the King's household, in which Arnot proved that he was both a gentleman and a courtier (*Cal. S.P.D.*, 1655, pp. 390-391). It was owing to the strained relations between Arnot and Armorer that the former lost his post of page, for which he was paid forty guilders a month. Arnot probably was given a commission in one of the ephemeral British regiments raised by Charles II. in Flanders for service under Don John of Austria. Be this as it may, he had the rank of Captain before 1667. In Lamont's *Diary* is this notice:—"1670. About Whitsunday Captain George Arnot, the laird of Ferney his 3rd brother, bought the Grange in Fyffe . . . it stood him about 16,000 merkes as was asserted (p. 222)." In June, 1677, Charles II. granted a "pension to Captain George Arnett (*sic*) of Grange of £100 per annum" (*Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IV.). On 22 Feb., 1678, Arnot was appointed Major of Sir John Talbot's Regt. of Dragoons on the English Establishment. This corps was disbanded within twelve months of its raising. We next find Arnot serving in the Earl of Dumbarton's Regt. of Foot (the Royal Scots) and in the muster of this corps taken at Kinsale in April, 1679, the name of George Arnot appears as one of the senior captains. Thomas Dineley in his "Journal of a Tour in Ireland, 1679" (printed in the *Kilkenny Archaeological Society's Proceedings*, Vol. IV.) records meeting Major Arnot, at Kinsale, in whose late Troop of Dragoons the writer (Dineley) had served as a private. On 12 July, 1681, Arnot was commissioned Lieut. of the Independent Company at Dumbarton Castle, and at same time appointed Lieut.-Governor of that fortress. The nominal Governor of above Castle, and Captain of the Company in garrison there, was the juvenile Duke of Richmond. This nobleman's mother, the Duchess of Portsmouth, as tutrix and guardian to the young Duke, granted, by commission under her hand dated "Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1682, full power to Major George Arnott to uplift what is due of the pay of her said son as Captain:foresaid which is eight shillings sterling per day and apply the same to his own use and behoof." On the accession of James VII. Arnot was confirmed in his posts. But his Jacobite proclivities prevented his holding these appointments under William III. George Arnot married Susan Leslie, daughter of Robert Leslie, 3rd (or 4th) son of the first Baron Lindores, and had a daughter married to Ogilvy of Boyne the younger. Arnot appears to have sold Grange to his kinsman, Balfour of Burleigh, before 1704, in which year we find mention of "Major George Arnot, Commissioner of Supply for Banffshire" (*Thomson's Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*).

⁶ In the Register of Burials at Greyfriars' Church occurs this entry under date of 17 March, 1674:—"Captain Harry Stewart one of His Majesty's Life Guards."

1674.

Commission to James, Earl of Airlie,¹ to be Lieutenant of that Troop of the Guard of Horse in Scotland, whereof the Earl of Rothes is Captain, in place of the Earl of Eglintoune - - - Windsor Castle, 12 June, 1674.

¹ See biog. notice on p. 11, note 2.

My Lord.

From Gommells Medow
near the old Castle of
Cannock 5 of June 1680

I just now I received yours which you say is
and answer to my last and wherein you say that I intended to bring
at Newtown of Galloway upon Tuesday by two of a clock, I
have read the double of that time which I kept by me, and find
nothing like it, but in another time you came by one young
man in air, wherein I did give you to, and full account
of the orders I had, and my resolutions of obedience
having kept all the passed of Carrick according to order
but afterwards I received Contraries orders from the Generall
to march this way, which accordingly I did and recalled
my parties. at the same time I sent another from the
Generall to your lord, wherein he altered his former method
and told that I could not keep the rendezvous the first day
his time was sent by two of Captain Ingleth Dragoons who
as yet are not returned, neither any further orders from
the generall as to my motions towards you by Notwithstanding
I have written once or twice to know his pleasure, the reason
I judge is, his going to Edinburgh and the inclosed from my
lord Kepp will show you, I do not but I am resolved to march to
morrow to Dimmellington, where I shall expect you by further
Command my lord I should have been glad to have waited upon
you by myself, but being in an indisposition, I cannot be able
to keep you by home, but health allowing God willing, shall
wait upon you by on Wednesday and am

My lord.

your lord most affectionate
to me to be your

Airlie

1662.

HIS MAJESTY'S FOOT GUARDS,
RAISED SEPTEMBER, 1662.*

LIEUT. COLONEL.

George, Earl of Linlithgow.

MAJOR AND CAPTAIN.

Sir James Turner.

CAPTAINS.

Col. Wm. Urrie.

Major Alex. Thomson.

Charles, Duke of Lenox and Richmond.

John, Earl of Mar.

* This Regiment, the present Scots Foot Guards, has been generally supposed to date its existence from 1660. This is not the case. Neither did the Earl of Linlithgow receive a Commission as Colonel under date of 1660, as stated in Millan's *Succession of Colonels*, 1742, and successive *Army Lists*. The reason for the delay in raising the Foot Guards is obvious enough when we remember that General Sir Thomas Morgan's English infantry corps, 1,000 strong, did not vacate Leith citadel until the middle of May, 1662. When Scotland was once clear of the English forces five Companies of Foot were raised. These new levies formed the nucleus of the Scots Foot Guards. *The Kingdom's Intelligencer*, Sept. 15-22, 1662, contains this notice :—

"Edinburgh, 13 Sept.

"My Lord Commissioner as Captain General of all his Majesties Forces in Scotland took a view of five Companies of new raised men, viz. the Duke of Lenox his Company which are to go to the Castle of Dunbarton the Earle of Mars Company which are for Stirling Castle, Sir James Turners Company, Colonel Ory's and Major Thomp-sons, each company consisting of a full hundred completely armed, and scarce a man above thirty years of age. Divers Captains, Lieutenants and Gentlemen of quality think themselves preferred in carrying a pike in these companies, so generally Loyal now is that Kingdom, that every man is ready to express his best endeavours for his Majesties service. . . ."

The *Mercurius Publicus*, Sept. 18-25, 1662, records the presentation of Colours at Edinburgh on 16 Sept. :—

"This day the five Companies, formerly mentioned, received their Colours which were red, with a Saltire or St. Andrews Cross Argent in a Feild Azure, and a Thistle Crowned with this Motto round the Thistle, *Nemo me impune lacessit*."

We know from Sir James Turner's *Memoirs* (quoted on p. 5, Part I.) that the above five companies were sent to Glasgow after being raised. The absence of regimental records between 1662-1667 unfortunately leaves a hiatus in the history of this fine old corps which it is difficult to fill up. It appears from an important and hitherto unpublished letter from the Earl of Linlithgow to Lauderdale (*Add. MS.* 23121, fol. 15) given below, in modern spelling, that there were six Companies reviewed by the Earl of Middleton in Sept. 1662, at Glasgow. The sixth company was raised apparently to garrison Edinburgh Castle :—

"Edinburgh, 19 Jan. 1664.

". . . My Lord, as to the command of those foot Companies, the E. of Middleton conferred upon me, and as I conceive he had his Majesty's order for it, was without any Commission. Whilst he was at Glasgow he convened the officers of the six

Companies and told them that they were to be commanded by me as Lieut.-Col. to his Majesty's regiment of guards, and to receive orders from me, which they heartily submitted to. In which charge I have so carried myself that I hope none has just cause of complaint.

"My Lord, I hope your lordship will signify this to his Majesty, in obedience to his royal commands. I am so sensible of your lordships favour and kindness, that I know not how to express myself or return thanks. I shall only entreat your lordship will look upon me as

"My Lord,
"Your lordship's faithful and
"humble servant,

"LINLITHGOW."

"I pray God to bless and preserve our gracious master and I shall not be afraid of my private condition although it be bad enough. I desire your lordship to remember I have no foot company."

This letter conclusively disposes of the statement that Lord Linlithgow was appointed Colonel of the Foot Guards in 1660. There seems little reason to doubt that Lord Middleton had hopes of being made Colonel-in-Chief of the new raised Regt. of Foot Guards—hence Lord Linlithgow's appointment as Lieut.-Colonel without a Company. Sir James Turner records in his *Memoirs* that he did not receive his Commission as Major and Captain "till a year and a half after his appointment when the King sent him one." This was 12 Feb. 1664, and we may take it that Lord Linlithgow received at the same time his Commission as Colonel and Captain. An undated and hitherto unpublished letter from the Earl of Rothes to Lauderdale (*Add. MS.* 23121, fol. 26, modern spelling) begins as follows:—

"My deare Lord.

"I have this day received the Commissions for the officers and have already spoke with the Earl of 'Linlithen' and 'turner' who are very well satisfied with what is resolved upon, neither could it be otherwise for I found their inclinations tending that way before I delivered it to you as my opinion."

When Linlithgow was made Colonel of the Foot Guards and given a Company the post of Lt.-Colonel became vacant. So far as can be ascertained it was not filled up till 28 July, 1666, when Turner was promoted (*Memoirs*). Between 1664-1666 Lt.-Colonel George Curror and Lt.-Col. Wm. Borthwick had succeeded the Duke of Lenox and the Earl of Mar as Captains in the Foot Guards, these two noblemen having respectively the command of Independent Companies at Dumbarton and Stirling. Lt.-Col. James Alexander was also given a Company before 1666. In July, 1666, his Majesty caused his Regiment of Guards to be increased from seven to ten Companies. In Sept., 1667, the three companies added the previous year were struck off the strength of the Guards, "and sent to France to serve under Lord George Douglas in that Kingdom." The King's letter to the Privy Council of Scotland, dated 29 October, 1667 (p. 17) gives the names of the field officers and senior captain of the Foot Guards; and the "Establishment of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland," "dated at Whitehall, 8 October, 1667" (Appendix) fixes the rate of pay for the officers and soldiers of the seven Companies of Guards.

HIS MAJESTY'S FOOT GUARDS, 28 JULY, 1666.

COLONEL AND CAPTAIN.

George, Earl of Linlithgow.¹

LT.-COLONEL AND CAPTAIN.

Sir James Turner.²

MAJOR AND CAPTAIN

Col. Wm. Urrie.³

CAPTAINS.

Major Alex. Thomson.⁴Lt.-Col. James Alexander.⁵Lt.-Col. George Curror.⁶Lt.-Col. Wm. Borthwick.⁷[James] Leith.⁸[Adam] Rutherford.⁹[Patrick] Melville.¹⁰

SURGEON

Dr. Christopher Irvine.¹¹

¹ See special memoir as a Commander-in-Chief.

² Wrote his autobiography and the *Pallas Armata*. Eldest son of Patrick Turner, Minister successively of Borthwick and Dalkeith. Educated at Glasgow University; M.A. 1631. Enlisted in Sir James Lumsden's Regiment in the service of Gustavus Adolphus. Attained the rank of Captain in the German wars. Appointed Major of the Earl of Kirkcudbright's Regiment in the Covenanting Army in 1640, though he never took the Covenant, when said Army lay at Newcastle. Within a year was sent to Ireland as Major of Lord Sinclair's Regt. to fight against the Irish Rebels. After the surrender of Newry to the English Turner returned to Scotland, 1644. Rejoined the Covenanting Army and invaded England, 1645. Appointed Adjt. General of the Scots Army, 1647. Joined the Duke of Hamilton's Army ("Engagers") raised to invade England and rescue Charles I. Hamilton's forces were routed at Preston by Cromwell, and Turner surrendered himself prisoner to Lilburn at Uttoxeter 25 Sept. 1648. Imprisoned at Hull for 15 months. Released by Fairfax and allowed to go abroad. Returned to Scotland in 1650, and landed at Aberdeen 2 Sept. Appointed Adjt.-General and Colonel in the Royalist Scots Army. Fought at Worcester, and was taken prisoner. Escaped and joined Charles II. in Paris. Was employed by Charles II. on diplomatic missions. Knighted at the Restoration. Appointed Major of the Scots Foot Guards in Sept., 1662. Lt.-Col. 28 July, 1666. "Resorted to his old method of billeting soldiers on recalcitrant Covenanters, and extorting fines" (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). This was one of the causes of the Pentland Insurrection. Taken prisoner by the Covenanters at Dumfries in Nov. 1666. Made his escape same month. Was subsequently tried by Charles II's orders for cruelty and oppression. Deprived of his commission in March, 1668. Appointed Major of the Scots Dragoons, 25 Nov. 1681. Md. Mary White, an Irish lady.

³ Son of John Urry, "of the most ancient and noble family of the Urrys of Pitfichie in the county of Aberdeen," and younger brother to Major-General Sir John Urry, who changed sides more than once during the Civil Wars, and was eventually beheaded at Edinburgh, 29 May, 1650 (see Appendix). Wm. Urry was a staunch Royalist. In 1648 he was wounded in an engagement while serving in Scotland under General Middleton (Turner's *Memoirs*). In 1651 Col. Urry joined the Northern Royalists under Middleton,

and we find the signature "W. Horrie" attached to the manifesto issued by the "Northern Band and Oath of Engagement" (*Cromwell's Scotch Campaigns*, 1650-1651, by W. S. Douglas, p. 159 note). When the Scottish Forces were re-modelled in Oct. 1667, Col. Wm. Urry's majority was, by the King's orders, given to Sir James Turner (whose former post of Lt.-Colonel had been bestowed on the Earl of Kellie) and Urry made senior Captain (p. 17). On 3 March, 1668, Urry succeeded Turner as Major, and held this post until his death, which occurred at Glasgow in the autumn of 1673. He had a Grant of Arms in 1672-3. His Will was proved at Glasgow 18 Dec. 1674 (see Appendix). Col. Wm. Urry left issue by his wife (Jane Scott), a son John Urry, Editor of Chancer, whose memoir is given in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴ A devoted Royalist. His parentage and early services have not been traced. He is believed to have served with General Middleton's forces at Loch Garry (in which engagement the Royalists were signally defeated in June, 1654, by General Morgan) and to be identical with the Thomson named in the Queen of Bohemia's letter to Secretary Nicholas, dated from the Hague, 29 Sept. 1654 :—"There reached here one Thomson, one I have seen before: he tells all the particulars of the defeat that is so bragged of. He saith they were dispersed upon it, but it is above five weekes since he came from thence, being come thorough (*sic*) England by his countrie, the borders, where in his passage he mett with a partie where he was hurt and lamed, but for all that he is gone to the King. He much complains of diuisions amongst them" (Evelyn's *Diary*, Vol. IV., ed. 1854, pp. 211, 212). Major Thomson was with his Company in Edinburgh at the time of the Pentland Rising, and helped to keep order in the City. Knighted about 1667. He died 18 Oct., 1667, and was buried in the High Church, Glasgow, where is a monument to his memory, with a Latin inscription which has been thus translated :—

"Consecrate to the memory of Sir Alexander Thomson, Knight, sometime a most famous, valiant, and most vigilant Captain in the King's forces, who fell asleep in the Lord piously and pleasantly, 18 October, 1667.

"The nation's honour, virtue's love, renown,
Adorn'd this Captain, while the earth upon;
His lasting fame, reporting what he was,
Will far surpass a monument of brass.

"This grave is sacred, venerable dust;
For, here are laid the ashes of the just.
Life did bring death to me; but, here's my gain,
By death I do a better life obtain."

Dame Janet Balvaird, relict of Sir Alex. Thomson, Knt., d. in 1705, and her Will was proved at Edinburgh that year. See Appendix.

⁵ Eighth and youngest son of Wm., 1st Earl of Stirling. Entered the University of Glasgow, 1635, and subsequently served in the Royalist Army. Md., 1st, 16 Aug. 1656, Margaret, dau. of Capt. David Scrimgeour, and secondly, about 1668, Grizel, dau. of James Hay, 2nd son of George Hay, 2nd Earl of Kinnoull, by whom he had a dau. Margaret, bapt. 23 June, 1669, one of the witnesses at which ceremony being George, Earl of Linlithgow (*Memorials of the Earl of Stirling and House of Alexander*, Vol. I., pp. 257, 258). Left the Army 2 Dec. 1668. Under date of 9 Dec. 1671 is recorded the burial of Colonel James Alexander in the Register of Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh.

⁶ A certain George Curror was of Houdone, Co. Selkirk, in 1648. On the Committee of War for Co. Selkirk, 1648-9. He had to pay £600 at the Restoration, for delinquency during the Usurpation, before receiving a free pardon (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*). Under date of 10 Oct. 1667, there is a "Precept to Sir Wm. Sharp for paying to the Companies of Cpts. Alexander, Borthwick, and Currier, three months preceding the 1st Oct., amounting to £11,340" (*Treasury Records*). Lt.-Col. Curror was knighted before 20 Sept. 1671, when "Protection" was granted to him for 3 years (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*). Commanded the Troops in Glasgow, 1670 (see Curror's letter to Lord Linlithgow in Appendix). Md. Elizabeth Lesley, 2nd dau. of Sir John Lesley, of Warden, and widow of Gordon of Cluny. This lady was a Roman Catholic, and in a "Return of Papists found in the liberties of Westminster, 1678," appears the name "Lady Currier" (*House of Lords' MSS.*). Sir George Curror d. about Sept. 1673.

⁷ Son of Col. Wm. Borthwick, of Johnstonburn. Raised a Company of Foot for Charles I. Was a devoted Royalist, and employed by Charles II. when in exile on secret missions. Applied to the Protector for a pass to Scotland in Sept. 1655. "He obtained his pass, but the Scottish Council laid a trap for him, and allowed him to return in order to obtain intelligence through intercepting him. His brother, Major James Borthwick,

Charles

Charles the second
England, France,
trusty & welbeloved Cou
Wee exposing speciall
good Conduct, Do hereby
Regiment of Foote, Consi
Colonell thereof. You are
the duty of a Colonell an
in Armes, both Officers &
Discipline. Commanding
you are punctually to
time to time, Receive from
Discipline of Warre. Giv
1668, And of Our reign

The Earl
of Linlithgow's
Commission from
Charles II as
Colonel of the
Klng's Regiment
of Foot (the
present Scots
Guards)

R
and, By the Grace of God, King of Scotland
Ireland, Defender of the faith &c: To Our Right
Honourable & Councello^r George Earle of Linlithgow, Greeting
Trust & confidence, in your Loyalty, Courage, and
constitute and appointe you, To command that Our
Regiment of seaven companyes In the quality of
therefore carefully & diligently, to performe
Captaine, By exercising the said Regiment
soldiers, And to keepe them in good order and
reby them, to Obey you as their Colonell And
receive such Orders & Directions, As you shall from
Us, Or others intrusted by Us, According to the
at Our Court at Whitehall the 19th day of August,
the 20th yeare.

By his Majesties Command
Rudens

was in their pay and betrayed him to them" (*Scotland and the Protectorate*, p. 182). Appointed Captain in the Foot Guards in April, 1667. "I perceive Coll. Borthwick comes hither a Captain," wrote Genl. Drummond to Lauderdale from Edinburgh, 16 Apr., 1667, "and I am glad your Lordship finds any way to get him bread" (*Add. MS.* 23126, f. 161). Promoted Major of the Foot Guards, 15 Nov. 1673. Retired in 1680. Had a pension of £100 per ann., 12 June, 1680. Md. Eliz. Maxwell. He and his sponse were granted a Charter 28 July, 1671, "to them and the heirs of their bodies the half of the lands and the barony of Dechmont pertaining to the said Elizabeth as the eldest co-parcener of her father" (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*). Col. Wm. Borthwick died in Nov., 1688, and was bd. on 11th in the Greyfriars' Churchyard. He left a son William (*de jure* 11th Lord Borthwick), who was killed, while serving as Colonel of a Scots Regiment, in the Dutch Service, at Ramillies, 1706.

^{8, 9, 10} These three officers and their respective companies were transferred from Lord George Douglas's Regt. of Scots Foot to the Scots Foot Guards in the summer of 1666. In Sept., 1667, the three Companies were disarmed and disbanded at Burntisland by Sir James Turner (Turner's *Memoirs*, p. 198). These disbanded soldiers, and their officers, were then embarked at Leith for Dover. Under date of 3 Oct. 1667, we find a "Pass for Captains Melville, Rutherford, and Leith, with their Companies of Scotch soldiers, 109 each, from Leith to Dover" (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*). And a later Dover notice records that:—"Four (*sic*) Companies of Scotch soldiers have been shipped for France [from the Downs] and went on board without trouble" (*Ibid.*). Captain Adam Rutherford was son of John Rutherford of Glennysland, a baillie of Jedburgh. According to the printed Rutherford pedigree (by T. Cockburn Hood) Adam Rutherford attained the rank of Major in Lord Dumbarton's Regt.

¹¹ See p. 4, note 4.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE FOOT GUARDS, NOVEMBER, 1667.

"CHARLES R.

"Whereas Wee have reduced Our Forces near to the number they were before the Warres, and have appointed the Earle of Linlithgow to be Colonell of Our Regiment of floote. Wee do think fitt and hereby authorize you, to give orders for placing the Earle of Kellie,¹ Lt.-Colonell of that Our Regiment, and the rest of the Officers the places they were in before. That is to say, Sir James Turner, Major, Colonell Urrie first Captaine, and the rest of the Officers as they are now placed according to Our Establishment. Wee shall speedily send them Commissions. At Whitehall, 29 October, 1667.

"By his Majesty's command,

"LAUDERDAILL."

"To his Majesty's Privy Council in Scotland."

¹ Sir James Turner records in his *Memoirs* how he handed over the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Scots Foot Guards to the Earl of Kellie on 2 Nov. 1667. See letters from this nobleman on p. 34, and biog. notice on p. 35.

NAMES OF CERTAIN SUBALTERNES IN THE REGT. OF FOOT
GUARDS, 1667-1674, THE DATES AND REGISTERS OF
WHOSE COMMISSIONS ARE NOT FORTHCOMING.*

LIEUTS.

Capt. — Ratray.¹
Lt. Col. James Mercer.²
Capt. Patrick Wishart.³
Wm. Crichton.⁴

ENSIGNS.

Joseph Douglas.⁵
Charles Alexander.⁶
Capt. Patrick Middletoun.⁷
Capt. Wm. Dundas.⁸

QUARTER-MASTER.

Capt. Wm. Dundas.⁸

* The names of officers given above are taken from contemporary muster-rolls, memoirs, &c., as mentioned in the following annotations.

¹ Referred to in Sir James Turner's *Memoirs* as being his lieutenant in 1663.

² Col. James Mercer of Aldis, Co. Perth, had a Regt. of Horse in 1651 (*Balfour's Annals*, Vol. IV., p. 300). Served under Middleton in 1654 and was taken prisoner. James Grant, in *A Constable of France*, refers to some old Muster Rolls of the Scots Guards in his (the author's) possession, and records the fact that Lt.-Col. James Mercer appears in a Roll, earlier than 1672, as a Lieutenant. He d. before "17 Nov. 1684" on which date, "Jane, widow of Colonel James Mercer," was bd. in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh.

³ Third son of Dr. George Wishart, Bishop of Edinburgh. In a Muster Roll of the Scots Guards, circa 1672, formerly in possession of James Grant the novelist and referred to by him (see note 2). Capt. P. Wishart appears as Lieut. to Lord Livingston's Company. In the "Privy Council Registers" there is an order dated 2 March, 1669, addressed to the Earl of Linlithgow, "to remove that party of sojourns sent to the north under the command of Captain Wishart from their present quarters, and to quarter them within the burgh of Inverness till further order" (*Acts of the Privy Council, 1667-1673*, p. 198). Captain Wishart was one of the jury at the trial of the notorious James Mitchell, for the attempted murder of the Archbishop of St. Andrews in 1668, held at Edinburgh 10 Feb. 1674. It is interesting to know that Captain Wishart had been transported to Barbados, with other Scots officers, in 1654, by the Cromwellian General in Scotland, but being bought, and set at liberty, by Lt.-Col. Browne, a Scots farmer in Barbados, Wishart was able to return to Scotland. General Monk to the Protector, 8 Feb. 1654-5, printed in *Scotland and the Protectorate*, p. 247.

⁴ Possibly the Wm. Crichton who was a younger brother to the 1st Viscount Fendraught. Several precepts for payments, between 1667 and 1671, appear in the Treasury Papers addressed to Lieut. Wm. Crichton of Lord Linlithgow's Regt. of Foot Guards. On 10 Aug. 1688 James VII. wrote to the Privy Council in Scotland "ordering an allowance, at the rate of two-thirds of his daily pay, to be given to Wm. Crichton, late Lieut. to Capt. Robert Murray in the Regt. of Guards, by reason of his great age and disablement from service." *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XIII.

⁵ This officer's name is taken from the MS. Records of the Scots Foot Guards compiled by Mr. Andrew Ross, Ross Herald. The date of his appointment as Ensign in the Guards is given in aforesaid Records as "1669." He is probably identical with the Joseph Douglas who was page to Archibald, Earl of Angus, in 1655. In a list of Lord Angus's debts,

13 Jan. 1655, appears: "To Joseph Douglas my lord's padge half yeir's fie £33 6s. 8d." *The Douglas Book*, Vol. IV., p. 338). In July, 1666, was a Lieut. in Lord George Douglas's Regt. of Scots Foot (*English Army Lists*, Vol. I., p. 63). The Register of burials in Greyfriars' Churchyard for 1674 records the burial of a child of Captain Joseph Douglas.

⁶ This officer's name is taken from the MS. Records of the Scots Foot Guards referred to in note 5. The date of his appointment as Ensign in the Guards is given as 1669. Son of Charles Alexander, 5th son of 1st Earl of Stirling and nephew to Lt.-Col. James Alexander. D. in 1676. See Comn. of Alex. Livingstone to be Ens. vice Alexander, 25 June, 1676.

⁷ This officer's name is given in an old Muster Roll of the Scots Guards, formerly the property of the late James Grant, novelist. Patrick Middleton appears as Ensign to Lord Livingston's Company in said Roll, which is dated 4 Sept. 1672. Further services untraced.

⁸ There are several precepts for payments to Capt. Wm. Dundas, Qr.-Mr. to Lord Linlithgow's Regt. of Foot Guards, between 1667 and 1671, among the Treasury Papers. His name also appears as Ensign in the undated Muster Roll of the Scots Foot Guards referred to in note 2. Capt. Wm. Dundas was promoted Lieut. 15 June, 1672. Held the post of Qr.-Mr. until 4 March, 1681, when his name disappeared from the regiment.

1668.

COMMISSIONS IN THE FOOT GUARDS.

"George, Earle of Linlithgow,¹ to comand that Our Regiment of ffoote, consisting of seaven companyes, in the quality of Colonell thereof - - - - -
"Whitehall the 19th August, 1668."

[George, Lord Livingston,² to be Captain in above Regiment - - - - - Whitehall, — Sept., 1668.]

[John Wynram³ to be Captain of that Company in our Regt. of Guard whereof Lieut.-Colonel James Alexander was late Captain - - - - - Whitehall, 2 Dec., 1668.]

¹ A fac-simile of Lord Linlithgow's Commission, in the Editor's possession, is given in this volume.

² The register of Lord Livingston's Commission as Capt. in the Foot Guards is not forthcoming but is referred to in the following extract from Lord Lauderdale's letter to Col. Wm. Borthwick, dated "Whitehall, 3 Sept. 1668":—"I have by Colonel Scot sent home all the commissions for the King's regiment. Present my humble service to E[arl] of Linlithgow. Tell him my Lord his sones commission is signed and sealed, but the King commanded me to keep it till there be a vacancie because of the precedent." (MS. at Register House, Edinburgh.) See biog. notice of George, Lord Livingston, on p. 7.

³ The register of this officer's Commission as Capt. in the Foot Guards is not forthcoming but is referred to in a letter, preserved at the Register House, Edinburgh, from Lord Lauderdale to Lord Linlithgow, dated "Whitehall 2 Dec. 1668":—"The King having been graciously pleased, upon the demission of Lieut. Colonell James Alexander to prefer this gentleman, Mr. Wynram, to the command of that Company whereof the sayd James Alexander was formerly Captain, I shall earnestly intreat your Lordship to show him all the kindness you can in justice, not only upon the account of my recomendation, but alsoe of the great sufferings which both his father and himselfe have sustained by reason of their loyaltie and adherence to the King's service." John Winraham, eldest son of Lord Liberton, was promoted Major of the Scots Foot Guards 8 Jan. 1681 and Lt.-Colonel 20 June, 1682. D. in 1687 and was bd. in Greyfriars' Churchyard 2 Sept. 1687. His Will was proved at Edinburgh 26 Nov. 1687. See Appendix.

1671.

COMMISSIONS IN THE FOOT GUARDS.

Archibald Stewart¹ to be Lieut. to Col. Wm. Urrie in
the Regt. of Foot commanded by the Earl of Lin-
lithgow - - - - - Whitehall, 2 March, 1671.
James Maitland,² Yr., to be Ensign to Col. Wm. Urrie in
above Regiment - - - - - Whitehall, 8 April, 1671.
[John Hay,³ Captain-Lieutenant of the Earl of Linlith-
gow's Company in the Regt. of Guards - - - - - 1671 ?]

¹ *Warrant Bk. for Scotland*, Vol. I. Of Duncarn in Fife. Fourth son of James 4th Earl of Moray. Capt. in the Scots Guards 15 Nov. 1673. Appointed Lieut.-Gov. of Stirling Castle and Lieut. of an Indep. Cy. of Foot in said garrison, 1 Dec. 1682. Comms. renewed by James VII., 30 March, 1685. Promoted Capt. of the Indep. Cy. at Stirling Castle, 24 Feb. 1686. Succeeded in above posts by Lt.-Col. Wm. Middleton 28 March, 1688.

² *Ibid.* Son of Capt. James Maitland (see his Comn. as Capt. in the Guards under date of 1 Nov. 1677 and note thereto). Lieut. 15 Nov. 1673. In Dec. 1677 Lieut. James Maitland of the Guards was sent to Lisburn, in the north of Ireland, by the Duke of Lauderdale, with letters from the Scottish Council to Viscount Granard commanding the forces in the north. Said letters referred to "disorders in the Western Shires" and the co-operation of the Irish troops, under Lord Granard in case of a rising *en masse* of the Covenanters, with the King's troops in Scotland (*Cal. of the Ormonde Papers, New Series*, Vol. IV., pp. 71-72). Lieut. Maitland was with his regiment at Bothwell Bridge, in 1679, and both his name and his father's appear in the "List of some Persons to be gratified by his Majesty with shares out of the forfeitures of those that were in the late Rebellion" (*Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V.). Qr.-Mr. of the Foot Guards 4 March 1681. Capt.-Lieut. 13 Sept. 1687. Capt. 18 June, 1688. Out of the Regt. before Jan. 1689.

³ Appears in the Muster-Roll of 4 Sept. 1672 as "Capt.-Lieut." Son of Col. John Hay of Barra. Promoted Capt. in the Foot Guards 8 Jan. 1681. D. in June, 1688.

1672.

COMMISSIONS IN THE FOOT GUARDS.

Alex. Livingston¹ to be Ensign to the Earl of Linlithgow's
own Cy. in the latter's Regiment - - - Whitehall, 15 June, 1672.
Wm. Dundas² to be Lieut. to Sir George Curror's Cy. in
above Regiment - - - - - Whitehall, " "
Wm. Cleland³ to be Ensign to Sir George Curror's Cy.
in do. - - - - - Whitehall, " "

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. II. Younger son of the 3rd Earl of Linlithgow. Capt. in the Foot Guards 9 Jan. 1680. Comn. renewed by James VII. 30 March, 1685. Left the Army same year on succeeding to the title of Earl of Calendar by the death of his uncle, the 2nd Earl, in August, 1685. D. in Dec. 1692.

² *Ibid.* See p. 19, note 8.

³ *Ibid.* Of Faskine, Co. Lanark. Received a share out of the "Forfeitures" for his services at Bothwell Bridge. Appointed Lieut. of a "Company" of Dragoons 21 May, 1678 and Capt.-Lieut. of the Scots Dragoons when this corps was raised in Nov. 1681. Capt. 11 May, 1683. Was very active in harrying the Covenanters in the West. Killed in action 18 June, 1685, at Muirdyke, Renfrewshire, when bravely leading his dismounted troop against a strong position held by a party of the Earl of Argyll's followers under Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree.—*Memoirs of Wm. Veitch, &c.*, by McCrie, p. 325.

1673.

COMMISSIONS IN THE FOOT GUARDS.

John Drummond¹ of Lundin (second son to the Earl of Perth) to be Captain of the Cy. of Sir George Curror, decd. in the Earl of Linlithgow's Regt. of Guards —, 19 Sept., 1673.

Col. Wm. Borthwick² to be Major of above Regt. in the room of Col. Wm. Urrie, decd., and Captain of Urrie's late Cy. - - - - - Whitehall, 15 Nov., 1673.

Archibald Stuart³ (brother to the Earl of Moray) to be Captain of Colonel Borthwick's late Cy. - Whitehall, „ „

James Maitland⁴ to be Lieut. of Borthwick's, late Urrie's Cy., in room of Archibald Stuart - - Whitehall, „ „

Archibald Stuart⁵ to be Ensign of the same Cy. in room of James Maitland - - - - - Whitehall, „ „

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. II. Second son of James, 3rd Earl of Perth. Resigned his Comn. in the Guards, 13 Oct. 1677, on being appointed Lieut. of the Indep. Company in Edinburgh Castle and Lieut.-Governor of said fortress. In June, 1679, was sent by the Privy Council with a despatch to the Duke of Monmouth, then marching against the Covenanters, and thus it happened that John Drummond of Lundin "had the good fortune to be an actor, as well as a witness, in this engagement at Bothwell Brig" (Privy Council to the Duke of Lauderdale). Appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, 13 Oct. 1680. Macky tells us how Lundin got into favour with James, Duke of York:—"Drummond of Lundin was Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle in 1680 when the Duke of York and his Dnchess visited the county. Being very handsome, and a fine dancer, he got into H.R.H.'s favour as to be made Lord Treasurer Deputy; and on their Highnesses arrival in London he was sent for to Court and made Secretary of State" (*Drummond Memoirs*, p. 243). When James VII. ascended the throne Lundin was created Viscount Melfort, and in the following year was advanced to the Earldom of Melfort. K.T. in 1687. Retired to France with James VII., who gave Melfort the titular title of Duke. On 23 July, 1694, Melfort being then in France was declared an outlaw by the Court of Justiciary and attainted by Act of Parliament. D. at St. Germain's in January, 1714.

² *Ibid.* See p. 16, note 7.

³ *Ibid.* See p. 20, note 1.

⁴ *Ibid.* See p. 20, note 2.

⁵ *Ibid.* Left the Regt. as an Ensign in Dec. 1688. Possibly a cadet of the Stewarts of Burray. A certain Archibald Stewart was appointed Cornet in Lord Cardross's Regt. of Dragoons in Dec. 1690.

1674.

TWO COMPANIES OF A HUNDRED MEN EACH ADDED TO
THE REGT. OF GUARDS.*

	CAPT.	
James Carnegie ¹ of Phinhaven	- -	Windsor Castle, 25 Aug., 1674.
	LIEUT.	
[Robert] Dobie ²	- - - -	Whitehall, 4 Sept., 1674.
	ENSIGN.	
[John] Inglis ³	- - - -	" " "
<hr/>		
	CAPT.	
Sir John Moncreeff ⁴	- - - -	Windsor Castle, 25 Aug., 1674.
	LIEUT.	
James Murray ⁵	- - - -	Whitehall, 4 Sept., 1674.
	ENSIGN.	
[Hugh] Moncreeff ⁶	- - - -	" " "

COMMISSIONS IN THE LT.-COL.'S COMPANY.

James Dalmahoy⁷ to be Lieut. of the Earl of Kellie's Cy.
in the Regt. of Guard in Scotland - - Whitehall, 19 May, 1674.
Charles Dalmahoy⁸ to be Ensign to the Earl of Kellie's
Cy. in above Regt. - - - - Whitehall, 19 Nov., 1674.

* *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. II.

¹ James Carnegie, of Finhaven, Co. Forfar, was second son of David 2nd Earl of Northesk. M.P. for Forfar, 1669-1674, and for Forfarshire, 1686. Served at Bothwell Bridge. Resigned his Commission in the Guards in Jan. 1680. Md. in 1674, Anna 2nd dau. of Margaret Lundin, lady of that ilk, and Robert Maitland brother of John, Duke of Lauderdale. D. at Edinburgh, 10 March, 1707. Bd. in the Abbey Church.

² Of Stonyhill, East Lothian. Comn. renewed by James VII. 30 March, 1685. Believed to have accompanied the Foot Guards to England in Oct. 1688. Out of the Regt. before Jan. 1689. Served with the Highland Army under Major-General Cannon in the spring of 1690. Attainted.

³ Appointed Capt. of a "Company of Dragoons," 21 May, 1678. Capt. in the Regt. of Scots Dragoons, 25 Nov. 1681. Served at Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge and had a share of the "Forfeitures." Fell into disfavour with Claverhouse who did not think him a competent officer. On the accession of James VII. Inglis was superseded; but before he quitted his post he served with his Troop in the West of Scotland against the Rebels. It is evident that Inglis was employed in April, 1685, to escort some prisoners to Edinburgh, and that, designedly or not, he lost them! "I hope Captain English (*sic*) will be punished as

he deserves," wrote the Earl of Moray to the Duke of Queensberry, 3 May, 1685, "for losing the prisoners. I had before I heard of that signed a commission for George Windram, for English his troop." *Report on the Duke of Buccleuch's MSS. at Drumlanrig Castle*, Vol. I., p. 107.

⁴ *Moncreiff of Moncreiff*. Succeeded his father as 2nd Bart. in 1650. Sold the estate of Moncreiff in 1663. D. unm. 1679.

⁵ Promoted Capt. 15 Jan. 1676. Major 20 June, 1682. Lt.-Colonel 13 Sept. 1687. Under date of 19 April, 1688, Sir John Lauder chronicles:—"It was insinuated to Lt.-Colonel James Murray, Philiphaugh's uncle, that the King was to put the Lord Fendraught, a Papist, in his place [as Lt.-Colonel of the Guards] which was afterwards done in June and a pension given to him fixed him upon the pay" (*Historical Notices*, p. 866). "On the 3 Aug. 1689 Lt.-Col. James Murray was appointed Lieut. of the Indep. Company in Edinburgh Castle, and Lieut.-Governor of said Castle by Warrant dated 30 Nov. same year" (*Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XIV.). Superannuated in Aug. 1692 and a pension of £250 per annum allowed him. Luttrell's *Diary*, Vol. II., p. 557.

⁶ Brother to Sir John Moncreiff. Promoted Lieut. 15 Jan. 1676. See last-named Commission on p. 24 where he is called "Hugh Moncreef" and note thereto.

⁷ Comn. as Lieut. renewed by James VII. 1685. Believed to have accompanied the Foot Guards to England in Oct. 1688. Out of the Regt. before Jan. 1689.

⁸ Out of the Regt. before 30 March, 1685.

1676.

COMMISSIONS IN THE NEW COMPANY ADDED TO THE
REGT. OF GUARDS.**The Commissions given below appear in the Warrant Book for
Scotland, Vol. III.*

James Murray¹ to be Captain of the new Cy. of Foot
added to Our Guards, in which Regt. he is at present
Lieut. to Sir John Moncreef - - - Whitehall, 15 Jan., 1676.
Patrick Ogilvy² of Murie to be Lieut. to Capt. James
Murray - - - - - Whitehall, „ „
Patrick Auchmoutie³ to be Ensign of above Cy. „ „ „

COMMISSIONS IN OTHER COMPANIES.

Hugh Moncreef⁴ (brother german to Sir John Moncreef
of that ilk) to be Lieut. of Sir John Moncreef's Cy.
Whitehall, 15 Jan., 1676.
George Murray⁵ (brother german to Mr. Thomas Murray
of Glendoik, one of the Senators of the College of
Justice) to be Ensign of Sir John Moncreef's Cy. -
Whitehall, „ „
John Strachan⁶ to be Ensign of Lt.-Col. the Earl of
Kellie's Cy. in the Guards - - - Whitehall, 21 Feb., 1676.
Alex. Livingstone⁷ to be Ensign to Capt. John Winram
of Libertoun (in place of Ensign James (*sic*) Alexander
lately decd.) in Our Regt. of Guards - - - Whitehall, 25 June, 1676.

* Charles II.'s letter to the Privy Council, dated 23 Dec. 1675, orders "100 men to be chosen and drawne out of the severall disbanded Companies [of Sir George Monro's Regt. of 800 men] and to be formed into a new Company which is to be added to Our Regt. of Guards." *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. III.

¹ See p. 23, note 5.

² Served previously as Lieut. in Sir G. Monro's Regt. Attained the rank of Captain in the Scots Foot Guards 28 Feb. 1689. Left the Regt. 25 Dec. 1690.

³ Commission as Ensign renewed by James VII. Lieut. 13 Sept. 1687. Out of the Regt. before Oct. 1688. In a "List of Rebels in France, 1695," appears "Lieut. Patrick Auchmoutie, sometime of the Guards." *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. IX., App. 115a.

⁴ Hugh Moncreiff was succeeded as Lieut. of this Company by his brother David. See List of the Foot Guards on the accession of James VII. given in this volume.

⁵ Left the Regt. 3 Jan. 1680.

⁶ Possibly son of Sir John Strachan named on p. 68 as having mustered Lord Annandale's Troop. John Strachan was appointed Lieut. in Sir George Monro's Regt. of Foot in 1674. Said Regt. was disbanded in the autumn of 1675. On 21 May, 1678, John Strachan was appointed Capt. of a "Company" of Dragoons in Scotland; and on 25 Nov. 1681 received a Commission as Capt. in the Regt. of Scots Dragoons. This officer, as a cavalry soldier, left his mark in the Western shires and on the Borders. He accompanied his Regt. to England in Oct. 1688, and is believed to have left the Army soon after the accession of William III. On 31 July, 1706, a Royal Warrant was signed at Windsor granting "a yearly pension of £50 *per ann.* to Captain John Strachan sometime Captain of a Troop of Dragoons in Scotland." *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XXII.

⁷ Elder son of Sir Alexander Livingstone of Craigenall and Beldormie, knt. (descended from a younger son of the 6th Lord Livingstone) who md. Susanna Walker. Ensign Livingstone was appointed Dep. Governor of Blackness Castle, 19 Oct. 1681, and re-commissioned by James VII. 30 March, 1685. He md. in 1683 Henrietta Scott, dau. of Alex. Scott, goldsmith, burghess of Edinburgh, by whom he had a numerous family. D. 13 Nov. 1720. See Burke's *Vicissitudes of Families*.

1677.

COMMISSIONS IN THE FOOT GUARDS.

Captain James Maitland¹ to be Capt. of the Cy. lately
 commanded in Our Guards by John Drummond of
 Lundin - - - - - Whitehall, 1 Nov., 1677.
 [George] Lord Rosse² to be Lt.-Col. of the King's Regt.
 of Guards in Scotland, vacant by the decease of the
 Earl of Kellie, and to be Capt. of a Cy. - Whitehall, ,, ,,

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IV. Son of Robert Maitland of the Bass, who was connected with the early Lauderdale family. "Had been page to the Duke of Lauderdale but was . . . a French officer and was making his leavyes in Scotland in the year 1676" (*Hist. MSS. Comn.* 11th Report, Appx. Pt. IV., p. 34). He fought at Bothwell Brig, and had a share of the "Forfeitures" (*Treasury Register*, 1673-1682). Major of the Scots Foot Guards, 13 Sept. 1687. Lt.-Colonel of do. 1 March, 1689. Bt.-Col. 1 March, 1691. Served with distinction as Brigadier-General in Flanders and was chosen to succeed the Earl of Leven as Colonel of the Regt. now known as the "King's Own Scottish Borderers," 19 March, 1694. Major-General 1 Feb. 1705. Lt.-General 1 Jan. 1709. Governor of Fort William *temp.* Queen Anne. Retired in 1711. D. in 1716. Will proved at Edinburgh 17 Dec. 1716. A pedigree of the family is in the possession of Mr. J. T. Maitland of Croydon.

² *Ibid.* Eleventh Baron Ross of Hawkhead. Commanded at Glasgow on the memorable Sunday, 1st June, 1679, and marched with reinforcements to Claverhouse's assistance on hearing of the latter's defeat at Drumclog. Defended Glasgow when attacked by the late victorious Rebels, on 2 June, and repulsed the Covenanters with great loss. In his despatch to Lord Linlithgow, written the same evening, Ross says of the attack on Glasgow: "I am sure thes was the warmest day I saw the year" (*Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. III., p. 166). D. in 1682 and was succeeded by his son Wm. Master of Ross, who had a Troop in Claverhouse's Regt.

1678.

COMMISSIONS IN THE FOOT GUARDS.

Mr. John Creighton¹ to be Ensign to Lord Rosse's Cy.
 of Foot in H.M.'s Regt. of Guards, whereof the
 Earl of Linlithgow is Colonel and the Lord Rosse
 Lt.-Col. in said Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, 27 Sept., 1678.
 Archibald Douglas² to be Ensign to Capt. [James] Car-
 negie of Phinhaven in above Regt. - Whitehall, ,, ,,
 Lewis Maitland³ to be Ensign to Capt. James Maitland
 in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, ,, ,,

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IV. Com. renewed by James VII. in 1685. Out of the Regt. 13 Sept. 1687.

² *Ibid.* Lieut. 19 June, 1688. Capt. 25 Dec. 1690. Bt.-Lt.-Col. 11 Sept. 1691. Served in Flanders. Out of the Regt. in 1697.

³ *Ibid.* Served previously as Ensign in Sir George Monro's Regt. of Foot, and as Lieut. in Lord James Douglas's Regt. Out of the Foot Guards 9 Feb. 1684.

1679.

COMMISSIONS IN THE FOOT GUARDS.

Wm. Innes¹ to be Captain of the deceased Sir John
Moncreef's Cy. of Foot in the Regt. of Guard - -
Windsor Castle, 20 August, 1679.

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V. Third son of Sir Robert Innes, Bt., of Innes. Believed to be identical with Lieut. Wm. Innes of the English Foot Guards, who, in 1678, was appointed Captain-Lieut. of Sir John Goodricke's new-raised Regt. of Foot, which corps was disbanded in March, 1679. Capt. Wm. Innes's Comn. in the Scots Foot Guards was renewed by James VII. in March, 1685. Out of the Regt. 30 Sept. 1690.

1680.

COMMISSIONS IN THE FOOT GUARDS.

Charles Auchmoutie¹ to be Ens. to Captain Innes's Cy.
in the Regt. of Guard in place of George Murray - -
Whitehall, 3 Jan., 1680.

Alexander Livingstoun² to be Captain of that Cy. in
the Regt. of Guard which was formerly commanded
by James Carnegie of Phinhaven - - Whitehall, 9 Jan., 1680.

William Hay³ (son to the deceased Mr. John Hay of
Aberlady) to be Lieut. to the Lord Livingstoun's
Cy. in the Regt. of Guard - - Whitehall, 11 Feb., 1680.

George MacGill⁴ (brother to Viscount Oxenford), to be
Captain of that Company in Our Regt. of Guards,
which was formerly commanded by Captain Archi-
bald Steward (*sic*) - - - Windsor Castle, 1 June, 1680.

Patrick Lyon⁵ (2nd lawful son to the Earl of Strath-
more) to be Captain in above Regt. in place of
George, Lord Livingstoun - - Windsor Castle, 18 July, 1680.

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V. Left the Regt. in Nov. 1683.

² *Ibid.* See p. 20, note 1.

³ *Ibid.* Aide Major 19 June, 1688. Capt. in same Regt. 28 Feb. 1689. Out of the Guards before Sept. 1691.

⁴ *Ibid.* Major 1 March, 1689. 2nd Lt.-Colonel of the Foot Guards 1 Sept. 1691. Succeeded Col. Maitland as Lt.-Colonel of the Guards 7 May, 1694. Served in Flanders 1689-1695. Colonel of a Regt. of Scots Foot, *vice* Robert Mackay, 13 Nov. 1695. Said Regt. was reduced in 1697. Col. McGill was appointed 2nd Colonel of the Scots Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards 12 May, 1702.

⁵ *Ibid.* Of Auchterhouse. Left the Guards about Dec. 1688. Joined the Earl of Mar's insurrection in 1715, and was killed at the Battle of Sheriffmuir in Nov. of same year.

1681.

COMMISSIONS IN THE FOOT GUARDS.

- John Winram¹ to be Major and Captain in Our Regt. of Guard in Scotland, commanded by the Earl of Linlithgow - - - - - Whitehall, 8 Jan., 1681.
- John Hay² of Baro to be Captain of that Cy. in Our Regt. of Guard, whereof Col. Wm. Borthwick was late Captain - - - - - Whitehall, " "
- Robert Murray³ (lawful son of Sir Robt. Murray, decd, sometime Provost of Edinburgh) to be Capt.-Lieutenant of the Earl of Linlithgow's own Company in latter's Regt. in place of John Hay of Baro - Whitehall, " "
- Lieut. James Maitland⁴ (Lieut. to Capt. John Hay's Cy.) to be Qr.-Mr. of the Regt. of Guard in place of Lieut. Wm. Dundas - - - - - Whitehall, 4 March, 1681.
- Robert Keith⁵ to be Lieut. to Capt. James Maitland in above Regt., as also Aid Major to said Regt. Whitehall, " "
- Alexander Hamilton⁶ to be Ensign to Captain MacGill's Cy. in Our Regt. of Guard - - - - - Whitehall, 7 April, 1681.
- Alexander Livingstone⁷ to be Ensign to Captain Lyon's Cy. in Our Regt. of Guard - - - - - Whitehall, 27 Oct., 1681.
- George Winram,⁸ Yr., to be Ensign to his father, Major John Winram, in his Majesty's Regt. of Guard - - - - - Whitehall, 22 Nov., 1681.

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V. See p. 19, note 3.

² *Ibid.* See p. 20, note 3.

³ *Ibid.* Of Melgum, Aberdeenshire. Captain 13 Sept. 1687. Major and Lt.-Col. 1 Sept. 1691. Bt.-Colonel 1 June, 1693. Lt.-Col. of the Scots Foot Guards 13 Nov., 1695. Served at the battle of Landen in 1693, and at the siege of Namur in 1695. Appointed Colonel of a Scots Regt. in the service of Holland 30 May, 1697; Brigadier-General 9 May, 1702; Major-General 14 April, 1704; Lt.-General 1 Jan. 1709. Served throughout Marlborough's campaigns, and was Gov. of Tournay at his death in 1719. Is said to have been father of General Count Murray, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Emperor Joseph's forces in the Netherlands.

⁴ *Ibid.* See p. 21, note 4.

⁵ *Ibid.* Capt. of Grenadiers in the Scots Foot Guards 19 June, 1688. Appointed Major of the Scots Fusiliers in 1689. In the Regimental Records of the last-named corps (21st Foot) Major Keith is stated to have been killed at the battle of Steinkirk. But Luttrell, in his *Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs, 1678-1714*, says, under date of 26 July, 1692:—"The following officers, said to be killed, are prisoners in the French camp, Colonels Eaton and Courthop and *Major Keith*" (Vol. II, p. 531). Major Robert Keith was appointed Lt.-Colonel of the Earl of Leven's Regt. of Foot 14 Sept. 1693; a Brigade-Major to the Foot in Flanders 18 June, 1695; Bt.-Colonel 23 Feb. 1705.

⁶ *Ibid.* Comn. renewed by James VII. in March, 1685; Lieut. 19 June, 1688; additional rank of Captain 1 Oct. 1691. Possibly the Alex. Hamilton appointed Lt.-Col. of Sir David Colyear's Regt. of Scots Foot 9 May, 1694.

⁷ *Ibid.* Lieut. 1 March, 1689. Out of the Regt. before 1 Oct. 1691.

⁸ *Ibid.* Accompanied the Guards to England in Oct., 1688. Appointed Lieut. in Col. John Buchan's Scots Regt. before 1694. Wounded at the siege of Namur. Capt. in Buchan's Regt. 1 Aug. 1697. Half-pay same year. Appointed Capt. in Lord Mark Kerr's Regt. of Scots Foot in 1706. Was Major of last-named corps at the battle of Almanza in 1707, where he was taken prisoner. Placed on half-pay as Lt.-Colonel in 1712. Living 1714.

1682.

COMMISSIONS IN THE REGT. OF FOOT GUARDS.

Henry Straton¹ to be Lieut. to Major George MacGill in
his Majesty's Regt. of Guard - - - Whitehall, 16 Jan., 1682.

George Home² to be Captain of the new Company of
Granadeers to be added to Our Regt. of Guard -
Windsor Castle, 19 June, 1682.

Robert Somervell³ (*sic*) to be 1st Lieut. to Capt. Home's
Cy. of Granadeers in above Regt. - Windsor Castle, " "

[Wm.] Davidson⁴ to be 2nd Lieut. to above Cy. in said
Regt. - - - - - Windsor Castle, " "

John Winram⁵ to be Lt.-Colonel of the Regt. of Guard
in place of the deceased Lord Rosse, and Capt. of
a Cy. - - - - - Windsor Castle, 20 June, 1682.

James Murray⁶ to be Major of the Regt. of Guard in
place of Major John Winram, and Capt. of a Cy. -
Windsor Castle, " "

Charles Straton⁷ to be Capt. of a Cy. in the Regt. of
Guard in the place of deceased Lord Rosse - -
Windsor Castle, " "

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. VI. Brother to Lieut. David *Straiton* of the Scots Fusiliers. Appointed Qr.-Mr. to the Scots Foot Guards 18 June, 1688. Out of the Regt. same year. Living in 1710. See Will of Lieut. David *Straiton* in Appendix.

² *Ibid.* Vol. VII. See p. 9, note 3.

³ *Ibid.* Promoted Capt. 28 Feb. 1689. Out of the Regt. before Sept. 1691. Served as a Private in the Scots Company of Foot in the French Army, 1693. His name appears in the "List of Rebels in France, 2 July, 1695." See "An Account of Dundee's Officers after they went to France," in *Memoirs of Viscount Dundee* (printed in 1714), p. 105.

⁴ *Ibid.* Promoted Capt. 28 Feb. 1689. Served in Flanders, 1690. Out of the Regt. before Oct. 1691. His name appears in the "List of Rebels in France, 2 July, 1695." *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. IX., Appx. p. 115.

⁵ *Ibid.* See p. 19, note 3.

⁶ *Ibid.* See p. 23, note 5.

⁷ *Ibid.* Son of Capt. Robert *Straiton*, who was brother to Alexander *Straiton* of that Ilk (see *Straiton Wills* in the Appendix). Comn. renewed by James VII. in March, 1685. Left the Regt. as Capt. and Lt.-Colonel about Dec. 1688. "Creditor to Viscount Dundee for 5,000 marks by bond dated some years before the Revolution" (See his Petition in Thomson's *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. IX., Appx. p. 65). Appointed Qr.-Mr.-General in Scotland 27 March, 1707. Md. a dau. of Sir Andrew Forrester.

1683.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS IN THE REGT. OF FOOT
GUARDS, 27 JULY, 1683.*

The Earl of Linlithgow, Colonel.
 John Winram, Lt.-Colonel.
 James Murray, Major.
 Lieut. James Maitland, Qr.-Mr.
 John Stevenson, Marshall.

COMMISSIONS, 1683-1684.

Samuel Winram¹ to be Ensign to Capt. Wm. Innes in
 Our Regt. of Guards - - - - Whitehall, 27 Nov., 1683.
 John Loudian² (*sic*) to be Ensign to the Earl of Linlith-
 gow's own Cy. in above Regt. - - - Whitehall, 11 Dec., 1683.

* From an original Muster Roll quoted in *A Constable of France*, by James Grant.

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. VIII. Promoted Lieut. 1 March, 1689. Out of the Guards before 1 Oct. 1691. In the "List of Scots Officers serving in France in 1693" appears "Capt. Samuel Winrame," and it is recorded that he served in Catalonia, and d. at Tourelles in the winter of 1693-4. *Memoirs of Dundee's Officers*, p. 113.

² *Ibid. Lothian*. Lieut. 19 June, 1688. Believed to have accompanied the Guards to England in Oct. 1688. Out of the Regt. before 1 March, 1689. A certain "John Lawthian, portioner of King's Barns," had a Grant of Arms from the Lyon Office late in the 17th century. *Add MS.* 20701, *Brit. Mus.*

1684.

COMMISSIONS IN THE FOOT GUARDS.

- John Baily¹ to be Surgeon to the Regt. of Our Guard -
Whitehall, 31 Jan., 1684.
- Wm. Maine² to be Ensign to Capt. James Maitland's Cy.
in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, 9 Feb., 1684.
- Alexander Urquhart³ to be Captain of the Cy. of Gren-
adeers lately added to Our Regt. of Guard in Scot-
land in room of George Home - - - - - Whitehall, 21 May, 1684.
- Colonell James Douglas⁴ to be Colonell of the Regiment
of the Guard - - - - - Whitehall, 13 June, 1684.
- [Captain Thomas Hamilton⁵ to be Capt. of the Cy. of
Grenadiers in his Majesty's Regt. of Guards, in place
of Capt. Alex. Urquhart killed in action - Whitehall, — Jan., 1685].

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. VIII. Comn. renewed by James VII. in March, 1685. Believed to have accompanied the Guards to England in Oct. 1688. Out of the Regt. before 1 March, 1689.

² *Ibid.* Lieut. 1 March, 1689. Out of the Regt. before 1 Oct. 1691.

³ *Ibid.* Fifth son of Patrick Urquhart, of Meldrum, Co. Aberdeen. Had been Capt. in Dumbarton's Regt. An account of the action in which this officer lost his life is given in the special memoir of Lieut.-General James Douglas, in Part I.

⁴ Commission register among the Earl of Moray's MSS. See special memoir.

⁵ Commission register not forthcoming, but referred to in *Hist. MSS. Commission Report* on the "Duke of Buccleuch's MSS. at Drumlanrig Castle," Vol. II., p. 203, in a letter from the Earl of Moray to the Duke of Queensberry from "London, 3 Jan. 1685. . . . Yesterday I received your Grace's [letter]. . . . I shoued it to the Duke [of York]. I spock to him according to your Grace's commands for Capt. Hamilton and he most graciously accorded my desire; and I have ordered his Commission to be wreaten and I hope to have it amongst the first peapers to pass his Majesty's Royall hands." The Capt. Hamilton in question was Thomas Hamilton of Little Preston, whose commission as Capt. in the Duke of Hamilton's Regt. of Militia, dated "10 June, 1679," is preserved at the Register House, Edinburgh. Left the Guards at the Revolution. Served heir to his father, Sir Patrick Hamilton of Little Preston, Co. Haddington, in 1705. Shortly after 1688, Col. Thos. Hamilton purchased "Olivestob" from his elder brother William. This estate is thus described in *Tranent and its Surroundings* (pp. 224-5):—

"Olivestob, a gentleman's seat hard by Preston, was previously called 'Holy Stob,' i.e. the place where the 'Host stopt' in the way of the procession from Preston to Newhattle, an abbey of the Cistercian order."



MEDAL—JOHN MAITLAND, DUKE OF LAUDERDALE

(From the Specimen at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington)

(See p. 31, Part II)

GARRISONS.

1661.

EDINBURGH CASTLE.

[John, Earl of Middleton, Constable and Governor].
 [Capt. Robert Straiton,¹ Lieut. Governor].

DUMBARTON CASTLE.

[Charles, Duke of Lennox and Richmond,² Captain and Governor].
 [Major George Grant,³ Deputy Governor].

STIRLING CASTLE.

[John, Earl of Mar,⁴ Captain and Governor].

1664.

EDINBURGH CASTLE.

John, Earl of Lauderdale,⁵ Constable and Governor - 8 June, 1664.
 [Sir Charles Erskine⁶ of Cambo, Lieut.-Governor].

1668.

STIRLING CASTLE.

[Charles, Earl of Mar,⁷ Captain and Governor in his
 father's place - - - - - 1668].
 [Capt. George Erskine,⁸ Deputy Governor - - - - - 1668].

¹ "Third lawful son to the ancient Baron of Lauriston or Straiton of that ilk." (*Matriculation Register of Lyon's Office-of-Arms*, 1672-1721). On 4 June, 1663, the King signed an order at Whitehall, which was countersigned by the Earl of Rothes, for liberating Lord Lorne from Edinburgh Castle and said order was addressed to "Captain Robert Straiton, Captain of Edinburgh Castle" (Wodrow, Vol. I., 1829 edition, p. 380). Robert Mein writing from Edinburgh, on 4 March, 1664, to Henry Muddiman says: "Edinburgh Castle was given up by Captain Robert Straton, deputy governor, to the Earl of Kelly, deputed by the Earl of Lauderdale who appointed his (Kelly's) brother, the Lord Lyon, as deputy governor. . . . The Earl of Rothes, Lord Treasurer, delivered up the keys of the Castle to the Earl of Kelly and the old Captain drank the King's health and gave

them a dozen guns" (*Cal. S.P.D.*). Capt. Robert Straiton d. in 1674. See his Will in Appendix.

² Sixth Duke of Lennox in Scotland and third Duke of Richmond in England. Created Earl of Lichfield in 1645. Raised a Company of Foot for garrisoning Dumbarton Castle in Sept. 1662. From his letter to Lauderdale given below it appears that Richmond had his eye on the Captaincy of the King's Life Guard in Scotland:—

"Cobham y^e 11 of Sp 67

"My Lord

"I have heard from my Lord Duglas that my L^d Nubrough is ded and wth all your lo^{phs} kind advice w^{ch} I assure you I shall follow & if in any thing I can be servisable to you I shall be glad to expres my selfe

"My Lord

"Your lo^{phs} most humbel Servant

"Richmond & Lenox."

(From the original at the Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 35125, f. 163). Drowned at Elsinore 12 Dec. 1672, being at that time Ambassador to Denmark. Bd. in Westminster Abbey 20 Sept. 1673. All his honours, excepting the Barony of Clifton (which devolved on his only sister Catherine, Lady Ibracken) became extinct.

³ Fifth son of Sir John Grant of Fruichy. Major George Grant witnessed a document as "Governor of Dumbarton" on "15 Aug. 1668." (*The Chiefs of Grant*, Vol. III., p. 467). In 1675 he received a Commission to suppress robberies in the Highlands. His kinsman Wm. Grant of Cardells, writing to George Grant's brother, the Laird, on 30 Jan. 1661, says: "I wiss your mother had borne a grey ston quhen scho did bring forth Georg." (*Ibid.*) D. as Lieut.-Governor of Dumbarton Castle in 1681.

⁴ Fourth Earl of Mar and ninth Lord Erskine. D. in Sept. 1668. See reference to his Company of Foot on p. 13.

⁵ Comn. referred to in the Marquis of Queensberry's Comn. as Constable and Governor of Edinburgh Castle. Created Duke of Lauderdale in 1672. There is no need to enumerate the high posts bestowed on this historic personage by Charles II., who owed him a debt of gratitude for faithful service in the past, and for the nine long years spent by Lauderdale in the Tower of London after being taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester. For good or for bad, Lauderdale virtually governed Scotland from the Restoration until increasing bodily infirmities incapacitated him from work, and the uphill task of holding his own against the many enemies anxious to pull him down from his high position. The Duke died 20 Aug. 1682 at Tunbridge Wells, and was buried with great pomp in Haddington Church. He was succeeded as Constable and Governor of Edinburgh Castle by Wm., Marquis of Queensberry, in the Royal Warrant for whose Commission the date of Lauderdale's appointment as given in the text is quoted.

⁶ Younger brother to Alexander, 3rd Earl of Kellie. Governor of Dumbarton Castle 1651. He served under Lieut.-General Middleton in the Scottish campaign of 1654 and was taken prisoner at the Braes of Angus same year. Appointed Lyon King of Arms in 1663, and installed in Holyrood Abbey by the Earl of Rothes (*Lamont's Diary*). Had the temporary appointment of Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle under the Earl of Kellie, the acting Constable. The Archbishop of Glasgow, writing to the Archbishop of Canterbury from Edinburgh, 26 Sept. 1664, refers to a riot which was quelled by "my Lord Lyon who came downe, with a few musquetiers, upon whose approach all fled" (*Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. II., Appx. p. xiv.). Created a Bart. in 1666. Appointed Lieut. of the Earl of Lauderdale's Company in Edinburgh Castle, 5 March, 1672. A letter from the King to the Lords of the Scottish Treasury, 5 Sept. 1673, directed them to appoint Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo "Overseer of the Arms and Keeper of the Magazine in Edinburgh Castle." And on 26 Feb. 1675 the King writes and orders Erskine as Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle to receive Wm. Carstairs, a political prisoner, into his safe keeping. A touching anecdote is told in McCormick's *Life of Wm. Carstairs* of Sir Charles Erskine's twelve-year old son who relieved the dreary monotony of Carstairs' imprisonment by sympathy, companionship, and kindness. Sir Charles retained his posts till his death in Feb. 1677. He was succeeded as 2nd Bart. by his son Alexander who was inaugurated Lyon King of Arms 27 July, 1681.

⁷ This nobleman raised the Regt. now known as the Scots Fusiliers in 1678. D. in 1689.

⁸ The following extract from the *Acts of the Privy Council of Scotland* refers to the above officer :—

“Apud Edinburgh quarto die Junii 1668. The lords of his Majesties Privy Council being informed that by y^e care and diligence of Capt. George Erskine, Mr. Michaell Bruce a pretended minister who these diverse years by past hath made it his work to abuse y^e people, and in contempt of the lawes presumed to keep frequent conventicles, preach, baptise, and administer y^e sacraments, without any lawfull warrand is made prisoner within y^e Castle of Stirling, ffor qch service the said lords doe think fitt to returne him their thankes, and order and command him that he keip the said Mr. Michaell Bruce in close prison and suffer no person to have access to him except it be phisitians or chirurgeons till further order.”

Capt. George Erskine was 2nd son of John, Earl of Mar, by his 2nd marriage. He was for many years Lieut. of the Independent Company in garrison at Stirling Castle. His death is said to have taken place at “Muckall, 21 June, 1676.” *The New Scottish Peerage.*

INDEPENDENT COMPANY IN EDINBURGH CASTLE.

1664.

CAPTAIN.

Alex. Earl of Kellie.¹LIEUT.
—ENSIGN.
—

CLERK.

Robert Maitland.

¹ The following extracts from unpublished letters among the *Lauderdale MSS.* at the Brit. Mus. refer to Lord Kellie's appointment as Capt. of the Indep. Cy. in Edinburgh Castle, of which fortress he was temporary Governor from March-Sept. 1664 :—

“Kellie the 8 of feb 1664.

“. . . there is a general report in this country that your Lordship hath prevailed with His Majesty to make me Captain Kellie in good earnest . . . I do give some credit to it.” (*Add. MS.* 23121, f. 42, modern spelling).

“Edinburgh Castle the
19 of March, 1664.

“My dear Lord

“These are to acknowledge the receipt of your Ldps two last letters, which are very satisfactory ; according to your order I shall give twenty soldiers to the Earl of ‘Lithkow,’ of the most successful I can choose, and as soon as the gentleman who hath a commission from his Ma^{ty} to be Ensign Bearer to this company doth arrive I shall swear the soldiers to their colours. I shall have a care of Serjeant Sibbald as your Lordship doth command me to do, and although he had no relation to Sir Robert Murray he is really useful. There is another Serjeant here whose name is Gil (? Gib) who doth understand every thing in the garrison better than any within it, and my Brother (who under your Lordship is to have a care of the magazine) cannot want him conveniently. For the 3rd Serjeant, I do expect him this night from ‘Kilkerbris’ where he hath been for some months with 36 of the soldiers belonging to this company. As soon as he cometh I do intend to dispatch him. But I am engaged to put an honest, pretty lad in his place (who was an officer of mine at Worcester, and did lately serve your Ldsp in the citadel at Leith). But if your Ldp that (*sic*) the person whom you do mention in your letter should be preferred, it shall be done. There are two very good gunners belonging to the castle, and honest men, and a 3rd an English fellow who doth assist them at solemnities who doth not lay within the castle and hath but the wages of a private soldier ; the serjeants and the gunners hath had hitherto but a shilling on the day, which indeed is too little, for less than eighteen pence it should not be in any place and far less in this garrison. There was not any clerk to this company formerly and therefore Robert Maitland will come behind if your Ldp. does not prevail with His Maty for an establishment to him of 2 shillings per diem. I shall send to your Ldp a list of what officers doth and should belong to this garrison and what the pay should be, and in my opinion it will be fit that your Ldp. prevail with his Maty to superscribe that establishment, and then there will be no difficulty in procuring of our pay from my Lord Treasurer and my Lord Bellendyne. . . .

“KELLIE.”

(*Add. MS.* 23121, f. 66, modern spelling).

“Edinburgh Castle the last of March 1664.

“My dear Lord,

“I have this day sworn the company at this garrison unto their colours. . . . send firelocks for them, for it is not convenient that matchlocks should be in a garrison where there is a magazine. Your old servant Ro. Maitland is already established in his place and hath already received His Maty's pay.

“KELLIE.”

(Add. MS. 23121, f. 77, modern spelling.)

Alexander Erskine, 3rd Earl of Kellie, was a devoted Royalist. He was Colonel of Foot in Duke Hamilton's Army (1648) and was taken prisoner at Worcester. Excepted out of Cromwell's Act of Grace, 1654. Lt.-Colonel of General Dalrymple's Foot in 1666. Appointed Lt.-Colonel of the Foot Guards in Oct. 1667, which post he retained till his death in 1677.

GARRISONS.

1671.

John, Earl of Lauderdale,¹ to command all garrisons that shall from time to time be placed in the Bass with power to appoint a Lieutenant and inferior officers - 7 Sept., 1671.

THE KING'S LETTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL² :—

“ordering two soldiers out of every Company in Lord Linlithgow's Regiment, and four out of the Company garrisoning Edinburgh Castle, making eighteen in all, to be transported to the Bass as soon as the place is ready to receive them - - - - - 7 Sept., 1671.”

APPOINTMENT.

[Robert Maitland³ to be Lieut. and Deputy Governor of the Bass - - - - - 7 Sept., 1671.]

¹ *Cal. S.P.D.* 1671. The Bass was purchased from Sir Andrew Ramsay, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, by the Government, at Lauderdale's suggestion, as a state prison, for £4,000. Charles Maitland of Soutra, Lauderdale's kinsman, acted as Governor from 1678 (?) to the Revolution. This officer, with sixty soldiers from the Bass, attempted to disperse a large conventicle of about 1,000 persons assembled on Whitekirk hill, Co. Haddington, 5 May, 1678. “In the scuffle which ensued one soldier was killed and the rest surrounded and disarmed. Five of the conventiclers were afterwards apprehended and tried by the Privy Council. One of them, James Learmouth, was sentenced to death and executed, though he had not killed the soldier” (*Hist. of Co. Haddington*). When the Bass Rock was seized by the Jacobites at the Revolution and held for the exiled monarch, Charles Maitland was arrested on a charge of treason and imprisoned. On 23 Dec. 1692 William III. issued a “Warrant for a letter of Remission of treason to Charles Maitland late Lieut. of the Bass.” *Cal. S.P. Dom.*

² *Ibid.*

³ Commission not forthcoming, but referred to in the Grant of Arms to his son Captain James Maitland from the Lyon Office (*Matriculation Register*, 1672-1721). Robert Maitland was dead before 19 June, 1682, when Charles Maitland of Soutra, said to be a son of the late Governor, was appointed Lieut. and Deputy Governor of the Bass.

GARRISONS AND INDEPENDENT COMPANIES, 1672-1673.

- Sir Charles Erskine¹ of Cambo, Lyon King at Arms, to be Lieutenant to the Earl of Lauderdale's Foot Company now in garrison in Edinburgh Castle - Whitehall, 5 March, 1672.
- Royal Grant to William, Earl of Wigton,² to be Governor of Dumbarton Castle - - - - - Whitehall, 5 Feb., 1673.
- Commission to William, Earl of Wigton,² to be Captain of the Foot Company in garrison in Dumbarton Castle whereof the late Duke of Lenox and Richmond was Captain - - - - - Whitehall, " "
- John Auchmoutie³ to be Ensign of the Duke of Lauderdale's Company of Foot in garrison in Edinburgh Castle - - - - - Whitehall, 1 Nov., 1673.

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. II. See biog. notice on p. 32, note 6.

² *Ibid.* Wm. Fleming, 5th Earl, served as Ensign in Gen. Dalyell's Regt. in 1667. Appointed Lt.-Colonel of Sir G. Monro's newly-raised Regt. of Foot in 1674. D. in 1681.

³ *Ibid.* Believed to be eldest son of Sir Alex. Auchmoutie of Gosford, which property latter sold to the Wedderburn family. John Auchmoutie's Commission was renewed by James VII., 26 Feb. 1685. Promoted Lieut. 31 Dec. 1686. During the siege of Edinburgh Castle in 1689 this officer refused to obey the Duke of Gordon's orders when latter wished to surrender the Castle.

GARRISONS AND INDEPENDENT COMPANIES, 1677.

- John Drummond¹ of Lundin to be Lieut. of the Foot Company in Edinburgh Castle whereof John, Duke of Lauderdale is Captain and Governor of said Castle - - - - - Whitehall, 13 Oct., 1677.
- [Do.¹ to be Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle in succession to Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo - - - - - Oct., 1677.]

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IV. (see biog. notice on p. 21, note 1). His Commission as Lieut.-Governor is not forthcoming, but is referred to in Douglas's *Scottish Peerage* and other works. The date of his appointment as Lieut.-Governor is given as "1680" in some *Peerages*, but it was undoubtedly in Oct. 1677. See the King's letter regarding Lundin to the Lords of the Treasury, dated 13 Oct. 1677, quoted at length in the chapter on "Artillery," p. 42.

GARRISONS AND INDEPENDENT COMPANIES, 1680-1683.

- John Areskin¹ (brother german to the Laird of Alva) to be Ensign to the Earl of Mar's Company in Stirling Castle - - - - Whitehall, 10 Sept., 1680.
- James Ramsay² to be Ensign to the Company of Foot in garrison in the Castle of Dumbarton whereof the Earl of Wigton is Captain - - - Whitehall, " "
- Charles, Duke of Lenox and Richmond,³ to be Commander of Dumbarton Castle in place of the Earl of Wigton, deceased, and to be Captain of a Company in garrison there - - - Windsor Castle, 12 July, 1681.
- Major George Arnett⁴ (*sic*) to be Lieut. of the Company of Foot in Dumbarton Castle in place of Major George Grant - - - Windsor Castle, " "
- Alex. Livingstone⁵ of Bedlervy to be Dep.-Governor of Blackness Castle under the Earl of Linlithgow - Whitehall, 19 Oct., 1681.
- Charles Maitland⁶ to be Lieut. and Deputy Governor of the Island of the Bass - - - Windsor Castle, 19 June, 1682.
- Warrant for Commission to Wm., Marquis of Queensberry,⁷ to be Constable and Governor of Edinburgh Castle in room of the Duke of Lauderdale, deceased (who was appointed Constable and Governor by Commission under the Great Seal of Scotland dated 8 June, 1664) - - - Whitehall, 21 Sept., 1682.
- Commission to Wm., Marquis of Queensberry,⁷ to be Captain of the Company of Foot in Edinburgh Castle - - - Whitehall, " "
- Warrant for a Commission to Major Andrew White⁸ of the Earl of Mar's Regt. of Foot to be his Majesty's Lieut.-Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh - - Whitehall, " "
- Commission to Major Andrew White⁸ to be Captain of the Company of Foot in Edinburgh Castle Whitehall, " "
- Commission to James, Earl of Perth,⁹ to be Captain and Governor of the Isle of the Basse - - Whitehall, 24 Oct., 1682.
- Warrant for a Commission to Captain Archibald Stewart,¹⁰ brother german to Alex., Earl of Moray, to be Lieut.-Governor of Stirling Castle in room of the late Capt. — Erskine, Dep.-Governor Whitehall, 1 Dec., 1682.
- Commission to Capt. Archibald Stewart¹⁰ to be Lieut. of the Company of Foot in garrison at Stirling Castle under Charles, Earl of Mar, the Governor Whitehall, " "
- Warrant for a Commission to Major George Arnot¹¹ to be Lieut.-Governor of Dumbarton Castle - Whitehall, 15 Dec., 1683.

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V. The Hon. John Erskine of Carnock, 3rd son to David, Lord Cardross. Was for some time an exile in Holland. Appointed Lieut.-Governor of Stirling Castle in 1689 and Lt.-Col. of Lord Cardross's Dragoons same year.

² *Ibid.* Comn. renewed 30 March, 1685, by James VII.

³ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V. Comn. renewed 30 March, 1685, by James VII. Natural son of Charles II. by the Duchess of Portsmouth. Born 29 July, 1672. Md. in Jan. 1693, Anne 2nd dau. of Francis, Lord Brudenell, and relict of Henry, Lord Belaysse of Worlabey. D. 27 May, 1723. Progenitor of the present Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. VI. See biog. notice on pp. 11-12, note 5.

⁵ *Ibid.* See p. 24, note 7.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. VII. See p. 35, note 1.

⁷ *Ibid.* Third Earl and first Marquess. In May, 1682, constituted Lord High Treasurer of Scotland and one of the extraordinary Lords of Session. Advanced to the Dukedom of Queensberry 3 Feb. 1683. D. in 1695.

⁸ In his Grant of Arms from the Lyon Office (*Matriculation Register*, 1672-1721) he is styled: "Andrew White, Major to the Earl of Mar's Regiment, eldest lawful son to Wm. Whyte of Markle and representor of that family." Believed to be identical with the Andrew White who was commissioned Ensign in Lord George Douglas's Regt. of Scots Foot, 5 July, 1666. Sir James Turner, in his *Memoirs*, refers to a Captain White in connection with the disbandment of three Companies of the Scots Guards in Sept. 1667, which companies were to be sent to France to join Lord George Douglas's Regt. to which they had formerly belonged. On 23 Sept. 1678, Andrew White was commissioned Major of the Earl of Mar's newly-raised Regt. of Foot. Was sent from Lanark, in March, 1679, with Lieut. Dalzell and Ensign Menzies, in command of a small party of dragoons (the distance being too great for foot to march) to disperse a large conventicle at Lesmahago where a sharp fight occurred (*The Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. III., pp. 162-3). Served at Bothwell Brig and had a share in the subsequent "Forfeitures." Among the MSS. of the Duke of Buccleuch at Drumlanrig, printed by the *Hist. MSS. Commission*, are several letters to and from Lord Queensberry referring to Major White's repairs of Edinburgh Castle when Lieut.-Governor. He d. at his post in 1686. His widow, dau. of John Skene of Hallyards and first married to Sir James Anstruther of Airdrie, petitioned the King for a pension (Letter from James VII. to the Privy Council of Scotland, on behalf of Dame Katherine White, relict of Major Andrew White, dated 18 Feb. 1684). Mrs. Katherine White married thirdly Lord Edward Murray, Capt. in the Royal Scots, youngest son of the Marquis of Atholl.

⁹ *Ibid.* Fourth Earl. Chancellor of Scotland. In Dec. 1688 embarked at Burntisland for France, to join James VII., but was captured at the mouth of the Forth and imprisoned in Stirling Castle. Liberated 28 June, 1693. Allowed to proceed to France. Made titular Duke of Perth and Marquis of Drummond by James VII. D. at St. Germain 11 March, 1716.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* See p. 20, note 1.

¹¹ *Ibid.* See biog. notice on pp. 11-12, note 5. Major Arnot had been acting as Deputy-Governor of Dumbarton since July, 1681, but his Commission as Lieut.-Governor had, for some reason, been delayed. See the two Commissions in his favour from the Duchess of Portsmouth in the text.

COMMISSIONS BY LOUISA, DUCHESS OF PORTSMOUTH,
TO MAJOR GEORGE ARNOTT.*

"1682, January 30th. Commission by Louisa, Duchess of Portsmouth, tutrix and guardian appointed by his Majesty to her son Charles, Duke of Lenox, heretible sheriff of Dumbarton, to Major George Arnott, deputy governor of the Castle of Dumbarton, to be sheriff depute of Dumbarton, and to hold the said office during pleasure; dated at Whitehall.

"1682, January 30th. Commission by Louisa, Duchess of Portsmouth (as above), to the said Major George Arnott, who has already been and must still be at considerable expense in his office of deputy governor of the Castle of Dumbarton during the absence of her son out of the kingdom of Scotland, and as the said charges ought in justice to be sustained by her said son as proprietor of the said castle, and captain of his Majesty's company in garrison there, she grants full power to the said Major George Arnott to uplift what is due of the pay of her said son as Captain foresaid which is eight shillings sterling per day and apply the same to his own use and behoof. Dated at Whitehall."

* From the original Commissions preserved at the Register House, Edinburgh.

ARTILLERY.

1661-1667.

GENERAL OF THE ARTILLERY.

Colonel James Wemyss.*

* This distinguished artilleryist and scientist was an officer of whom Scotland has every reason to be proud. The present writer takes some credit to himself for having contributed an exhaustive paper on Colonel James Wemyss's eventful career to the *Royal Artillery Proceedings* (Vol. XXIV); also a condensed memoir of this officer for the *Dictionary of National Biography*. James Wemyss, a direct descendant of Sir David Wemyss who fell at Flodden, came to London in the winter of 1629-1630 with his uncle Colonel Robert Scott and the latter's family. This same Colonel Scott, who belonged to the Scotts of Balwerie, had served under Gustavus Adolphus and had, according to his epitaph in the porch of Lambeth Parish Church, invented "the leather ordnance." Soon after Colonel Scott's arrival in London, Charles I. granted him a pension of £600. On Scott's death in 1631, his mantle fell on the shoulders of his nephew James Wemyss, who, in 1638, was appointed Master-Gunner of England, for which post he was in every way fitted. The army levied in 1639 to march to Scotland, and overawe the Scots, had a train of artillery attached to it under Wemyss's command. In 1640, we find among the notes taken at the Council of War by Secretary Nicholas, on 30 Jan., this memorandum:—"Secretary Windebank to move his Majesty for Mr. Wemyss, the Master-Gunner of England, and to give him his Majesty's command that he serve in the present army for the same pay he was listed to serve the last year. The train of artillery is settled and ordered to be drawn up by the Office of Ordnance." On the outbreak of the Civil War Wemyss cast in his lot with the Parliamentarians. He commanded the artillery in Sir Wm. Waller's army at the battle of Cropredy Bridge, 29 June, 1644, and was taken prisoner. On this occasion, "leather ordnance," made after Scott's invention and improved upon by Wemyss, was first used in action by an English army. Lord Clarendon gives an account of the guns captured by the Royalist troops in above engagement. It is uncertain when Wemyss obtained his release, but, on 12 June, 1645, we find his signature attached to a Memorial for arrears of pay due to him and 130 Scots officers then in England. This proves that he was then serving with General Leslie's Army. In 1646 and 1648 Wemyss received monetary grants from the Navy Commissioners for proving naval ordnance and fitting the ships with the same. In March, 1648, Wemyss returned to Scotland, and on 27 March, same year, an Act was passed by the Scottish Parliament "granting to Col. James Wemyss the privilege of making leather ordnance for three terms of nineteen years with power to enforce secrecy." For casting in his lot with the "Engagers," Wemyss was deprived of his military post in England by the Parliament, 1648. On 10 July, 1649, the Scottish Parliament passed an Act nominating "Col. James Wemyss to be General of Artillery in the room and place of Col. Alex. Hamilton." His pay was fixed at 600 Scots marks per month, and he was given, in addition, the command of a regiment. In his new capacity, Wemyss fought at Dunbar and escaped capture; but thirty guns fell into Cromwell's hands. At Worcester, Wemyss was taken prisoner and confined in Windsor Castle. Early in 1654 Wemyss obtained leave to go to Scotland for six months on the score of ill health. In May, 1658, we find him approaching Cromwell on the subject of light ordnance which he (Wemyss) had invented. Wemyss's petition to the Protector was read in Council, but had no further result. At the Restoration Wemyss brought his services, artillery inventions, and monetary losses to the King's notice (see petition in the Appendix). Wemyss was restored to his posts of General of the Artillery in Scotland and Master Gunner of England. On 1 March, 1661, a new Act was passed by the Scottish Parliament, granting him "the privilege of making, selling, and exporting to friendly countries leather ordnance for three terms of nineteen years from the date of the passing of said Act." A month later the Scottish Parliament passed a new Act "in favour of James Weems, General of Artillery and Colonel Ludovic Lesley for draining mines." Two years later Charles II. granted a patent "to James Wemyss, and his son James, for the former's invention of light ordnance." In

1666 Wemyss left England for good and returned to Scotland. From his petitions to the King dated 24 August, 1666, and 29 November, same year, it is evident this great artillerist suffered many privations in his old age. He died in Dec. 1667. By his wife Katherine, widow of John Guilliams and daughter of Thomas Rayment, poulterer, of St. Botolph's parish, Wemyss left a son James, who owned the estate of Caskyberrie, Fifeshire, and was created, in 1672, Baron Burntisland for life. He married Margaret, Countess of Wemyss in her own right, and at his death, in 1685, left a son David, who eventually succeeded as 3rd Earl of Wemyss. Colonel Wemyss had only been dead a few weeks when Colonel Wm. Borthwick, of the Foot Guards, wrote as follows to Lauderdale:—

“Edinburgh the 11th of febr: 1668.

“... I did for see when that Company was bestowed on me, that being the youngest, I could not be so vsefull to his Ma^{ties} service as I desired, and your Lop. then nobly promised whill you Could hold a pen not to permitt any place Convenient for me that should fall, to go by me. I am Confident not only in what relaitts to the magazins, but also to any party, post, or guarisone, I shalbe in a better Capacity to show my Deuty to the Kings Service: Iff this motione relish with yo^r Lop now whill ther is armes Come & more Comeing it is fitting they be tryed befor they come into the Kings Magazine, and weell looked into after. And therfor seasonable to his Ma^{tie} to signify his pleasour to the Counsell theranent, and that all marches may be red, yo^r lop may Cause the lēff to the Counsell to be somwhate of this nature; Considering ther is no generall artillery at present, and finding it Convenient to have one to oversee those affairs therfor nominatts (vpon what Considerations you please) [*sic* in original] to be Livetennant generall of the trane of artillery, and who is to Comānd in any party post or guarisone as a generall Staff or feild officer next and immediaty vnto the Earll off Kellie Liveten: Colonell to his Ma^{ties} regiment off foott guards Comānded by the E. of Linlithgow.

“Yo^r lop most humbl faithful and obedient Servant,

“BORTHWICK.”

(*Add. MS.* 23128, fol. 303.)

ARTILLERY.

STIRLING CASTLE.

1674.

James Gairdner to be Gunner with same allowance as
the Gunner at Edinburgh Castle, viz. 8s. Scots *per*
diem - - - - - W'hall, 12 Dec., 1674.

Cal. S.P. Dom. 1673-5. The Lords of the Treasury wrote to Lauderdale, 31 July, 1674:—

“... There is no Gunner allowed in the Establishment for the Castle of Stirling. James Gairdner having discharged that employment as occasion offered, for which he has had little or no allowance. They recommend that his Majesty will put him on the establishment, as gunner with the same allowance as the gunner of Edinburgh Castle which is Eighteen (*sic*) shilling Scots per diem” (*Add. MS.* 35125, fol. 262.)

“KING’S WARRANT FOR COMMISSION TO LUNDIE TO BE
KEEPER OF THE MAGAZINE, &c.,” 1677.*

“Right trusty etc, Whereas by our letter of the 5th September 1673, wee did signify our royall pleasur to the (then) Lords Commissioners of our Thesaurey of that our auncient Kingdome for giving their commission to the deceast Sir Charles Erskin of Cambo, Lyon King at Armes as his warrand in the right oversieing the keeping of the armes and amunition in good condition which were bought and layd up some yeirs before in our Castle of Edinburgh for our service, and also did authorize them to pey unto him a yeerly allowance of the sowme of fifty pounds sterlin moe for his paines and care about the said armes and amunition. And wheras by the late deceas of the said Sir Charles Erskin, the said trust and charge is now vacant in our hands, these are to authorize and requyre you to grant your commission to our trusty and well-beloved John Drumond of Lundin (who is now, by our commission to command our garison of our said castle under our right trusty and right entirely beloved cusing and cowncellor, the Duke of Lauderdale, etc.) for his warrant in the right oversieing and keeping of the said armes and amunition in good condition. And for this to pey to him, as a yearly allowance, the sume of fifty punds sterling money, at tuo termes in the year, Whitsunday and Mertimes by equall portions, beginning the first terms peyment at Mertimes next ensueing the date of these presents, which wee will to be continued to him during his dutyfull ansuering this trust, of which (as often as you shall sie cause) you shall call for a particular accompt, and shall take a care and that the said armes and amunition be preserved in good condition. For doeing wherof this shall be your warrant. Given at our Court at Whythall 13th day of October 1677, and of our raigne the 29th year. Subscribitur by his Majestys command,

“LAUDERDALE.”

* *Treasury Register* (2), 1673-1682, fo. 184.

ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

1671-1685.

Royal Warrant for a gift to [John] Schlezer,¹ a Gentleman of the German Nation, of the Office of Chief Engineer in Scotland at a salary of £10 sterling a month - - - - - Whitehall, 8 Sept., 1671.

KING'S LETTER TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF
THE TREASURY,

"directing them to give orders for building fortifications of Castle of Stirling according to a design drawn by Slezer, the King's Engineer in Scotland, and to provide a Train of Artillery of twelve brass guns—four to carry a bullet of six pounds and eight of three pounds and to provide carriages for them and all other things requisite for such a train.

"Whitehall, 30 November, 1672."

(*Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. II.).

Royal Warrant² for a gift of the office of Lieutenant of the Artillery in Scotland to John Slezer, his Majesty's Chief Engineer there with an allowance of five shillings *per diem* - - - - - Whitehall, 4 Mar., 1677.

Royal Warrant³ for a gift of the office of Master of his Majesty's Ordnance in Scotland to John Drummond of Lundin - - - - - Whitehall, 19 Oct., 1680.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PAY OF HIS MAJESTY'S ARTILLERY
IN SCOTLAND AS IT WAS PAID BY THE LATE MASTER OF
THE ORDNANCE.

(*Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, Vol. III., pp. 81-2.)

Conductor and Engineer	- - - -	3s. 0d.	per d. stg.
Master Fireworker	- - - -	3s. 0d.	„ „
2 Master-Gunners and Fireworkers	each		
2s. 6d.	- - - -	5s. 0d.	„ „
1 Master-Gunner and Quarter-Master	- - - -	2s. 6d.	„ „
Battery Master	- - - -	2s. 6d.	„ „
1 Corporall	- - - -	1s. 3d.	„ „
1 do.	- - - -	1s. 0d.	„ „
15 Under Gunners, each	8d.	- 10s. 0d.	„ „
Carpenter and his man	- - - -	2s. 6d.	„ „
Commissary and Store Keeper	- - - -	2s. 0d.	„ „
Which severall allowances doe in 12	-		
months extend to the sume of	-	£550 4s. 0d.	
The Master of the Ordnance his pay or			
yearly fee is	- - - -	£150 0s. 0d.	
		<hr/>	
In all	- -	£700 4s. 0d.	

By his Majesty's Command,

MORRAY.

C.R.

Newmarket
15 March, 168 $\frac{2}{3}$.

CHARLES R.

16 June, 1684.

Lieutenant to the Artillery his pay is - - - 5s. p. d.
And as Engineer £120 sterling yearly - - - 7s. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. „

APPOINTMENTS.

- [Lt.-General Wm. Drummond⁴ of Cromlix to be Master
of his Majesty's Ordnance in Scotland - - - 8 Sept., 1682.]
Royal Warrant⁵ for a pension of £150 sterling to Lt.-
General Wm. Drummond, Master of his Majesty's
Ordnance in Scotland - - - Windsor, „ „
[Commission to Theodore Dury⁶ to be Second Engineer
with pay at the rate of 5s. per diem - Whitehall, 3 Jan., 1685.]

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. I. Lient. of the Artillery in Scotland, 4 March, 1677. He was sent to the Low Countries in 1681 to enlist master-gunners, fireworkers, and gunners for the Scots Artillery. (His letters to Lundin, while abroad, are printed by the *Hist. MSS. Commission*, Report X., Part I., pp. 132-135.) Served at Bothwell Brig, and his name occurs in the List of those to whom shares were granted out of the forfeited estates. At the Revolution Slezer was in command of the Scots Artillery Train, and did not give

in his adherence to William III. till after the battle of Killiecrankie. Was a well-known engraver on copper, and in 1693 brought out the first vol. of his *Theatrum Scotiae*, which contained "prospects" of the most notable palaces, castles, noblemen's seats, &c., with descriptive letter-press. He was patronized by King William and Queen Mary, and had an Act passed in his favour by the Parliament of Scotland granting him a royalty on every ton of foreign ships which came into any Scottish harbour for the space of five years. But the expenses entailed by his *magnum opus*, and the irregular payment of the royalties granted to him, dragged Slezer into irretrievable debt, and obliged him to betake himself to the sanctuary of Holyrood House, where he remained many years. His Commission as Captain of the Scots Artillery Company and Surveyor of Magazines, granted by William III. was renewed by Queen Anne in 1702; but his affairs became so hopelessly involved that he had to leave Scotland about 1708. The family tradition is that Slezer returned to Scotland and d. at Holyrood in 1717. Captain A. K. Slessor, late of the Derbyshire Regt. (grandson of Major-General John Slessor, who d. in 1850), is the present representative of Capt. John Slezer.

² *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IV.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. VI. See his Comn. as Capt. in the Foot Guards (p. 21) and biog. notice thereto. Fountainhall thus refers to Lundin's appointment as Master of the Ordnance:—"Drummond of Lundin is made General of the Artillery and conjunct with Dalzeell to officiate as General when he is absent which Dalzeell took ill." *Historical Observes*, p. 355.

⁴ Royal Warrant not forthcoming, but the King's Warrant, quoted in the text, for a pension to Genl. Wm. Drummond, as "Master of his Majesty's Ordnance in Scotland" is proof sufficient.

⁵ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. VII. See special memoir of Genl. Wm. Drummond.

⁶ Comn. register not forthcoming, but referred to in a letter from the Hon. John Drummond, of Lundin, to the Duke of Queensberry, from "London, 3 Jan. 1685. . . . I had by the same post a Commission for Dury & had upon your Grace's accmpt befor that time procured the King's order for his pay . . . to make up 5 [shillings] in all out of the mony appointed for contingent expenses" (*Hist. MSS. Comn.*, Report XV., Appx., Pt. VIII., p. 203). Theodore Dury, a Frenchman, is named in the *List of Officers of the Royal Engineers*, p. 1, as having been appointed a Capt. in Mackay's Foot, 1 March, 1689, but the Comn. register is not forthcoming. He is also said in same *List* to have served with the "sea expedition of 1692," and "in Italy, 1694." He was appointed Chief Engineer in Scotland, 25 Aug. 1702 (*English Army Lists and Comn. Registers*, 1661-1714, Vol. V, p. 226). D. 17 May, 1742. One of this officer's descendants is the present Theodore Henry Dury of Bonsall, Co. Derby, late 10th Hussars, whose daughter Antoinette md. the late Walter Macmillan Scott of Wauchope, Roxburghshire.

COMMISSIONS TO GENERAL OFFICERS 1666-1684.

- [Lieut.-General Wm. Drummond¹ to be Major-General of the Forces in Scotland - - - - - July, 1666.]
 [Do. to be Colonel of a Regt. of Horse - - - - - " "]
 General Thomas Dalzell² to command all the Forces in Scotland as Lieut.-General - - - Whitehall, 19 July, 1666.
 Do.² to be Capt. of a Troop of Horse which he is authorised to raise with all speed for the King's Service in the Regt. of which Lieut.-General Drummond is Colonel - - - Whitehall, " "
 Do.² to be Colonel of a Regt. of Foot to be forthwith leavied in Scotland, consisting of ten Companies - Whitehall, " "
 Do.² to be Captain of a particular Company which he is to raise with all speed in the Regt. of which he is Colonel. " "
 Sir George Monro³ to be Major-General of the Forces in Scotland as well Horse as Foot, and to be Colonel of the newly-raised Foot Regt. and Captain of Company in the same - - - Windsor Castle, 25 Aug., 1674.
 King's Letter⁴ to Sir George Monro authorising him to command in chief His Majesty's Guards and all such other Forces, both Horse and Foot, "as shall be by Warrant of Our Privy Council of Scotland drawn together for opposing any Rebellion or Insurrection there" - - - Whitehall, 27 Oct., 1677.
 Commission to George, Earl of Linlithgow,⁵ to be Major-General of all his Majesty's Forces in Scotland, "in place of Sir George Monro, Our late Major-General whose Commission is hereby declared void"- - Whitehall, 18 Dec., 1677.
 Do.⁵ to Do. to be Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in Scotland - - Whitehall, 17 May, 1678.

1679.

- Royal Warrant for a Commission to James, Duke of Buccleugh and Monmouth⁶ to be General of all his Majesty's Forces in Scotland - - - Whitehall, 14 June, 1679.
 General Thomas Dalzell⁷ to be Lieut.-General of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland - - - Whitehall, 19 June, 1679.
 Royal Warrant for a second Commission to James, Duke of Buccleugh and Monmouth⁸ to be Captain-General of all his Majesty's Forces in Scotland - Windsor Castle, 29 July, 1679.

REVOCATION OF THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH'S COMMISSION
AS CAPTAIN-GENERAL IN SCOTLAND.

(*Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V.)

King's Letter to the Privy Council of Scotland:—

“ CHARLES R.

“ Wee have lately thought fit to recall the Commission granted by Us to James Duke of Buccleuch to be General of Our Forces in that Our ancient Kingdome. Wee have also thought fit now to acquaint you that Wee look upon Our Lieut.-Generall (Generall Thomas Dalzell) to be the Commander in Chief of all our said Forces. Whitehall, 1st Nov., 1679.”

[John Drummond⁹ of Lundin, Master of the Ordnance and Lieut.-General, to officiate conjunctly with Lieut.-General Dalzell as General when the latter is absent 19 Oct., 1680.]

¹ Commission register not forthcoming. See special memoir of Genl. Wm. Drummond as a Commander-in-Chief.

² The originals of Genl. T. Dalzell's five Commissions named on p. 46 are at Binns. Copies of the same are given in *Hist. MSS. Commission*, 9th Report, Pt. II., pp. 236-237. See special memoir of Genl. Dalzell as a Commander-in-Chief.

³ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. III., pp. 339-40. See special memoir of Sir G. Monro as a Commander-in-Chief.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. IV.

⁵ *Ibid.* See special memoir of Lord Linlithgow as a Commander-in-Chief.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. V. See special memoir of the Duke of Monmouth as a Commander-in-Chief.

⁷ “ This Commission was at the request of the Privy Council of Scotland.” Note to Commission register in *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V.

⁸ The Royal Warrant for this Commission is printed in full by Dr. Osmund Airy in the *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. III., pp. 258-260.

⁹ Commission register not forthcoming, but quoted by Lord Fountainhall in his *Historical Notices of Scottish Affairs* (p. 355), who adds that Dalzell took Lundin's appointment ill.

LIEUT.-GENL. WM. DRUMMOND'S REGT. OF HORSE,
AUGUST, 1666.*

TROOPS.

Genl. Dalyell's.
Lt.-Genl. Drummond's.
Duke of Hamilton's.
Earl of Atholl's.
Earl of Airlie's.
Hon. Charles Maitland's.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS IN GENL. DRUMMOND'S REGT. RAISED
FROM JANUARY—MARCH, 1667.*

Earl of Annandale's.
Earl of Kincardine's.
Earl Marischall's.
Earl of Dundee's.
Lord Drumlanrig's.
Lord Carnegie's.

* See Muster Rolls of all the Troops in Genl. Drummond's Regt. of Horse (with the exception of Lord Carnegie's Troop), under date of Sept., 1667, on pages 49-51 ; 55-77.

GENL. DALYELL'S TROOP OF HORSE IN LIEUT.-GENL.
DRUMMOND'S REGT. RAISED IN AUG. 1666.*

CAPTAIN.

Genl. Thos. Dalzell.

LIEUT.

CORNET.

James Halket.¹

* See Muster Roll of this troop at its disbandment in Sept. 1667, on p. 55.

¹ Referred to in the letter given below (*Add. MS.* 23125, f. 28, modern spelling) :—

“ My Lord

“ I thought at my being with your Lordship, by your L's procurement, his Majesty had conferred on me the choosing of the officers of my regiment and troop so that I must intreat your L. to know the meaning of His Majesty's recommending James 'hakit' and Mr Ines ; if it be absolute and without exception of any other chosen by me. Which if it be I shall discharge all I have written to, and cheerfully obey his Majesty's command and expect such officers as his Majesty shall be pleased to make choice of. Now My Lord as my only patron I must beg a line to direct me in this business though I believe I could accommodate James hakim, according to your Lordship's command, without any breach of engagement to others. So being a bad scribe I shall conclude with this that I am and shall continue, My Lord,

“ The humblest and most obliged
“ of all your Lordships servants

“ DALYELL.”

“ Newcastle the 3
of August 1666.”

“ For the Earl of Lauderdale
sole secretary to his Majesty
for the Kingdom of Scotland.”

Cornet James Halket, of the Pitfirran family, had served in 1664 at Tangier as Cornet of Capt. Fitzgerald's Troop of Horse (*English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, 1661-1714, Vol. I., p. 42). Resigned his Comn. in Genl. Dalzell's Troop in March, 1667. Obtained a Comn. in Lord George Douglas's Regt. in the service of France. Attained the rank of Major before April, 1679, when Dumbarton was quartered in Ireland (*Irish Army Lists*, by Charles Dalton, pp. 127-129). Commanded the sixteen Companies of his regiment at Tangier and greatly distinguished himself against the Moors. A doggerel drinking song of the Royal Scots (printed in 1681) records the bravery of Halket and other officers. Verse 12 runs thus :—

“ Hacket led on the Van,
Hey boys, ho boys :
Hacket led on the Van,
Ho !
Hacket led on the Van,
Where was killed many a man,
Hey the brave Scottish boys,
Ho ! ”

On his return home Halket was knighted by Charles II., and given a pension of £150 *per annum* on the Scottish Establishment “ in consideration of the many and acceptable services performed to his Majesty by Sir James Halket, not only in many places of Europe but also upon several occasions in opposition to the Moors ” (King's Letter to the Scottish Treasury, dated 4 July, 1681). Sir James Halket d. in Oct. 1684.

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON'S TROOP,
AUGUST, 1666.*

(See Muster Roll of this Troop at its Disbandment in Sept., 1667,
on p. 59.)

CAPTAIN.

Wm., Duke of Hamilton.¹

LIEUT.

Sir Thos. Hamilton of Preston.²

CORNET.

QR.-MR.

Lt.-Colonel Ker.

**London Gazette* 1666

(Numb. 81 col. 1).

“Edinburgh, August 14.

“This day the Duke of Hamilton mustered his Troop of 95 Horse compleat, and Sir William Murrey his of 60, all able brave persons, for the most part old Officers, and few under the quality of Captains of Horse.”

¹ See biog. notice on p. 59, note 1.

² The following unpublished letter is among the Lauderdale Papers at the Brit. Mus. (*Add. MS.* 23125, f. 11):—

“Edr 17 July, 1666.

“My Lord,

“Since it has pleased his Ma^{tie} to honor me with the comand of on off the troopes to be raised here, I shall endeavor to answer that trust wth as much care and fidelitie as I can. I have thought on Sir Tho: Hamilton of Preston to be my lieutenant. I shall not offer to give your lo^s a carracter of him because I beleue he is better known to you then to me. He is said to be a good and gallant officer. The rest I intend to pitch on shall be such as may suply my unskilfulnes in that Employment, and I dout not but to be as soon ready as some others, and shall leave nothing undone wⁱⁿ my power to witsnesse my affection to his Ma^{ties} service. . . .

“HAMILTON.”

Sir Thos. Hamilton succeeded by entail to the estate of Preston on the death of his grandfather, Sir John Preston, in 1644. He fought for Charles II. at Worcester. Resigned his Commission in above Troop, Nov. 1666; D. in 1672, and was succeeded by his son William, who was created a Bart. of Nova Scotia, 5 Nov. 1673.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSION, NOV., 1666.

LIEUT.

Col. Harry Maule¹ in room of Sir Thos. Preston.

¹ "Upon Preston's quiting being my Leut." wrote Duke Hamilton to Landerdale, 8 Nov. 1666, "I was spoke to by Coll. Maule and some others in his behalf to bestow that charge on him which I agreed to" (*Add. MS.* 23125, f. 136). Col. Harry Maule of Balma-kellie, 2nd son of Patrick, Earl of Panmure, served as Colonel of one of the Aberdeenshire levies raised in 1648. Fought at Preston, where he was taken prisoner. Had a command at Dunbar. Md. Lady Jane Wemyss, daughter of John, Earl of Wemyss; contract dated "3 Aug., 1649." He d. the beginning of April, 1667, and was bd. in Holyrood Abbey Church, 8 April. *Registrum de Panmure*, p. 375.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSION, APRIL, 1667.

LIEUT.

Lord Forrester¹ to be Lieut. in room of Col. Harry Maule, decd.

¹ "James Baillie, *alias* Forrester, Lord Forrester of Corstorphine, son-in-law of Sir George Forrester, Bt., 1st Lord. Son and heir of Major-General Wm. Baillie of Letham and Torwoodhead, Co. Stirling. Fined £2,500 by Cromwell's Act of Grace, 1654. D. 26 Aug. 1679, aged 50, being murdered by Christian Nimmo, his first wife's niece" (*G.E.C.'s Complete Peerage*). It appears from the following extract out of General Drummond's letter to Lauderdale dated "Edinburgh, April 16, 1667," that Duke Hamilton hoped to have had the appointment of his own Lieut., but the King ordered otherwise:—"I hear my lord Duke who is at present in Hamylton intended to have his cornet for lieut. And now I shall acquaint him of the King's purpose for the lord forrester" (*Add. MS.* 23126, f. 161).

A month later Lord Forrester took up his appointment as Lieut. of the Duke's Troops, as mentioned in Hamilton's letter to Lauderdale.

"Hamilton 14 May 1667

"My Lord,

"When I was called to Edinburgh with my Troop on the appearance of the Dutch fleet my Lord Forrester come to me and presented his Majesty's Commission to him to be my Lieutenant and having that same day received your first I looked on it as fit for me to give obedience so I placed him. . . .

"HAMILTON."

(*Add. MS.* 23126, f. 212, modern spelling.)

LIEUT.-GENERAL DALYELL'S REGT. OF FOOT,
AUGUST, 1666.*

(Disbanded in Sept., 1667.)

COLONEL AND CAPTAIN.

Lt.-General Thos. Dalzell,

19 July, 1666.

LT.-COLONEL AND CAPTAIN.

[Alex. Earl of Kellie.¹]

MAJOR.

CAPTAINS.

Lt.-Col. John Hay.²

Sir Wm. Bannatyne.³

Patrick Vans.⁴

[— Innes.]⁵

* No list of this regiment is forthcoming, but Genl. Dalzell's Commissions as Colonel and Captain of a "Regt. of Foot to be forthwith leavied in Scotland consisting of ten companies," dated at Whitehall, 19 July, 1666, are preserved at Binns. Dalzell's Regiment took part in the action at Rullion Green, and was subsequently quartered at Ayr. Early in 1667 the regiment came to Leith, where they did good service, in April, when some Dutch Men-of-War appeared in the Forth, as narrated by Capt. John Strachan in a letter to the Navy Commissioners, dated "Leith, 30 April, 1667." See p. 27.

¹ See his former Commission on p. 34 and note thereto. In a letter to the Earl of Lauderdale from the Earl of Kellie, dated "Leith the 1 of 10^{ber} 1666," the latter refers to "Genrall Dalzell my Colonel" (*Add. MS.* 23125, f. 173). It is uncertain whether Lord Kellie was Lt.-Colonel or Major of Dalzell's Regt.

² Of Baro (or Barro), Co. Haddington. See reference to his Company in the P.S. to General Dalzell's letter to Lauderdale, dated 15 Jan. 1667 (fac-simile given in this volume). Third son of Sir John Hay of Baro and Lands, Clerk Register *temp.* Charles I. In Nicoll's *Diary* it is recorded that in the action of 27 April, 1650, at Strathechell, Co. Ross, "Lt.-Colonel Hay was taken prisoner." D. in 1675. The Greyfriars' Burial Register contains this entry:—"Col. John Hay in the Castle of Edinburgh, 21 May, 1675."

³ See Muster Roll of his Company when disbanded, 18 Sept. 1667, on page 79.

⁴ Of Barnbarroch, Co. Wigton. In a letter from Dalzell to Lauderdale from "Kilmarnock, 27 Dec., 1666," the former writes:—"I beg his Majesty's pleasure concerning the supplying what vacant charges shall fall out in my regiment. Barnbarro (*sic*) has given up his Commission, and I will do nothing in supplying the place till your Lordship orders." (*Add. MS.* 23125, f. 267, modern spelling.) Patrick Vans was son of Sir John Vans of Barnbarroch. He md. Grizel, daughter of John Johnston of Annandale, Lord Justice General of Scotland, by whom he left at his decease, in 1673, a son, John Vans of Barnbarroch. *Burke's Commoners*, Vol. I., p. 438.

⁵ In a letter to Lauderdale from General Dalzell, dated "Edinburgh, 14 August, 1666," the latter writes:—"According to his Majesty's command I have placed Capt. Ines (*sic*), and have sent your Lordship here inclosed the list of all the officers that are as yet placed" (*Add. MS.* 35125, f. 137, modern spelling). It is uncertain who this officer was; also whether he was "placed" in Dalzell's Regt. of Foot or Troop of Horse.

NON-REGIMENTAL APPOINTMENTS, 1666-1684.

MUSTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

Major [Wm.] Arnot,¹ 1666.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

Sir Wm. Bruce,² Knt., Jan. 1667.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON-MAJOR.

Commission to Christopher Irvin,³ M.D., Chirurgion-
Major to the Guards in Scotland to be Physician
and Surgeon-Major to all the Forces - Whitehall, 23 Dec., 1674.
Commission to John Jossy,⁴ Chirurgion of Edinburgh,
to be second Surgeon to all the Forces in Scotland
Whitehall, „ „

MUSTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

Commission to Sir Thomas Elphingstone⁵ (*sic*) of
Calderhall to be Muster-Master-General of all the
Forces in Scotland - - - - - Whitehall, 19 Feb., 1675.

KNIGHT-MARSHAL.

Royal Warrant for a new Gift (the old Patent being
dated 31 Aug. 1660) to Sir John Keath⁶ (*sic*) and
his second lawful son John Keath, of the Office of
Knight-Marshal of Scotland with fee of £400 per
annum - - - - - Whitehall, 23 Dec., 1675.

TOWN-MAJOR OF EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Robert Johnston⁷ [1675].

ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO THE FORCES.

Commission to Mathew Hamilton⁸ to be Adjutant-
General of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland - - -
Whitehall, 27th Sept., 1678.

SURGEON-MAJOR.

Commission to Wm. Borthwick⁹ (Chirurgion-Burgess of
Edinburgh) to be Chirurgion-Major of his Majesty's
Forces in Scotland - - - - - Whitehall, 15 June, 1679.

MUSTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

Commission to Andrew Middleton,¹⁰ of Pitgarvie, to be
Muster-Master-General of all his Majesty's Forces
in Scotland - - - - - Whitehall, 7 July, 1683.

¹ Sir James Turner, in his *Memoirs*, refers to Major Arnot, the Muster-Master-General, having "marked out the ground" when the Scots Forces were about to engage the Covenanters at Pentland. Brother to the Laird of Ferny (Lamont's *Diary*, p. 186). Under date of 1670, Lamont records that "Major Arnot about this time came to live in the dwelling house of Achmoutie (*sic*) and the Lady Achmoutie . . . went to live in Dysart" (*Ibid.*, p. 223). Appointed Captain in Sir Wm. Lockhart's Regt. of Scots Foot, 14 March, 1672. From the "Testament Dative of Major Wm. Arnot in Auchmouty, in the parish of Markinch," it appears that he d. in Dec. 1676.

² General Drummond, in a letter to Lauderdale, dated 10 Dec. 1666, says, "Remember of Sir Wm. Bruce who is most necessary for us and the good of the service" (*Add. MS.* 23125, fol. 205). General Dalryell had already requested, in a letter to Lauderdale, dated "29 Nov. 1666," that Sr Wm. Bruce might be appointed Commissary-General (*Add. MS.* 28747, fol. 8). Bruce received the appointment and the Army benefited considerably. He and General Dalryell advanced a considerable sum "upon their particular credits and sureties" to pay the arrears of the standing forces (*Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. I., p. 279). Sir Wm. Bruce, of Balcaskie, Co. Fife, was created a baronet 21 April, 1668, and was appointed the King's Surveyor-General in Scotland. He designed and built the quadrangular additions to Holyrood House as it now stands. Sir Wm. Bruce d. in 1710.

³ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. III., pp. 145-6. See biog. notice on p. 4, note 4.

⁴ *Ibid.* Attended the Bishop of Orkney when wounded in the arm by a shot fired by James Mitchell, Covenanter, and gave evidence at the trial of the said Mitchell. Out of the Army before the accession of James VII. Fellow of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, 1686.

⁵ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. III., p. 184. "Sir Thomas Elphinston, of Calderhall, born 8th March, 1629, espoused 24th April, 1650, Jean, eldest daughter of Richard Lauder, of Hatton, and had issue. He was appointed 4th March, 1671, Muster-Master to the Militia in Scotland, and in the September of the following year received the honour of knighthood from the King's Commissioner, the Earl of Lauderdale. . . . He died in 1678." Burke's *Commoners* (first edition), Vol. II., pp. 371-2.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 383. See biog. notice on p. 73, note 2.

⁷ Comn. not forthcoming, but referred to in the "Protection" in his favour granted by the King on 8 Jan. 1675 for two years (*Cal. S.P.D.* 1673-1675). Under date of 15 Aug. 1682, the King made a "Presentation of the lands of Bogleholl, &c., in Co. Lanerick (*sic*) to Major Robert Johnstoun, Town Major of Edinburgh." *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. VII.

⁸ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. III. Had served previously as a Gentleman Private in the King's Troop of Life Guards, and was "Adjutant in the Expedition to the West" (see Muster Roll given in *A Military History of Perthshire*, edited by the Marchioness of Tullibardine, p. 15). Narcissus Luttrell, in his *Brief Relation of State Affairs*, 1678-1714, records, as Edinburgh news, under date of 10 June, 1693, that "Adjutant-Generall Hamilton, who was committed for refusing the oath, died in prison," Vol. III., p. 114.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Vol. V. "Chirurgion Burgess of Edinburgh," eldest son of Wm. Borthwick designed of Maysheill and Pilmore, and father of Captain Henry Borthwick of Pilmore, who served with the Cameronians (26th Foot) at Blenheim, and was killed at Ramillies in 1706.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Vol. VIII. Comn. renewed by James VII., 30 March, 1685, and had a pension granted to him same year. Youngest brother of John, Earl of Middleton. In 1687 he purchased the estate of Balbegno, Co. Kincardine, from Andrew Wood. "Andrew Middleton got the lands of Caldhome and Pitgarvie by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Ramsay of Balmain. From a minute of Presbytery in 1683, he appears, some four years before his purchase of Balbegno, as an heritor of the parish, and an office-bearer in the church, with the oversight of Earl Middleton's lands. After his death, in 1688, his son Robert became proprietor of Balbegno and married a daughter of George Ogilvy of Lunan." Cameron's *History of Fettercairn*, p. 102.

1667.

ANE LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN OF HIS EXCELLENCE
 GENERALL DALZELL HIS TROOP.

[Troop raised in August, 1666.]

George Campbell,¹ corporall; Robert Dourie²; Coline Pittscottie³; Harie Scott; Robert Scott; James Stewart; William Jacksone; William Monteath⁴; Cristopher Seattone⁵; John Lilburne; Alexander Seattone⁶; John Scott; John Edmondstoun; James Hendersone; William Thomsone; James Grahame; John Hamiltoun; Thomas Hart; Patrick Herroune; Archibald Erskine; (Quartermaster)* William Broune; William Broun, clerk:—

Francis Dalzell, corporall; Alexander Home; John Turnbull; Robert Sands; John Halyday; Petter Hay⁷; Henry Moir; John Patersoun; Matthew Brisbane; Alexander Andersone; John Beverlie; Charles Andersone; William Garrioch⁸; Thomas Hendersone; Gawin Dalzell; Robert Dalzell, elder; Robert Dalzell, younger; Thomas Clerk; John Knox; (Generall) William Wallace; (idem) William Grein; Petter Branton, ferrior.

Hary Stewart,⁹ corporall; David Muschett; Georg Rutherfoord; William Halyburten; William Kirkwood; Patrick Gib; (p: ab:) John Red; Patrick Thomsone; John Oynes; Robert Bell; Patrick Dalzell; Francis Turner; Robert Douglas; William Campbell; John Dalzell; Mungo Campbell; William Craufurd; Andro M'Carsie; (L.) James Gibsone; (L.) Hugh M'Lellan; (Generall) William Little; Duncan Ochiltree, trumpet; Andro Barcley, trumpet.

(Signed) WILL. ARNOTT.

* Words or letters in () are inserted in the margin of the columns against the name following them.

¹ In a letter from the Earl of Argyll to Lauderdale, dated 5 June, 1668, the former writes: "I am now thinking on one Major George Campbell for my Major, but am not yet resolved." (*Add. MS.* 23129, fol. 141.) Said letter refers to the Militia.

² Robert Dury belonged to the old Fifeshire family of this name which was nearly allied to the Earl of Rothes. In 1672 he was appointed Lieut. in Sir Wm. Lockhart's Regt. of Scots Foot. Subsequently served as 1st Lieut. to Sir James Halket's Company in the Royal Regt. of Foot. Served at Tangier. Had £20 Royal Bounty for wounds received at Sedgemoor. Promoted Capt. 31 Dec. 1688. Believed to have served at Steinkirk and Landen. Died or left the Regt. in May, 1696.

³ Possibly Dalzell's old comrade Sir J. Balfour has left it on record that Thomas Dalzell of Binns and Colin Pittscottie, were chosen by the Committee of Estates, 6 May, 1651, to be "Generall Majors of Foot" (*Vol. IV.* p. 297). It is also on record that "Pitscottie's Regt. was ordained to attend the town of Perth during his Majesty's [Charles II.] abode there" (*Ibid.*, p. 117). Served as a Major-General at Worcester. Was taken prisoner and sent to the Tower. The name of Pittscottie was doubtless derived from the place of that name in Fifeshire.

⁴ Probably Wm. Menteach of Caribber, Co. Linlithgow. General Dalzell's elder daughter Magdalen md. James Monteith of Auldcaithy.

⁵ Christopher Seton, 5th Baron of Cariston, son and heir of George Seton, 4th Baron. Born 1645, md. firstly, Eliz. dau. of Patrick Lindsay of Woolmerston, Co. Fife, and 2ndly, Helen, dau. of Watson of Atherny, and had issue by both wives. He d. 1718. *Family*, by George Seton.

⁶ Younger bro. to Christopher Seton. Md. Isabel, dau. of Lindsay of Pitskanly. "It was probably under the roof of Alexander Seton that Archbishop Sharp passed the night of the day before his murder (3 May, 1679) at Magus Muir, near St. Andrews." *Ibid.* p. 590.

⁷ Of Naughton?

⁸ Of Tilliebethie? Appointed Capt. of the Grendr. Company in the Earl of Mar's Regt. 19 June, 1682. Comn. renewed by James VII. in March, 1685. Left the Regt. 4 Sept. 1686.

⁹ A certain "Captain Harry Stewart, one of His Majesty's Life Guards," was buried in Greyfriars' Churchyard, 17 March, 1674.

MUSTER ROLL OF LIVTENENT GENERALL DRUMOND'S¹ TROOP AS IT WAS MUSTERED AT STIRLING UPON THE 18TH OF SEPTEMBER 1667.

[Troop raised in August, 1666.]

Major Hary Drumond,² Brigadeir.

Archibald Rolls;³ Robert Sincklare; George Hoome of Argadie; Hary Osburne; Captain George Monro; Captain Walter Leslie; Captain George Norwall; William Moncreife; William Paton; Thomas Drumond; Patrick Drumond of Dubheids; James Tailor; Captain William Kenedie; Archibald Auchinlek of Balmano; William Blaire; Adam Bell; Francis Brown; Alexander Glass; Thomas Lidell.

Major Hewgh Crawfoord,⁴ Brigadeir.

George Murray; William Fleming; Captain James Edmiston⁵ of Newton; John Dalap; William Graham; Mungo Graham; Alexander Hamilton; Umphray Stewart; William Drumond in Pitkenatie; Robert Graham in Monteith; William Crawfoord of Sillihill; David Moncreife of Tippermalloch; Hewgh Moncreife; John Watters; Captain James Crichton;⁶ Livtenent John Crichton; William Drumond of Cowhallie; Captain Robert Forbes; John Haliburton; Thomas Sime; John Dove.

Patrick Cramond, Brigadeir.

James Graham of Breaco; Robert Graham of Cairnie; John Strawchan; James Dumbar; James Linton; James Landails; George Lawson; Alexander Cramond; Lawrance Graham; Hewgh Kenedie of Ardmillan; Robert Dumbar; William Lenox; James Hanna; Thomas Dawling; Edward Makbryd of Balmurie; Captain John Drumond of Strathell; John Chalmers; James Moore; William Moore; John Fraizer.

Sterling, 18 September, 1667. The troupe conforme to the list abon-written wes seen and mustered this day by me conforme to the publick order given as witnes my hand the day and date forsaid. (Signed) GEO. ERSKINE.

According to the instructions given to Captain Erskine and Thomas Buntin, the wholl troop had intimation given them, and all of them declared they wold keep them for the King's service soe long as they live. Stirling the 20th September 1667; I say the 20th. (Signed) JO. DRUMOND.

¹ See special memoir, pp. 70-77, Part I.

² "The Convention of Estates Ordaines and comands Harie Drummond rootmaister (*sic*) to marche with all expedition with his troop from Perth to Dumfries & to be there on Thursday nixt the 18 of this instant [April, 1644] to attend Colonel Campbell's regiment" (Thomson's *Acts of the Parlt. of Scotland*). "In July, 1644, Montrose surprised the

garrison of Dumfries making prisoners of the Provost & men of a troop of horse, in the absence of their captain Harry Drummond of Pitcairne." Major Harry Drummond was Major of Lord Drummond's Regt. 1659. Balfour's *Annals*, Vol. IV., p. 226.

³ Second son of the 2nd Lord Rollo by his 2nd marriage. Served with the Royal Regt. of Foot, as a Captain, in the campaign against the Moors, 1680-1682. Left the Army on the accession of James VII. Is called "Major Rollo" in the *Peerages*.

⁴ Payment was made by the Convention of Estates to a certain Captain Hew Crawford of Clobarhill for £300 to the garrison of Berwick, 19 June, 1644. In 1651 a certain Hugh Crawford was a prisoner in the Tower of London. *Cal. S.P.D.*

⁵ "James Edmonstone of Newton of Doune" was attainted by Act of Parliament 14 July, 1690. He had been with Major-General Cannon's troops in the Highlands. *Hist. MSS. Comn.*, 15th Report, Appx., Pt. IX., p. 94.

⁶ Probably grandson of the Earl of Dumfries. On Committee of War for Dumfries in 1643.

ROOLL OF HIS GRACE MY LORD DUKE HAMILTONS¹ TROUPE—1667.

CAPTAINS SQUADRON.

John Hamilton, corporall; Archbald Dowglase; John Reid; Robert Dalzell; John Hamilton; James Hamilton; Alexander Creuikes; William Starke; Alexander Brand; James Forrest; Robert Hamilton; Robert Mackmorran; Patrick Mackmorran; John Ballie; William Ballie; Thomas Lithgow;² Androw Lithgow;³ Alexander Hay; Herbert Carlile; John Porterfeld; William Fleming.

LEWTENANTS SQUADRON.

Major William Murhead,⁴ corporall; Captain Jo. Miller; Alexander Maxwell; James Hamilton; James Lightbodie; William Cleland; Jo. Miller; James Jordon; Jo. Hamilton; James Alexander; Robert Alexander; James Hume; Adam Boyde; William Kennedy; Jo. Dicke; Gilbert Kennedy; George Weir; Richard Ker; Mr. Androw Herriot; Thomas Forrester; John Browne.

CORNET SQUADRON.

Jo. Dowglass, corporall; Captain Jo. Kar; David Melvill; David Wood; Patrick Seatoune; Francis Dowglass; James Dowglass; Alexander Hamilton; Thomas Abernathy; Ja. Forsayth; James Lockhart; Captain James Inglis; James Inglis; Jo. Wood; Jo. Twedie; Thomas Eldertoune; William Hamilton; James Tod; Robert Crewkes; Thomas Padzen; James Hamilton.

Greirson, trumpett; Wallace, trumpett; Alexander Cobren, clerke; Levetenent Collonell Ker, qertermaister.

(Signed) WILL. ARNOTT.

¹ Lord Wm. Douglas, eldest son of the Marquis of Douglas by his 2nd marriage, was created, 4 Aug. 1646, Earl of Selkirk. He was a devoted Royalist, and fought against the Cromwellians in Scotland till obliged to capitulate to Monk. Selkirk md. Anne, Duchess of Hamilton in her own right, and by the latter's petition to Charles II. was created Duke of Hamilton for life, 12 Oct. 1660. President of the Council, 1667. When the Militia was raised in Scotland Hamilton was appointed Colonel of a regiment and Captain of a Troop of Horse. Deprived of these two Commissions for his opposition to the Duke of Lauderdale (MSS. of the Duke of Hamilton, printed by the *Hist. MSS. Commission*, Report XI., Appx., Pt. VI., p. 155). When the Highland Host was let loose by Lauderdale upon the western counties of Scotland Hamilton went to Court, with 14 other noblemen and 50 country gentlemen, to complain to the King against Lauderdale's high-handed actions. Charles II. refused to receive Hamilton and his deputation. After Lauderdale's death Hamilton was restored to favour, and the King bestowed on him Lauderdale's vacant Garter. Hamilton died in 1694.

² Thomas *Linlithgow*, or *Lithgow*, of Blainslie and portioner of Redpath (son of James Lithgow of Drygrange, Co. Roxburgh), was a Gentleman Private in one of the Troops of Scots Life Guards, 1667. D. before 1690. See pedigree of above family in *Nisbet's Heraldic Plates*, p. 57.

³ Brother to above Thomas *Linlithgow*. Born 1649. A Gentleman Private in one of the Troops of Scots Life Guards, 1667. *Ibid.*

⁴ Served with distinction against the Cromwellian Army in Scotland. General Monk, writing to Oliver Cromwell under date of 8 Feb. 1654, says: "I have written to your Highness before concerning two arrant rogues, Major Moorehead (*sic*) and Captain Wishhart (*sic*) who being sent (among those late sent) to the Barbadoes are now returned into Scotland. One Lt.-Col. Browne, a Scotchman who had a good plantacion in the Barbadoes bought the men and set them at liberty." In 1655, when the Earl of Selkirk's party in Scotland surrendered on terms to General Monk, Muirhead was specially referred to in the Treaty, dated 19 May, as follows:—

"That Major Wm. Moorheade, formerly of his Lordship's partie, giveing in good security bound in a bond of five hundred pounds sterling for his future peaceable deportment towards his Highness and the Commonwealth, shalbee alsoe indemnified in his person and estate for any thing done during the late warrs . . . and to have the benefit of these Articles and to give his security to Captain Hilyard within six weekes after the date hereof" (*Scotland and the Protectorate*, pp. 247 and 283).

Joined the King's Troop of Life Guards in Nov. 1677. Described in Muster Roll of said Troop for 5 June, 1678, as "son to Lauchop." (*Military History of Perthshire*, p. 13.) See also reference to *Lachop* in letter from James Murray, Clerk to the Life Guards, in his letter to the Earl of Strathmore, dated 15 Aug. 1678, given in the Appendix.

A LIST OF THE EARLE OF ATHOLLE¹ HIS TROOP,*
MUSTERED BY ME WNDER SUBSCRIWAND AT
DUNCE THE 16 DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1667 YEERS.

Liewtenant—Sir William Murray.²

Cornet—George Murray.³

Quarter Master—Allexander Murray.⁴

Capitaine Ramsay,⁵ corporall; William Murray;⁶ Charles Karr; Jo. Hume; David Ramsay; George Murray; Abraham Hume; Jo. Murray; Ja. Hume; Adam Haswell; Allexander Byers; Patrick Edmistoun; Lawrence Bruce; Walter Maxwell; Jo. Brown; Ja. 'Fyffe; Jo. Murray, Atholl; Henrie Moncreiffe; Allexander Murray; Ja. Lindesay.

Capitaine Innis, corporall; William Stewart; Mark Hume; Robert Lewingstone; Ja. Welsh; Jo. Arroll; Ja. Oiswalld; Ja. Monteith; William Hendersone; Ja. Murray, Tillibarden; Jo. Moncreiffe; Jo. Kirk; Thomas Hunter; Archibald Campbell; William Cowper; George Hamiltoun; Jo. Edger; Gedeon Watson; Allexander Seatton; Ja. Murray.

Ja. Murray, corporall; Harie Douglase; Charles Achinmoutie; Harie Scott; Ja. Adamson; Jo. Johnstone; William Stewart, Atholle; Patrik Murray; William Aitchisone; William Duncane; Patrick Chisholme; Nicoll Carnecroce; Robert Deanes; William Wilson; Ja. Smyth; Ja. Achinmoutie; Jo. Murray, Falkland; Edmond Burion; Walter Rodome. In all—59 corporall and souldiours.

William Smyth, trumpet.

By wertew of an order directed to me from my Lord Commissionare his Grace and remnant Commissionares of the Thesaurie, the above named officers and souldiours of the forsaide troop was exactlie mustered by me day and yeere and place forsaide as witnes my hand. (Signed) ROBERT MAINE.

[next page]

Dunce, 16 September 1667.

From the other syd—59 men	quherof	} 56 souldiours.
of three corporalls, remains	- - -	

Item thers absent four men, viz.

George Murray, minor	-	-	-	-	} 04
John Strange	-	-	-	-	
Ja. Moncreef	-	-	-	-	
John Thomson	-	-	-	-	

60 men.

Item—absent the Captan.

Item—absent one trumpet cald J^{no}. Ferguison.

Item—absent Ja. M^oGie, clerk.

Item—absent John Brown, ferior.

Wee, Sir William Murray, Livtenant, George Murray, cornet, and Alexander Murray, quartermaster, declares that the four men above named with the trumpet, clerk and ferior, are absent upon forlof, and realy upon pay, conforme to the establishment. In witnes quherof wee have subscrivit these presents day and place forsaied. (Signed) W. MORAY, Lieutenant; G. MURRAY, cornet; ALEX. MURRAY, quartermaster.

* Robert Mein, postmaster at Edinburgh, in a letter to Joseph Williamson, dated 14 Aug. 1666, reports that : "The Earl of Atholl's troop 60 well appointed gentlemen of quality, most of them old officers, was mustered" (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*). See also reference to this Troop in footnote to the Duke of Hamilton's Troop on p. 50.

¹ Succeeded his father, when a child, as 2nd Earl of Atholl, of the house of Murray, in 1642. Took up arms in 1650 "to rescue Charles II. from the tyranny of the Covenanters" (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*); but was compelled by the King and the Estates to send in his submission on pain of high treason (*Ibid.*). Joined General Middleton and the Earl of Glencairn, 1653, with 2,000 men. Forced to surrender himself and his 2 regiments, 2 Sept. 1654. Excepted from Cromwell's "Act of Grace," 1654. At the Restoration Atholl was appointed a Privy Councillor and Sheriff of Fifeshire. Justice General of Scotland, 16 Aug. 1661. Captain of the King's Troop of Life Guards in July, 1670, and succeeded to the Earldom of Tullibardine same year. Keeper of the Privy Purse, 1672. Created Marquis of Atholl, 17 Feb. 1676. At the head of 2,400 men he accompanied the Highland Host on "the Western raid," in 1678; but being disgusted with the excesses committed against the Covenanters and their families, he separated himself from the Lauderdale faction and joined the deputation of noblemen who went to the King to plead for more lenient measures to be pursued in the West of Scotland. On 26 Oct. 1678, Atholl was deprived of his command as Captain of the Life Guards. In a contemporary journal occurs this notice :—"Atholl dispossessed of his place as Captain of the King's Guard by the Duchess of Lauderdale's caprice because his sone refused to marry her daughter" (*Lauder's Historical Observes*, p. 122). At the time of Argyll's insurrection, in 1685, Atholl was Lord Lieutenant of Argyllshire. The latter commanded the Militia forces sent against Argyll and his followers. It was chiefly owing to Atholl's untiring energy in following up the rebels that Argyll was captured and the rebels dispersed. James VII. conferred the Order of the Thistle on Atholl. At the Revolution this nobleman had difficult cards to play, as both Jacobites and Williamites made overtures to Atholl to secure his powerful influence for their respective sides, but he managed to steer clear of both Scylla and Charybdis. He d. 7 May, 1703.

² Eldest son of Sir David Murray, Knt. of Stanhope, Peebleshire. For his fidelity to Charles I. during the Civil Wars, Charles II. created William Murray a Bart. of Nova Scotia, 13 Feb. 1664. He md. the Lady Janet Johnstone, dau. of the Earl of Hartfell, by whom he had 3 sons.

³ Of Pittencreeff. 2nd son of 1st Lord Elibank by 3rd wife. Appointed Cornet of the King's Troop of Life Guards, 20 Dec. 1670. Lieut. and Lt.-Col. of the said Troop, 8 Jan. 1682. On 31 March, 1696, "Lt.-Colonel George Murray of his Majesty's Horse Guards made a disposition to James, Earl of Panmure of his house and gardens in the Canongate of Edinburgh" (*Registrum de Panmure*, Vol. II., p. 345). Col. Murray left the Army before 1 Feb. 1698, and d. in 1702.

⁴ Appears to have been the eldest son of Sir Archibald Murray, 3rd Bart., of Blackbarony, Co. Peebles. Succeeded as 4th Bart. Sheriff Depute, Co. Peebles. Executed a bond of tailzie of his estate in favour of his son-in-law John Stewart of Ascoy, with remainder to Lord Elibank. D.s.p.m.

⁵ Appears to have been Captain Wm. Ramsay, 4th son of the 1st Earl of Dalhousie, who was serving as a Gentleman Private in the Life Guards in 1678. See *Military Hist. of Perthshire*, edited by the Marchioness of Tullibardine, p. 12.

⁶ Possibly Lord Elibank's son who was a Gentleman Private in the Life Guards, 1678.

THE ROLL OF THE EARLE OF AIRLIES TROUPE AS
THEY WER MUSTERED BY MAJOUR HUGH BUN-
TEIN AT DUNDEE, THE 17TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1667,
WHEN THEY WER DISBANDED.

[*Troop raised in August, 1666.*]

James, Earle of Airlie,¹ captaine ;
Sir David Ogilvy² of Clovay, lieutenant ;
James Lumsden³ of Muntquhannie, cornet ;
James Urquhart,⁴ quartermaster ;
Thomas Ogilvy, clerk ;
Johne Peter, farrier ;
Alexander Watt, trumpet ;
Francis Bursie, trumpet.

THE CAPTAINES SQUAD.

Johne Ogilvy of Peill, corporall ; Robert Dalzell ; Mr. William Gray ;
Captain James Ogilvy ; Majour Johne Lyon ; Colonell George Myllne ;⁵
Robert Ogilvy ; James Ogilvy ; William Arrat ; Alexander Ogilvy ; James
Ogilvy ; Patrick Ogilvy ; James Ramsay ; Johne Gordone ; Johne Gibsone ;
James Wood ; George Wood ; Johne Ogilvy ; David Ogilvy ; Thomas
Ogilvy ; David Ogilvy.

CORNETS SQUAD.

Captaine Johne Inglis, corporall ; George Beattone ; George Lumsden ;
Robert Guthrie ; James Campbell ; James Vetch ; Alexander Bruce ;
Gilbert Annand ; William Ross ; George Ogilvy ; William Straton ; Francis
Irnis ; Alexander Ramsay ; Johne Haitly ; George Mushet ; James Sym-
sone ; Thomas Ropley ; James Meldrum ; James Falconar ; James Ogilvy ;
David Ogilvy.

LEIVTENNANTS SQUAD.

George Ogilvy, corporall ; Patrick Urquhart ; Lodovick Fletcher ; James
Strachan ; William Johnstone ; George Ogilvy ; Lodovick Ogilvy ; George
Falconar ; George Nairn ; James Auchinleck ; David Ogilvy ; James
Ogilvy ; William Ogilvy ; Robert Kerr ; Robert Wishart ; Johne Gentle-
man ; David Fenton ; Donald Fenton ; James Ogilvy ; Patrick Ogilvy ;
Johne Ogilvy.

All the afoirnamed persones in this roll refuses to part with ther
armes, viz^t their pistolls and hulsters. (Signed) JAMES URQUHART, quarter-
master.

The roll of the Earlle of Airlies troupe musterd at Dundee the
17 September, 1667. (Signed) H. BONTEIN.

¹ Second Earl. Played a distinguished part in the Civil Wars. As Lord Ogilvy he fought under the gallant Montrose and was taken prisoner at Philiphaugh. "Was tried and condemned by the Parliament at St. Andrews, but had the good fortune to make his escape in his sister's dress, the very night before he was to have been executed" (Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland*). Appointed Lieut. of the Earl of Rothes's Tp. of Life Guards, 12 June, 1674. Capt. of a Tp. of Horse, 23 Sept. 1678. When Lord Airlie quitted this command in Nov. 1682, Charles II. wrote him the following handsome letter:—

"Whitehall, 25 Nov. 1682.

"Wee cannot remember the constant fidelity of your family, the eminent loyalty of your Father, and the many singular demonstrations thereof given by yourself in your actions and sufferings for Our Royal Father and Ourselve from the very beginning of the late accursed Rebellion until this day, without gracious and kind resentments suitable to your remarkable deserts. . . . Wee have given a Commission to your nephew the Laird of Meldrum to be Captain of that Our Troop of Horse which hitherto was commanded by you; And doe reserve you for employments more proportionable to your quality and merits. . . . Wee have ordered £1,000 sterling money to be paid unto you forth of the first and readiest of the forfeited Estates therein mentioned" (*Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. VII.). Appointed Capt. in the Regt. of Scottish Horse, in room of his nephew, Adam Urquhart of Meldrum, deceased, 21 Nov. 1684. Commission renewed by James VII. in March, 1685. Retired 18 Oct. 1688. D. 1704.

² Third son of the 1st Earl of Airlie. A devoted Royalist, who joined the Northern Cavaliers, under General Middleton, after the rout at Dunbar, and subscribed "The Northern Band and Oath of Engagement." A Scottish writer thus refers to Sir David Ogilvy in connection with the above-named party:—"One whose name compels attention . . . like most of the others just told over, was Sir David Ogilvy, to whom belonged the chief credit of the camisade or night attack [21 Oct. 1650] that had brought Sir John Brown's northward errand to an abrupt end. It was not the first affair of the sort in which that Ogilvy had taken part, whether on the winning side or the losing. It had been his lot to join in the memorable surprise and rout of the Campbells at Inverlochy, where his brother, Sir Thomas, got his death wound; his too, as we suppose, to cut his way out of the betrayed ranks at Philiphaugh, where another brother, Lord Ogilvy, fell into the Covenanters' hands. The whirligig of time had brought over to the same side as the Ogilvies one of the commanders who had stolen a march upon their great leader on the latter occasion; so that now it was in concert with Middleton—though we know not whether by his direct orders or by a move of his own at the head of the Cortachy and Clova men—that Sir David had effected the rout of Sir John Brown's squadrons" (*Cromwell's Scotch Campaigns*, by W. S. Douglas, pp. 159-160). Appointed Lieut. of Lord Ross's newly-raised Troop of Horse, 4 Sept. 1674.

³ Son of Robert Lumsdaine of Mountgubanie, Co. Fife, who was killed at the siege of Dundee in 1651. Appointed Capt. in Sir Wm. Lockhart's Regt. of Scots Foot, 14 March, 1672.

⁴ Third son of Patrick Urquhart of Meldrum, and nephew to the Earl of Airlie. Ancestor of the Urquharts of Craigston, Co. Aberdeen. Was appointed Qr.-Mr. to his brother's Troop in the Regt. of Scots Horse on the accession of James VII. Believed to be identical with the James Urquhart who was appointed Adjt. of Col. Ric. Cunningham's Dragoons in June, 1691, and subsequently became Capt.-Lieut. of said Regt.—the present 7th Hussars.

⁵ Col. George Milne, of Co. Aberdeen, was one of the "Colonels appointed in several shires for putting the Kingdom in a state of defence, 8 Feb. 1649." Thomson's *Acts of the Parlt. of Scotland*, Vol. VI., p. 164.

LIST OF THE LAIRD OF HATTON¹ HIS TROOP THE
18 OF SEPTEMBER 1667. APPROVEN BY CAPTAIN
MAINE.

[Troop raised in August, 1666.]

Hawick, the 18 day of September, 1667.

A List of the officers and souldiours in the Laird of Hatton his troop, mustered by me, wndersubscriwand as fallowes :—

Charles Maitland,¹ capitaine; Major William Cockburne,² lieutenant; Ja. Foulles³ of Colington, younger, cornet; Robert Scott,⁴ quarter master; Jo. Maitland, clerk; Jo. Booth, trumpett; Ja. Broun, trumpett.

Captain Lewes Lawder,⁵ corporall; Archibald Douglass; Jo. Logan; George Gordoun; Ja. English; Walter Patersone; William Patersone; Robert Maitland; Jo. Wilsoun; Jo. Dumbracke; William Scott; Adam Muskett; Mungo Androw; William Finlay; Jo. Arnott; Mr. James Lawder; Jo. Busbie; Ja. Pollock.

Major Ja. Gordoun, corporall; Charles Lawder; Jo. Colhoun; William Hendersone; Ja. Haliburtoun; William Clealand; Mathew Patersone; Walter Pringell; Hew Esdaill; Archibald Aitchisone; Robert Leitch; Allexander Hoome; Mungo Murray; William Rosse; Allexander Chisholme; David Dougleish; Thomas Kennoway; Gilbert Lewingtonne; Jo. Geddesse.

William Damahoy,⁶ corporall; Mitchell Balfour; Thomas Ord; Arthour Hepburne; Harie Pringell; Francis Scott; Walter Macdougall; Thomas Craige; William Macleshe; Jo. Storie; Ja. Weere; William Smyth; Ja. Sommerwaill; Robert Shannan; Ja. Wernar; William Legatt; William Temple; Jo. Gordoun; Jo. Binnie; Ja. Gordoun.

The totall of the souldiours besyds officers is 54. By wertew of an order directed to me of the 13 of this instant from my Lord Commissionaire his Grace and remnant Lords of the Thesaurie, the abowewritten troop was exactlie mustered by me day yeere and place forsaide as witnes my hand. (Signed) ROBERT MAINE.

[Next page.]

Hawick, 18th September, 1667.

From the other syd—54 men.

ABSENTS.

David Merielies, ferieur; John Gardner, soldier, Ja. Cowan, William Mcith (?), Ja. Smyth, George Storie, William Crawford — 06. In all 60 troupers.

We the officers of the troupe within designed declares that these sex men with the ferieur above named are absent upon forlofes, and are realy

upon pay, as witness our hands day and place forsaid. (Signed) CH. MAITLAND; W. COCKBURNE; J. FOULIS.

¹ Third son of the 1st Earl of Lauderdale and brother of the Duke of L—. Md. Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Richard Lauder, of Hatton, Co. Edinburgh, and obtained a charter from Charles II., 4 Dec. 1660, conferring on "Charles Maitland and his heirs male by his said wife the lands of Hatton, Norton, north and south Platts, &c., in aforesaid county." The laird of Hatton wrote a graphic account of the engagement with the Covenanters at Rullion Green, in Nov. 1667, to his brother, the Earl of Lauderdale, which letter is printed in the *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. I., pp. 248-252. In 1672 Charles II. conferred a baronetcy on Charles Maitland. He held the appointments of General of the Mint, Treasurer Depute, and one of the Judges of the Court of Session. The King granted him and his heirs, in 1671, the reversion of the ancient office of Hereditary Royal Standard Bearer of Scotland held by the Earl of Dundee. The last-named nobleman d. in 1668 without lawful male issue. At the Coronation of King Edward VII. Scotland's Standard was borne by Mr. Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn of Birkhill, Fife, but after lengthy litigation the Lord President of the Scottish Court formally ruled on 18 July, 1908, that the present Earl of Lauderdale, the heir-general of Charles Maitland, 3rd Earl of Lauderdale (who d. 1691), had proved his claim.

² Son of William Cockburn of Skirling. "He had a sasine in 1668 of some portions of the lands of Peilflat, in the parish of Newbottle and regality of Dalkeith, on charter from Wm., Earl of Lothian" (*The House of Cockburn of that Ilk and the Cadets thereof*, by T. Cockburn-Hood, pp. 252-253). Soon after the disbandment of the Laird of Hatton's Troop, Major Wm. Cockburn was appointed Under-Lieutenant to the Troop of Life Guards under the command of the Earl of Newburgh. The Privy Council, by decree dated 2 Sept. 1668, ordered Major Cockburn to march with a detachment of Life Guards to Galloway, and parts adjacent, "to make search . . . for any of the rebels, or excepted persons, and to pursue them wherever they can be found." (See *Appendix*.) Major Cockburn appears to have retired from the Life Guards in April, 1681. He probably entered the Militia, as at the time of his death, which occurred at Stonie-flat, 6 June, 1683, he was styled Lieut.-Colonel. His wife was Mary Melrose, and by her he had a son named William, also in the Army. In Jan. 1692 this son was returned "hæres Vicecollonelli Gulielmi Cockburne de Standanflat et Peilflat."

EPITAPH TO MAJOR WM. COCKBURN.

"Here lyes an honest heart, a valiant hand,
 Knew both how to obey and to command,
 A loving father, and an husband kind,
 A souldier both in body and in mind ;
 So stout that to the pale beholder's wonder
 He durst encounter the amazing thunder.
 And did the honour of the Scots advance ;
 By Prowess both through Germany and France ;
 His valour and his loyalty was seen
 Against the rebels at the Rullzion Green.
 He Hector and Ulysses both in one,
 Knew to match valour with discretion ;
 In point of honour when his spleen did rise,
 He quell'd his foes by lightning from his eyes.
 His martial frown it could at once controul,
 And cure the lethargie of a coward's soul.
 Nor did his worth alone consist in warrs,
 In him Minerva joyned was with Mars ;
 He owed a breast to which it did appeare,
 Valour and Vertue native tenants were ;
 Yea vertue sway'd her sceptre there, for both
 He fear and baseness equally did loath.
 And in his heart, which was a sign of grace,
 God, and the Church, and King, had chiefest place ;
 As King and Church did gratefully regard him,
 So God hath call'd him home now to reward him.
 Therefore let's modestly bewail our crosse,
 Heaven's gain and his can never be our losse."

³ Son and heir of Sir James Foulis, Bart., titular Lord Colinton. Succeeded his father as 3rd Bart. Was a Lord of Session and sat in the last Scottish Parliament in 1706, and subsequently had a seat in the first British Parliament. D. 1711.

⁴ Probably Robert Scott of Harwood, who had been a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire, 1656.

⁵ Descended from Sir John Lauder of Hatton. Probably father of Lewis Lauder, who was appointed Lieut. to Sir James Turner's Troop in the Regt. of Scots Dragoons, 25 Nov. 1681.

⁶ Of Ravelrig. Brother to Sir Alex. *Dalmahoy* of that Ilk. Md. Helen Martine.

THE ROLL OFF THE EARLE OFF ANNANDAILLS¹
TROWPE MUSTERED BY SIR JOHN STRACHEN THE
AUGHTEINE DAY OFF SEPTEMBER 1667 YEARS.

[*Raised in Jan. 1667.*]

[Robert, Master of Maxwell,² Lieut.]

[John, Lord Lindores,³ Cornet.]

[Sir James Johnstone,⁴ of Westerhall, Qr.-Mr.]

James Ingleis, corporall; John Herries; John Johnstone; James Boyd; William Mathers; James Fergushill; William Porteous; Andrew Kerr.

John Broune; James Carrutheres; William Stewart; Robert Lauder; Thomas Kennedy; William Johnstone; John Kerr, elder.

Robert Kerr; John Carrutheres; Ninian Croser; Patrick Gardner; Robert Herries; John Elliott.

James Johnstone, corporall; William Warrand; Thomas Birrell; Patrick Blair; James Johnstone; James Gibb; Robert Johnstone.

Patrick Stoboe; John Johnstone, Breckensyde; William Drybrugh; Thomas Johnstone; Adam Law; William Carrutheres; John Irving.

George Mercer; Mungoe Johnstone; Bryce Blair;⁵ Andrew Johnstone; John Hendersone; William Hendersone; Robert Carrutheres.

Robert Murray, corporall; Alexander Maxwell; William Inneis; Thomas Litherdail; Thomas Charteres; John Hoome; George Douglas.

Robert Collinwood; Henry Gray; Thomas Bredforth; David Maxwell; William Cairlyle; Hew Maxwell.

John Murray; Alexander Huttoune; William Cunynghame, Ref[id]; William Herries; John Ker, younger; John Maxwell; John Meinzie; James Wilson.

William Couper,⁶ clerk; Robert Greir, John Thomsone, trumpets; Gabriell Oliphant, ferrier.

(Signed) ANNANDALE.

¹ Original Commission in the Annandale Charter Chest, dated 1 Jan. 1667. James Johnstone, 2nd Earl of Hartfell. At the Restoration this nobleman was allowed to exchange his title of Hartfell for that of Annandale, for which he got a patent with the original precedency of the Earldom of Hartfell. On 25 June, 1661, a special Act of Parliament was passed in his favour in consideration "of the losses, fines, and sufferings sustained by the then Earl of Hartfell and his father for their loyalty. In 1644, father and son joined Montrose. The Earl of Hartfell was taken prisoner, kept in Edinburgh Castle for a year, and fined £12,000. In 1645 again joined Montrose and was once more taken prisoner at Philiphaugh, committed to several prisons, pursued for his life and after an expensive and tedious process fined £100,000 Scots" (*The Annandale Family Book of the Johnstones*, Vol. I., p. cxxxvi.). Md. Lady Henrietta Douglas 4th dau. of William, 1st Marquis of Douglas, by whom he had issue. Lord Annandale was hereditary Constable of the Castle of Lochnaben by charter dated 3 April, 1662. He d. at Leith, 7 July, 1672, at the house of the Marchioness of Douglas, mother of his Countess.

² His name appears in the original pay lists in the Annandale Charter Chest. Succeeded as 4th Earl of Nithsdale. Was brother-in-law to the Earl of Annandale. D. 1685.

³ His name and that of the Quarter-Master appear in the original pay lists in the Annandale Charter Chest. John Leslie, 4th Lord Lindores, succeeded his father in July, 1667. His name appears in the list of those to whom shares of the "Forfeitures" were granted, in Dec. 1679, for services at Bothwell Brigg. D. 1706.

⁴ In 1679 this knight was cited as nearest of kin to William, Earl of Annandale. By Margaret, dau. of John Bannatyne, of Corhouse, he left at his decease, in 1699, a son John who was created a Bart. of Nova Scotia in 1700.

⁵ A cadet of Blair of that Ilk. Appointed Lieut. in Sir Edward Hales's newly-raised Regt. of Foot 20 June, 1685. Capt.-Lieut. 27 Nov. 1688. Adhered to James VII, at the Revolution. He was mixed up with Sir George Barclay's "Assassination Plot" in 1695. A reward of £1,000 was offered by Royal proclamation, 23 Feb. 1696, for any of the conspirators—Bryce Blair being named as one of them. Blair turned King's evidence and saved his neck. Luttrell's *Diary*.

⁶ Described in *The Annandale Family Book of the Johnstones* (Vol. I., p. ccxl.), as "servant to the Earl of Annandale and also as clerk to his troop." In the Annandale Charter Chest is "A bill of disbursements to the troop kept by Wm. Couper." From this document it appears that payments dated from 1 Jan. 1667.

A LIST OF THE EARLE OF KINCARDINS¹ HIS LORD-
SHIPS TROOP OF HORSES, 16 SEPTEMBER 1667.

[*Troop raised in March, 1667.*]

THE CAPTAINS ESQUAD:—

Major George Bruce,² corporall; Hans Adams, trumpett; Major James Mercer; ³ Captain Archibald Colvill; ⁴ Johne Maistertone; David Seaton; William Bruce; Mr. James Ker; James Broun; John Christie; James Henderson; William Blaickburn; Robert Muckill; George Angus; William Ker; William Douglas; Heugh Innes; Thomas Bartley; Christian Diziner; Archbald Campbell; George Bruce; John Broun.

THE CORNETTS ESQUAD:—

Patrick Ker, corporall; James Inglis; Michael Bruce; Robert Ramsey; David Kennewie; Thomas Fairbairne; Harie Grahame; John Bothwell; Adam McKubie; John Simpson, Dysart; Robert Bruce; Thomas Arbuthnett; John Sheills; Robert Elliott; David Chisholme; Allexander Taylour; Patrick McKleran; Robert Scott; Robert Taylour; Thomas Taylour; John Donaldsone.

THE LEIUTENNANTS ESQUAD:—

Major David Lumsdain,⁵ corporall; William Wilsone, trumpett; Andrew Rutherford; George Ker; John Buchannan; William Trotter; John Hull; William Fleeming; George Widhouse; Andrew Ker; John Stewart; John Sandis, Overton; Henry Bairner; Robert Ker of Shaw; William Gray; John Simpstone, Culros; John Robertsone; John Taylour; John Mack; Andrew Lessills; Robert Ker; Andrew Midelton.

Captain Andrew Dick,⁶ quarter master.

George Mitchell, clerk.

Andrew Walker, ferrier.

Dumfermling, 16 September, 1667. This day the troupe conform to the list abounvrytten was seen and mustered conform to the publick order, as witness my hand day and date forsaid. (Signed) GEO. ERSKINE.⁷

According to the instructiones given to Captaine Erskin and Thomas Buntyn the whole troupe had intimatione given them, and ther was non that willingly would condiscend to part with ther armes for money. At Dumfermling the 17th of September 1667. (Signed) ANDREW DICK.

¹ Second Earl. Bishop Burnet, in his History of his own time, says this lord "was the worthiest man that belonged to his country, fit for governing any affairs, a faithful friend

and a merciful enemy." Lord Kincardine openly asserted that "he thought a well-ordered episcopacy the best of governments." (Letter from Kincardine to Archbishop Sharp, 6 Nov. 1665.) D. 9 July, 1680.

² Grand uncle to the Laird of Clackmanan and Brigadier in the King's Troop of Life Guards in 1678. See Muster Roll of the Troop printed in *A Military History of Perthshire*, p. 13.

³ Kinsman to Lord Kincardine. A cadet of the family of Mercer of Aldie. Living 1 May, 1672. See *Justiciary Records*, Vol. II., p. 105.

⁴ Given charge of the Fencibles in Linlithgowshire at £45 *per mensem*, in 1649. *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. VI.

⁵ *Lumsdaine*. Kinsman to Lord Kincardine, whose eldest sister had married Sir James Lumsdaine of Innergelly.

⁶ Probably of the Braid family. Lord Kincardine's aunt Nicholas Bruce had married secondly, a son of Sir Wm. Dick of Braid. Provost of Edinburgh.

⁷ See biog. notice on p. 33, note 8.

ANE LIST OF THE EARLL MARISCHALLS TROUP OFFICERS AND HORSMEN.

[*Troop raised in March, 1667.*]

The Earll Marischall,¹ captin; Sir Johne Keith,² levtennent; James Hay,³ cornet; Captin William Keith,⁴ quartermaster; Captin William Barklay,⁵ Alexander Moncreiff, and William Logie of Bogheid, corpralls; Andro Ramsay, clerk; Johne and James Getes, trumpeters; Georg Watson, ferrier.

THE CAPTINS SQUAD.

Alexander Mylne; Mr. Murein; Georg Kay; Robert Keith; Andro Muncur; Mr. Johne Grainger; Ja. Forbes; William Udney; William Gray; William Barklay; Alexander Gordoun; Hew Frisell; Alexander Forgison; Alexander Hay; Robert Keith, Brothertoun; Ja. Rutherford; Johne Wischart; Robert Colysone; Georg Dowglas; Robert Ogilbie.

THE CORNETS SQUAD.

Lues Monteith; Andro Balvaird; Harrie Sinclar; Paitrick Keith; Alexander Hay, Blak; Johne Grant; Hew Smyth; Alexander Lennox; Thomas Wyr; Georg Ker; Johne Balvaird; Andro Gordoun; Ja. Gordoun; Johne Lumsden; Mr. Ralph Hall; William Gordoun; Charles Hall; Ritchard Barklay; David Ogilbie; Johne Cowie.

THE LEVTENNENTS SQUAD.

Alexander Wilsone; James Broun; Mr. William Logie; John Ross; William Johnstoun; Robert Irving; Alexander Fraiser; Rodger Keith; Duncan Grant; John Forbes; Lewes Tullo; Walter Stewart; John Logie; Alexander Gordoun; John Stewart; William Peirie; Walter Lindsay; Georg Pittendreich; Georg Forbes; William Ferquhartson.

This is the just and trew list of the Earll Marischalls troupe, that was mustered by Major Hew Buntin at Aberdein the 20 day of September 1667. (Signed) H. BONTEIN.

I doe hereby testifie that none of all the gentlemen of the said troupe wold sell their pistolls nor hulsters. As witnessse my hand at Aberdein this 20th September 1667. (Signed) W. KEITH.

[In foot corner] 826^{li} sterling.

¹ Succeeded his bro. William as 8th Earl Marischal in 1661. Of this nobleman Douglas in his *Peerage of Scotland* says: "A man of undaunted courage and intrepidity, who, in his younger days, served in the wars in France and soon rose to the degree of a colonel; but when the unhappy civil war broke out, he returned to his native country, and immediately joined the loyalists, and suffered many hardships during the usurpation. He died in an advanced age in the year 1694, leaving issue by Lady Mary Hay, daughter of George, Earl of Kinnoull, one only son and successor."

² On 2 Jan. 1676 Charles II. signed a warrant in favour of Sir John Keith, bro. of the Earl Marischal. Said warrant "recited a grant by letters patent of 31 Aug. 1660 to Sir John Keith in consideration of his services in preserving the crown, sceptre and sword from the rebels, of the office of Knight Marischal of Scotland for his life, for a new grant of the said office to the said Sir John Keith and to John his second son for their lives and the life of the survivor, fee £400 sterling *per annum*" (*Cal. S.P.D.*, 1675-6). Was created Baron Keith of Inverurie and Keith Hall, and Earl of Kintore, 26 June, 1677. D. in 1714.

³ Brother to Wm. Hay, 3rd Earl of Kinnoull and to the Countess Marischal. James Hay's appointment as Cornet is referred to by Genl. Wm. Drummond in a letter to Lauderdale: "April 16, 1667 . . . I find my Lord Marshal at a stand as to his Cornet, having engaged himself to the E. of Kinowll's brother before he understood your recommending of E. of Morray's [brother]" (*Add. MS.* 23126, f. 161). A certain James Hay was appointed Captain in Lord James Douglas's Regt. of Scots Foot, 20 Feb. 1678.

⁴ A certain Capt. Wm. Keith, son of Col. George Keith, was Sheriff Depute of Kincardineshire 1662-67.

⁵ Probably brother to Col. David Barclay, a renowned Royalist officer. The latter purchased the lands and barony of Urie, Co. Kincardine, from Wm. Earl Marischal.

THE ROLL OF THE EARLE OF DUNDIES TROUP AS
THEY WER MUSTERED BY MAJOUR HUGH
BONTEIN AT DUNDIE THE 17TH OF SEPTEMBER
1667 WHEN THEY WER DISBANDED.

[*Troop raised in March, 1667.*]

John, Earle of Dundie,¹ captaine; Lord Napeir,² levtenant; William, Maister of Ramsay,³ cornet; James Henderson, quartermaister; William, Seaton, clerk; Patrick Thomson, ferrier; George Hump, trumpet; William Bell, trumpet.

THE CAPTAINES SQUAD.

Majour John Innes,⁴ corporall; Mr. Charles Irwing; William Chaip; James Logane; Andrew Ker; David Edingtoune; George Storie; Harie Logane; William Blair; William Seattoun; Gilbert Clerk; James Aysstone; Ritchard Storie; James Mochrie; David Murison; John Porterfeld; Patrik McArter; Arthur Grahame; James Hewart; Peiter Sym; James Steill.

Captaine Hanse King, corporall; Captaine William Lyon; John Gordoun; James Spense; James Forbes; Mr. Alexander Seattoun; John Cruikshank; James Sinclair; John Davidstone; Alexander Hendrie; John Logane; William Alexander; Patrick Watt; George Keith; Mathew Murray; John Logie; Alexander Sibbald; Robert King; John Corstorphing; James Ouchterlonie; George Murray.

Captaine George Bucham,⁵ corporall; Robert Symmers; John Scrym-sour; Robert Ker; Patrick Levingstoun; William Lindsay; Thomas Bailzie; James Pattoun; John Edger; Alexander Crag; James Cochrane; Thomas Burn; John Lindsay; David Phin; James Cleppon; William Logan; David Thomsone; Laurence Mortoun; John Bairdie; Andrew Balfour; John Brysone.

The roll of the Earlle of Dundees trowpe mustered at Dundee the 17 September 1667. (Signed) H. BONTEIN.

All the aforementioned persones in this Roll refuses to part with their pistols and hulsters. (Signed) T. HENDERSONE.

¹ John Scrymgeour 3rd Viscount Dudhope and 1st Earl of Dundee. In Douglas's *Peerage* is the following notice of this nobleman: "He was a man of great honour and integrity, a firm and steady friend of the Royal family. He was colonel of the Forfarshire horse that were raised for Duke Hamilton's engagment *anno* 1648, and accompanied King Charles II. to the battle of Worcester *anno* 1651, and though he had the good fortune to make his escape, yet he suffered great and many hardships on account of his loyalty during the usurpation. But the King . . . was pleased to make him Earl of Dundee *anno* 1661, and appointed him one of his Privy Council. Had the office of Hereditary Standard Bearer of Scotland." He married Lady Margaret Ramsay, daughter of William, Earl of Dalhousie, but died without issue 23 June, 1668.

² Archibald 3rd Lord Napier of Merchiston. Succeeded in 1660. Had a new patent dated 7 Feb. 1677. D. a bachelor 1683. His estate and honours in virtue of above patent devolved upon his nephew Sir Thos. Nicholson of Carnock.

³ See mention of the duel he fought on p. 78. His father, Lord Ramsay, commanded the Midlothian Militia in 1667, as appears from General Dalryell's letter to Lord Lauderdale written from Leith 30 April:—

" . . . 17 dutch men of war appeared in this firth . . . it is expected they will assault this place . . . sent order to the lord Ramsay to call the forces of Midlothian to this place. To the E. of Winton to bring the forces of east lothian to Musselburgh, and to the E. of Callander and sheriff of Linlithgow to bring those shires to Queensferry . . . Haltoun's troop and two companies more of the general's foot are come to this place" (*Add. MS.* 23126, f. 184, modern spelling).

Succeeded as 3rd Earl of Dalhousie. Appointed Lt.-Colonel of the Earl of Mar's newly-raised Regt. of Scots Foot (present Royal Scots Fusiliers) 23 Sept. 1678. D. in 1682.

⁴ Under date of 19 Jan. 1652, the Council of State in London ordered £10 to be given to the searchers at Gravesend for their care in apprehending Lt.-Col. Montgomery and Major Ennis (*sic*) who had escaped from the Tower. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*

⁵ "Son of John *Buckholme* in Belshiemline in Teviotdale." (*A Military History of Perthshire*, p. 9 and note). Serving as a Brigadier in the King's Troop of Life Guards in 1678 (*Ibid.*) Comn. renewed by James VII. in 1685 as "Brigadier & Lieut." He held his Commission until 5 Nov. 1688 (*Ibid.*).

MUSTER ROLL OF MY LORD DRUMLANGRIGES¹
 TROUPE MUSTERED AT DRUMFREIS THE 18TH
 SEPTEMBER 1667 BEFOR SIR JOHNE STRACHANE
 APPOYNTED BE MY LORD COMMISSIONER AND
 THE LORDS OF THE THESAURIE FOR THAT
 EFFECT.

[*Troop raised in March, 1667.*]

George Wyndrome,² levetennent; Robert Fergusone,³ cornett; William Douglas,⁴ quartermaster; James Halloway, David Drumond, trumpets.

CAPTANES SQUAD.

William Douglas, corporall; Johne Douglas; James Stewart; James Menzeis; William Douglas; James Jonstoune; Robert Grahame; Johne Wilsone; Johne Douglas; William Douglas; Johne Fergusone; Mathow Greir; James Neilson; James Douglas; William Sitleintoune; Robert Allexander; Robert Hendersone; Andro Cunynghame; Thomas Kirkpatrick; Robert Cunynghame; James Broune (deleted); Patrik Leslie.

CORNEITTES SQUAD.

Patrik Leslie, Corporall; Thomas Fergusone; Archbald Douglas; Samuell Douglas; William Charters; William Glendinein; Robert Gordoune; James Maxwell; Johne Maxwell; Allexander Cunynghame; William Leslie; Robert Stewart; Johne Gordoune; Hendrie Hathorne; Allexander Inneis; Johne Ewart; Thomas Maxwell; Robert Craik; Edward Douglas; James Wilsone; George Kerr.

LEVETENNENTS SQUAD.

Mathow Dewlie, corporall; Johne Fetherstoune; Johne Hiltoune; Jerveis Burbeck; Justeice Storie; Thomas Craikentrophe; Andro Lette-mer; Lodovick Carlyle; Johne Pearne; Neall Lean; Thomas Smith; William Brohome; Anthone Simpstone; William Gordoune; Ritchard Gibsone; James Armstrong; John Davidstone; Hew Charters; John Fergusone; Steven Smith; Ritchard Walker.

Samuell Kirkpatrick, clerk; Samuell Huntter, ferier.

I, William Douglas, quarter master to my Lord Drumlangrigs troupe doeth declair that the gentlemen abovenamed mustered by Sir Johne Strachane is the just roll of my Lord Drumlangrigs troupe, and they all refused to delyver up their armes, being desyred be the Captan and the said John. This roll is delyvered be me to James Thomsone, Commissar of Kirkcudbright, as witnes my hand at Drumfreis the 19 September 1667.
 (Signed) WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

¹ Eldest son of Wm., 1st Duke of Queensberry. Appointed Lt.-Col. of the Regt. of Scots Horse 16 June, 1684. Accompanied his corps to England in Oct. 1688. Was one of the noble guests who supped with King James, at Andover, on the 24 Nov. 1688, and who, as soon as his Majesty had gone to bed rode off together to the Prince of Orange's camp (*Lord Clarendon's Diary*, II., p. 93). Appointed Col. and Capt. of the Scots Troop of Life Guards 31 Dec. 1688. "In 1690, he commanded a separate body of troops against the Highlanders, who had taken arms in favour of the late King" (*Cannon's Records of the Life Guards*). Succeeded as 2nd Duke of Queensberry in 1695. Was subsequently Lord High Commissioner for Scotland. Created Duke of Dover in 1708. Appointed one of the principal Secretaries of State for both kingdoms in 1710. D. in London, 6 July, 1711, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, as 3rd Duke of Queensberry and 2nd Duke of Dover.

² *Winram* or *Winraham*. Younger son of Lord Liberton who was mortally wounded at the battle of Dunbar. Appointed Major of Sir Wm. Lockhart's Regt. of Scots Foot 13 March, 1672. Previous to that date is said to have been Major of Lord George Douglas's Regt. Major of Sir George Monro's newly-raised Regt. of Scots Foot 25 Aug. 1674. Major of Col. George Legge's Regt. of Foot 18 Feb. 1678. Capt. in the Scots Dragoons 30 March, 1685. Lt.-Col. of last-named Regt. 30 July, 1686. Lt.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle 31 Dec. 1686. Pension of £200 granted him by James VII. same date. Sir John Lauder in his *Historical Observes*, writing under date of 1685, says: "Major George Winrame and other Popish officers got places in Scotland tho' our Test be stricter against them than the English" (p. 170). Col. Winram was Lt.-Gov. of Edinburgh Castle when it was held for James VII. by the Duke of Gordon in 1689. It is recorded by James Grant, the novelist, that: "Sir Robert Innes, Bart. of Orton served as a private under Col. Winram and married his daughter at a period long subsequent to 1689" (*A Constable of France*, p. 272 note). In a "London News Letter" of "7 Dec. 1689" occurs this intelligence:—"Letters from Scotland say that Colonel Windam (*sic*) late deputy governor of Edinburgh Castle, when it was under command of the Duke of Gordon, has endeavoured to make his escape out of the Castle where he has been kept prisoner, ever since the surrender of it, but was discovered and taken by the sentry." *Cal. S.P. Dom.*

³ Younger son of Alexander *Fergusson*, of Isle, Co. Dumfries. Md. Agnes Graham and had sasine of the lands of Lago, &c., in 1665. *Burke's Landed Gentry*.

⁴ Possibly the Wm. Douglas appointed Cornet to Lord Wm. Douglas in the King's Regt. of Scots Horse 4 Dec. 1684.

LORD CARNEGIE'S TROOP OF HORSE, MARCH, 1667.*

CAPTAIN.

Robert, Lord Carnegie.¹

LIEUT.

CORNET.

Sir James Hume.²

* The following unpublished letter, damaged by damp, from the *Lauderdale MSS.* (*Add. MS.* 23126, f. 87), refers to this Troop :—

"Edg feb : 16⁶

"I hope my Lord you will pardon me for this trowble since it flowes from my sense of this last & great obligation in obtaineing me A troop from the Kyng all ye returne I ame Capable to make y^r lop for so high ane act of fawor & kindnes is yt next my endeavoring to doe his Majes^{ty} : all ye serwyce I ame able my sole inclinations shalbe to deserwe in some measure ye honor of [your friendship & believe it my Lord you shall euer find me most gratefull. Adieu].

"CARNEGIE."

¹ Eldest son of James, 2nd Earl of Southesk. Is said to have been Captain of one of the Companies of Scottish Guards in France. On 12 April, 1666, Lord Carnegie fought a duel at Cupar "after cupps" with the Earl of Linlithgow; the latter was severely wounded (*The Wemyss Family Book*, edited by Sir W. Fraser, Vol. I., p. 305 note). Lord Carnegie served at Pentland under Dalrymple. Succeeded as 3rd Earl of Southesk in 1669. Colonel of the Forfarshire Militia. D. 19 Feb. 1688.

² Robert Mein, the Edinburgh postmaster, in a letter to Joseph Williamson (Lord Arlington's secretary), dated "Edinburgh, 13 April, 1667," chronicles :—"A duel was fought in the Link of Leith between two parties and two seconds, the Master of Ramsay and Sir James Hume of Ackells [Eccles], William Douglas, brother to the laird of Blaikerston, and the laird of Spot, who were all wounded" (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1667). Sir James Hume, a Berwickshire knight, died from his wound. General Drummond in an unpublished letter to Lauderdale, dated "Edinburgh, 16 April, 1667," says :—"My Lord Carnegie's cornet Sir James Hume is unhappily killed." *Add. MS.* 23126, f. 161.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSION.

George Home¹ of Wedderburne to be Cornet of that
Troop in Lieut.-General Drummond the King's Major-
General's Regt. of Horse of which Lord Carnegie
is Captain - - - - - Whitehall, 7 June, 1667.

¹ This officer's original Commission is in the possession of Col. David Milne-Home (*Hist. MSS. Commission*, 1902, p. 107). Son of Lt.-Colonel George Home who was killed, with his father Sir David Home of Wedderburn, at the battle of Dunbar. George Home the yr. md. Isabel dau. of Sir Francis Liddell. He d. about 1715 leaving two sons who joined the Rising of 1715, were taken prisoners at Preston, tried, and condemned, but subsequently pardoned.

THE MUSTAR ROLL OF SIR WILLIAME BALLIN-
TYNES COMPANIE [18 Sept. 1667].*

[*Company raised in August, 1666.*]

Captane—Sir William Ballintyne¹ (*sic*).

Ancient—Williame Drumond.

Lovetennant—Patrik Hume.

Scriver—Johne Wischart.

Serjant—Johne Weir.

Drumer—Thomas Hewie.

Serjant—Johne Grahame.

Drumer—Gilbert Andersone.

Corporall George Glenduning; Williame Guthrell; Johne Ingrame;
James Walker; Johne Cowstein; Edward Ingrame.

James Park; Patrik Rae; William Gordoune; George Greige; Gilbert
Banerman; Johne Wilsoune.

Williame Mathesone; Johne Makerae; James Smith; Johne Nasmith;
Kenneth Makcley; Williame Vase.

James Makillfarsone; Daniell Spence; Johne Allane, younger; Hen-
drie Vyper; Johne Allane, elder; Thomas Procutor.

Williame Scott; James Allane; John Weir, younger; George Holme;
James Lange; Johne Makcarrell.

Johne Hamiltone, elder; Johne Tode; Gawin Rive; David Hutche-
sone; Andro Donaldsone; Johne Watsone.

Gustavus Rae; Lawrence Hoppertoune; Robert Wilsone; James
Lokhart; George Lawstone; Johne Haliday.

Corporall David Makculloche; Thomas Rowane; Michael Stein;
George Gowdie; Johne Browne; Williame Law.

Robert Holmes; Alexander Andersone; Johne Torrence; Johne
Younge; Williame Meikle; Johne Weir, elder.

Johne Thomsone; Ritchard Sevitour; Daniell Rae; Johne Campbell;
Robert Hall; Johne Parre.

Johne Robiesone; Johne Fleck; Androw Watsone; James Baird;
Williame Logane; Johne Harkills.

Corporall Johne Mair; Johne Hamiltone; Andro Jerdin; Adame
Greinla; Johne Neiving; Mungo Weir.

Johne Scheipheard; Johne Gaitt; James Harvie; James Ritchard;
George Bareley; Daniell Aikenheid.

James Aitkin; James Watsone; Williame Nicoll; Johne Schaw; Johne
Harper; Johne Makillfie.

Johne Craill; Johne Miller; Williame Glen; Johne Neill; Archibald
Mein; Androw Fleiming.

Johne Riddoche; Johne Baird; Alexander Stillie; Williame Hamiltone;
Williame Campbell; Williame Carmichaell.

Thomas Stillives; Williame Hill; Mathow Thomsone; Johne Armour;
 Johne Lauchlane; Johne Rewll.
 Thomas Browne, pyper.

This is the trew list off the officers and souldiers belonging to the Company off Sir William Ballantyne, Captain, mustered and disbanded by James Kennoway nominat and appoynted for that effect the 18th of September, 1667. (Signed) W. BALLANTYNE; J. KENNEWIE.

* Copy of the original Muster Roll at H.M.'s General Register House, Edinburgh.

¹ Second son of Lt.-Col. *Bannatyne* of Corhouse, Co. Lanark, and nephew to Col. James Bannatyne who was killed at the siege of York *anno* 1644. It does not appear when Wm. Bannatyne was knighted. He was sent into Galloway after the Pentland rising to harry the Covenanters and collect fines. These orders he carried out so obediently that there was a general outcry against him and the Privy Council in the west of Scotland. To save themselves from public contumely the Privy Council made a scapegoat of Sir Wm. Bannatyne. He was recalled, tried, fined, and suffered a short imprisonment. Being forbidden to stay in Scotland he went to Court to represent his case. But meeting with little favour from the King and Lauderdale Bannatyne retired to Paris, from whence he wrote the following touching letter to Lauderdale (*Add. MS.* 23131, fo. 117) :—

“ Paris, March 26, 1669.

“ My Lord

“ It is not that I am in the least guiltie (as I wish god to have mercie off my soule) off entertaining any thought prejudiciall to yowr Lo^{PP} person that occasioned my retirement, bot the protestationes I made off my innocency not being satisfactorie, and the feare I had to fall under your Lo^{PP} recentments, forced me to that resolution. At present so soone as I can dispatch my selfe I intend to som place where I may have the occasion to ffollow armes till your Lo^{PP} displeasor be removed; hoping such is yowr justice you will not desire without cawse utterlie to rcwine a poore gentleman whoe is willing to hee

“ My Lord

“ Your lo^{PP} most faithfull

“ and humble servant,

“ W. BALLANTYNE.”

From Paris, Bannatyne went to Holland and took service in the Scots Brigade. He was appointed Lt.-Col. of Colyear's Regt. of Scots Foot and was to have succeeded Sir Walter Vane (killed at Seneffe, 1st Aug. 1674) in command of the British Troops, when he (Bannatyne) was himself killed by a cannon ball while viewing the siege of Grave, 18th Sept. 1674, as a spectator. His manner of death is thus recorded in *God's Judgment on Persecutors* :—“ At the siege of Graves, as he was walking somewhat carelessly, being advised to take care of himself, he said: ‘ Cannons kill none but fey folks.’ At that very nick of time a bullet came and severed his head from his body to a considerable distance.” James, Lord Somerville, who wrote the *Memoire of the Somervilles*, speaks in eulogistic terms of his wife's brother Sir Wm. Bannatyne. The writer in question gives a pleasing description of Corhouse (the old home of the Bannatynes, situated just above the Cora Linn waterfall), and a charming word-portrait of the young lady who became the bride of the gallant young James Somerville who was *de jure* 11th Lord Somerville. Sir Wm. Bannatyne's Will is given in the Appendix.

THE GARRISON OF THE FORTS IN ZETLAND
[SHETLAND].

1667.

CAPTAIN AND COMMANDER.

Col. Ludovic Leslie.¹

¹ Fourth son to Patrick, 1st Lord Lindores. "He was a Colonel in the wars of Germany." The following unpublished letter from Lord Bellenden to the Earl of Lauderdale gives all the information obtainable about the garrison of Shetland and their commander:—
"Edr 4th Janu^r 1668.

"My Dear Lord

"Collonell Lodiwick Lesly having represented the condition he is reduced to, by disbanding the Gairison of Zetland, withall staiting his former just pretntions to the Commissioners of Thearsurie we have remited his informatione, with our humble desyrs to your Lop, that by your Lop^s mediation His Maties bountie and goodnes may in some measour be extended to him, bot he being doubtfull that your Lop^s former kyndnes haith begun to grow cold towards him, and yow being the person allive to whom he doeth acknowledge himself most obleidged for your former goodwill and confidence in him, bot at your last being in this comitrie, he coming to pay his respects to yow, did observe that your countinace towards him, was not such as he expected, the ground of it he supposes to be the surrender of Berwick, which he sollemly protests with many aseverations that he did not doe it bot upon a writtin and positive order from the then E. of Lalurick (*sic*), nether did he at first upon receipt of the order obey it untill that S^r John Dowglas went expresly to know his Lop^s further pleasour, who brought back a verball comand that the written order was to be obeyed, and this being the treuth of the matter (as he shall answer to God) he begs the continowance of your Lop^s former favor with a serious profession that he will live and dye your faithfull servant, all this I say from him: And now from my self I never knew him in any of his practises bot exactly honest, this trewth I hop your Lop will beleive from

"My Dear Lord

"Your Lop^s most humble and faithfull servant

"BELLENDEN."

(*Add. MS.* 23128, fo. 244).

An Act was passed by the Scottish Parliament in April, 1662, and ratified by Charles II., 1 May, 1662, "in favour of James Weems General of Artillery, Colonel Ludovick Leslie, and James Scot for a new method of draining mines, &c."

APPOINTMENTS MADE BY LIEUT.-GEN^L. DALYELL IN 1667.

Extracted from Genl. Dalzell's letters to the Earl of Lauderdale.

"Kilmarnock, 15 Jan. 1667.

"Upon your Lordships order I heve pleisit a brother¹ of my Lord fosters antiant [ensign] to Colonel haye so that I intret your Lorship for a comision to him." (See facsimile of Genl. Dalzell's letter in Part I.).

¹ Wm. Baillie younger bro. to James, Lord Forrester was *de jure* 3rd Lord Forrester, but did not assume the title in 1679. He d. 1681.

"Edinburgh, 5 March, 1667.

"So soon as I hard of Haton's preferment I maid bold to promes his pleis to Sir Mungo Murray¹ according to that power your Lordship procurit me from his majeste for plesen my oféseers."

¹ Above letter is printed in Thibeaudau's *Catalogue of Autographs in the possession of Alfred Morrison*. It does not appear what the appointment was which Dalzell bestowed on Sir Mungo Murray (who must not be confounded with his namesake the Lieut. of the King's Troop of Guards) in consequence of Charles Maitland of Hatton's preferment.

"Canegait [Canongate],

"19 March [1667].

"My Loird, I am soray to heir of your Lordships displesur at Sir Mungo Muray¹ for til I had it from G.L.P² I aprehendit nothing leis and for anay letter I resevit from glP (*sic*) it moist heve miskareit for on my reputation I never saue a lyn to that purpos from no mortel and vhen I pichit on him for that pleis I apointit my quartermaister Kenane in his pleis and on Viliam Vales to be quartermaister to fuit vho hes formerle bein a resever for Dyoik Hamilton, bot all this to be aproven or revokit as your Lordship sal think fit. Just nowe I am toild Cornet Hakit intends to quit his Comision vchich if he doie I sal intret his pleis may be supleit be [by] a sun of the Eirle of Laudeans [Lothians] hes riden in my troupe this loing tym & to whom I heve promesit the first culors ar vaken [vacant] in my regement or troupe, bot this I also submit in to your Lordships comands, and restis, my Loird, your Lordships veray humble servant,

"DALYELL."

"My Loird, if I sould heve bein giltay in a busenes of this natur I moist confes my selfe the fulishes man and moist ongrait person liven."

[Addressed] "For the Earle of Lauderdale Secretary to his Majesty for the Kingdome of Scotland

Whytehall."*

¹ Sir Mungo Murray of Tibbermuir (son of Sir James Murray, knt.) in the barony of Dunkeld and County of Perth, who had acted as Quarter-Master-General to the Earl of

Glencairn in latter's expedition, 1653-1654, and had been taken prisoner (*Scotland and the Protectorate*, p. 244). "On the 22 Dec. 1651, the Presbytery of Cupar took up the complaint against Sir Mungo 'for his accession to the late unlawful engagement against the Kingdome of England.' The knight appeared personally, acknowledged he had been a Colonel of Horse and cried 'Peccavi,' whereupon . . . on the 16th January following, he was appointed to make public declaration of his repentance in the Kirk of Cupar the next Sunday" (*The Spottiswoode Miscellany*, Vol. II., p. 188, note 1). This officer was appointed Major in the Royalist Army in 1645. "Lost ten horses at Kilsyth." "Rootmaster" 1647. Knighted same year. Colonel of a Troop of 80 Horse from Dumfries in 1648. See his "Petition" in Thomson's *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, under date of 14 June, 1661, in which he refers to "his wife and family dwelling in his house of Torrie when he was a prisoner of war." Sir Mungo Murray's name appears as a Brigadier (Corporal) in the "Muster-Roll of the King's Life Guards, June 1678," printed in *A Military History of Perthshire, 1660-1902*, by the Marchioness of Tullibardine, pp. 8-18. The date of this officer's death is uncertain.

² The Earl of Glencairn, Lord President of the Council.

* From the original letter preserved at the Register House, Edinburgh.

* "Lieth the ij Maye, 1667.

"The namis of the ofesers vants comissions is Antiant Alexander beliai [Baillié],¹ Cornet John Car² quartermaisser to hors, valter Kennane³ quarter maister to fuit [foot], [William] valis⁴ [Wallace]."

* *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. I., p. 281.

¹ Possibly of the Poikmal family, one of whom was Cornet to Dalzell's Troop in the Scots Dragoons, 1681.

² The Hon. John Kerr, youngest son of the Earl of Lothian, was born 3 Aug. 1647. In a letter from the Earl of Tweeddale to the Earl of Lothian, dated 24 Feb. 1667, reference is made to the latter's son serving under Genl. Dalzell (*Correspondence of the Earls of Ancrum and Lothian*, Vol. II., p. 511*). See also Genl. Dalzell's letter printed in the text. Capt. the Hon. John Kerr died after 1722. See *The New Scottish Peerage*.

³ and ⁴ See reference to these two officers in Genl. Dalzell's letter of 19 March.

"'Lieth sitaydeil,' 6 May, 1667.

"I must entreat your Lordship for a Lieutenant's Commission and an ancient's for Major 'Jemis Laue' [James Law] having given up his commission to be the Earl of Kellie's lieutenant My ancient 'buchan'¹ has succeeded him and 'viliam flemen'² [Fleming] brother to the Earl of Wigton is in his place." *Add. MS.* 23126, f. 186, modern spelling.

¹ Possibly Wm. Erskine 8th Earl of Buchan who inherited the title in 1664. D. 1695.

² Succeeded as 5th Earl of Wigton in 1668. Governor of Dumbarton Castle, 5 Feb. 1673.

LAWS AND ARTICLES OF WAR FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS MAJESTIES FORCES WITHIN THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.*

[*Ratified by the King, 4 Jan., 1667.*]

1°

CONCERNING CHRISTIAN & MORALL DUTIES.

1°

Forasmuch as all Lawes, Acts and Ordinances ought to be founded upon, and have their Originals from the Law of Almighty God: To the end therefore, that with y^e more Confidence Wee may depend upon this Our God for a blessing upon Our selves & Our Army in all its undertakings and atcheivments.

Whosoever shall be so desperatlie mad as to blasphem or speake against the Holy, Glorious and Blessed Trinitie, One GOD in thre Persons, Father, Sonne, and Holy-Ghost, shall die without mercy.

2°

All such and unlawfull Oaths and imprecations and Curses shall be Punished by amercing and fyning euery such swearer & Curser, For the first Transgression, in one days pay, For the secund in two, etc. And if any shall be found incorrigible, let him be left to the Courts severest Censures usuall in such Cases.

3°

Whosoever upon the Lords Day, shall unnecessarily absent themselves from Divine Worship, shall lose a Months Pay.

4°

Whosoever shall be found guiltie of uncleannes, shall be obleidged to satisfie the Church, in that Paroch where the trespass was Committed, And furthermore, be fyned by the Court sutable to the qualitie of the Offender, and proportionable to the Act of Parliament in the like Case.

5°

All wilfull Murders, Rapes, raising of fyre, Thefts, Outrages, unnaturall abuses, and other notorious Crimes, and abominable shall be punished with Death.

6°

No common or notorious Whore shall be tollerated in Camp or Garrison; and whoseuer keepeth ane unmarried woman, shall be Constrained to Marry her, or put her away.

7°

Whosoeuer doth presume to speak in the least irreverentlie of the King, anent His Person or Government, Militarie, Civill or Ecclesiastick, Shall die without mercie.

8°

Whosoeuer shall be found to speake unbeseeminglie (except that qch-(sic) he is able to make out before a Court of Warre) against any of y^e Generall Officers of the Army, ~~shall die.~~¹ punishd at the discretion of the Court.

¹ Alteration sic.

2°

DUTIES COMMUNE TO OFFICER & SOULDIER.

1°

Whosoeuer shall be found to haue any intercourse w^t the Enimie, without Permission from the Generall, shall die as a Traitor.

2°

Whosoeuer by any means shall releiue]a known publick enimie, shall die.

3°

Whosoeuer out of Contempt shall violat a Protection or salvo guardes, shall die.

4°

Whosoeuer without invincible necessitie, shall surrender Castle, fort or Garrison, shall die.

5°

But if the Governour of any such Place, shall be constrained to a surrenderie by his Officers or Souldiers; Such officers shall surely die, and the Souldiers be decimated for hanging.

6°

Whosoeuer shall be found Loyterers in any point of Dutie, are to be Censured by the Generall and Court at discretion

7°

Whosoever concealeth any mutinous speeches, shall die.

8°

Whosoeuer shall be found drunk upon Dutie, shall die: and if, though not upon Dutie, any one shall committ outrage in his drink; let him be Censured, 1° for being drunk, 2° for the outrage; as the Court shall iudge fitt.

9°

Whosoeuer shall use reproachfull speeches or other Provocations against his Comerads, shall be Censured at the Generals and Courts discretion.

10°

Whosoever provoketh or apealeth another to the Combat, shall die¹ be cashiered.

¹ Alteration sic.

11°

Whosoever shall be found guiltie of Innocent blood, shall die.

12°

Whosoever shall w^tout permission stay out of His Garrison or Camp, if an Officer, he shall be cashiered, & if a souldier, censured at the Court and Generals discretion.

13°

Whosoever shall grumble at his Quarter assigned to him, let him be accounted a Mutiner.

14°

Whosoever upon any Quarrell or Debate, arising betuixt him and others, (whether of the Army, Citie, or Country) shall call for assistance from his fellow Souldiers, Citizens, Countrymen, or any otherwayes related to him, for making of Parties or Faction, shall die without mercye.

15°

Whosoever in any Case shall behave himselfe cowardlie against y^e Enimie, The Officer shall die without Mercy, and y^e Souldier suffer decimation.

16°

Whosoever shall not giue readie obedience to any bank, or Order for y^e well of the Army, howbeit upon some occasionall emergent not mentioned in these Articles, shall be left to arbitrarie punishment.

3°

DUTIES OF OFFICERS IN PARTICULARE.

1°

Let all and every Officer of whatsoever Qualitie or Degree, take Care, that all under his Command behave themselvs civillie and Christianly Namelie that they frequent God's publict Worship when they are, where they may have it, as they will be answerable to the Generall.

2°

Whosoever defraudeth the Officers or Souldiers under him of any Part or Parcell of King's Pay, shall be obliged first to refund the money And then to be disgracefullie Casheired.

3°

Whatsoever Officer shall suffer any under his Command to goe a Düelling or Combatting, shall lose his Place; and if he be Serjeant or Corporall of the Watch, and did not hinder them, and yet might, he shall die.

4°

Whosoeuer beis found ane habituall Drunkard, Quarreller or Brauler Let him be disgracefullie Cashired.

5°

But let all Officers whatsoever, upon their Perill, doe their endeavour to part quarells or tumoultis arising amongst Souldiers of whatsumever Company or Regiment, and Committ and arrest the same, untill those Officers be acquainted therewith, to whose particular Command they doe more immediatly belong: And what Souldier soever shall resist or lift up his hand against, yea shall resolutlie assist ane Officer so doing, shall surelie dye.

6°

Whatsoever Captain, whether of Troup or foot Companie shall present in his Muster any others, then such who by their Pay are obleidged to follow him, shall be Cashiered.

7°

Let no Captain upon his perill, Cashier any Souldier, being once approved off and enrolled by the Muster-master, without a speciall warrand from the Generall.

8°

Whosoeuer shall be found a miles distance out of his quarter, Garrison or Leagre, shall forfault a months pay for the first fault, and for the next shalbe Cashiered, or personally punished at the discretion of y^e Court.

9°

Whosoeuer offerreth violence to his Superiour shall die.

10°

Whatsoever Commissarie or other Officer, intrusted with money, Victuall, Armes or Ammunition, shall embezle, or spoile the same or give any false account thereof, shall die.

4°

DUTIES OF SOULDIERS IN PARTICULAR.

FIRST CONCERNING THEIR ARMES.

1°

Whatsoever Souldier shall come to be exercised, or mount the Guard, not Compleatlie Armed, with fixt and well kept Armes, shall be severlie amerced, fyned and Censured.

2°

Whosoever shall sell his horse or Armes, or otherways embezle y^m Shall be kept in the Condition of a Pioner or Baggage man, untill he be again provided at his own Charge & undergoe such other punishment as the courtes shall inflict.

3°

But whosoever appignorats or sells their Armes, shall be liable to arbitrary Punishment; and whoso shall buy or resett the same, shall restore the Armes, and lose their money.

4°

Whatsoever Trooper spoileth his horss upon designe to gett off y^e service, he shall lose his horse, and be turned in into a foot Companie.

5°

Whosoever borroweth anothers Horse or Armes, therewith to pass Muster; Besids, that the lender looseth what he hath lent, the borrower shall be severlie Punished.

6°

Whosoever shall spoile, sell, or otherways embezle his Ammunition given to him for the service, shall surelie die.

5°

DUTIES ON THE MARCH.

1°

Whosoever on his March through the Countrey, shall spoile, wast, or extort Money, Victualls or pawnes from any of his Māties Subjects upon pretext whatsoever, shall die.

2°

Whosoever shall brake doun, burn or Pillage, any Church, School, Hospitall or Colledge, or shall despightfullie use Churchmen, Schollars, Poor or Old People, Women, maids or Children, shall die.

3°

Whosoever, upon q^tsoever pretention, shall take ane horse out of y^e Plough, or wrongeth the husbandman in his Person, Catle, or Goods, shall die.

4°

Whosoever on a March shall straggle from his Troop or Company; shall die.

5°

Whosoever shall destroy or deface Mynes, Gardens, Orchards, or Walks of trees, shall be most severlie Punished.

6°

CONCERNING CAMP OR GARRISON.

1°

Whosoever without leave from his Officer, shall be found a Mile without the Camp, shall ~~die~~¹ be severely punished.

¹ Alteration sic.

2°

Whosoever shall goe in or out of the Camp or Garrison, by any oy^r ways then are appointed, shall die.

3°

Whosoever in Camp or Garrison draweth his sword upon any Privat Quarrells, or after the Watch is sett, shall die.

4°

Whosoever without Order from his Officer, discovereth the Watch-word Or giveth any other word then the true word, shall die.

5°

Whosoever committeth Violence upon Victuallers, or any others who bring Provision for the Armie, shall die.

6°

Whosoever without Order speaketh with Drum. or Trumpet. sent from the Enimie, shall die.

7°

Whatsoever Sentinell or Pardue shalbe found sleeping upon Duty, shall die.

8°

Whosoever carryeth Armes pretending to be a Souldier, and is not within three days, after he hath been in the Armie, enrolled in some Troop, or foot Companie, Shall die.

9°

Whosoever is enroled, if he goe away without licence from the Army, Garrison or Camp, or shall attemp to goe over to y^e Enimie, shall die.

10°

Whosoever absents himselfe from the Watch when y^e Sign is given, Shall be liable to arbitrary Censure.

11°

Whosoever in his Quarter shall frighten or abuse his Lands-Lord, or any other Person of the familie, or extort from them by Violence Money or Victuals, shall be most severlie Punished.

12°

Whosoever by Day or night, shall depart from his Sentinell before y^e Corporall releive him, shall die.

13°

Whosoever absents himselfe from the Court de Guard, either by Day or by Night, without leave; shall die.

14°

Whatsoever Souldier without order, shall frequent any gatherings together to demand money, or any thing els, especiallie, if it be to demand money, when they are going against ane Enemy, shall die.

15°

Whosoever shall refuse to work any manner of work he can, at making of forts or Leaguers (need so requiring he be comanded to doe) shall die.

16°

Whosoever, Souldiers, Victuallers or others, shall polute ye Camp by disburdening of Nature or otherways (except Officers who are to have their own houses of Office appointed for them) shalbe Censured by the Court at Pleasure.

7°

DUTIES OF SOULDIERS TOWARDS SUPERIOURS.

1°

Whatsoever Souldier presumeth to quarrell w^t his Officer, shall die.

2°

Whatsoever Souldier deserteth his own Captain, or Servant His Master, howbeit he abide in the Armie, shall die.

3°

When the Armie is in Batallio, or on a March, or about to receive Orders for Quarter, let euerie private Souldier keep silence, or forthwith be Committed to the Marshall.

4°

Whosoever shall resist the Provest Mershall, or any oy^r yt belongs to him going about his dutie, or yet shall break Prison, shall die.

5°

Whosoever thinking himselfe injured, shall therupon attemp his own Revenge, shalbe Censured by the Court; But if he make his adress to the Officer of him who gave the abuse; The Officer shall be obleidged to give him full satisfaction.

6°

Whatsoever Trooper or foot Souldier shall presume to draw his Sword in ye presence of his Generall, Lew^t Gen. or Major Gener^{al} meaning to doe harme therewith, shall have his hand cutt off.

8°

CONCERNING THE MUSTERS.

1°

Let no Muster Master upon his highest Perrill knowinglie pass any, who are not of yt Troop or Company wherin they are Mustered.

2°

Whosoever Victualler, freebooter or Souldier of another Troop or Company, shall present himselfe or his horse at ye Muster of a Troop, or Company, to which he doth not belong, thereby to abuse ye Muster master, or betray the Kings Service, shall die.

3°

Let euery Captain, upon his perill, within two days after the Musterday, send to the Generall a perfect List of all his inferior Officers, and Souldiers fitt for Present Service, setting down at each mans Name, his Months Pay.

4°

Let every Cap^t likewise at or upon every pay day, send to the Gen^l (or some one appointed be him for that purpose) the Controll of ye former List or Roll; with an exact account of all such new Troopers and Souldiers as have been intertained since the last pay day, in place of such who may either have dyed, or have been Cashired, together with ye Dayes both wheron the one was Cashiered, & ye others Intertained.

5°

Neither let the Muster M^r adventur to receive any Roll other yn this—so attested, thereby to make his Musters: otherways, besids the lose of his Place, let him undergoe the Censure of a Court Marshell.

6°

Whosoever presents himselfe to be mustered or inrolled under a Counterfeet Name or Surname, Shall die.

7°

No officer of whatsoever degree, shall Muster more Servants yn what his Majestie allowes, And that His Ma^{tie} may be pleased to determin unto each Officer his number of Servants to be Mustered Is hereby humbly expected.

9°

DUTIES IN ACTION.

1°

Whosoever upon the Alarum given, doth not Instantlie (if able) repair to His Colors, shall die.

2°

Whosoever before, or at the fight, shall throw away his Armes, Pouders or Bandaliers, shall die.

3°

Whosoever killeth ane enemie, yeelding himselfe, besids y^e Infamie, shall undergoe the Censure of the Court.

4°

Whosoever shall Protect ane enemie, having in his hand Arms Offensive shall lose his Prisoner.

5°

Whatsoever Souldier shall embezle any part of the Prey, (exceeding the value of six pounds Scots) untill it be disposed off by the Generals Command, shall die.¹

¹ Erased sic.

6°

Whatsoever Souldier, yea or Officer, shall not present his prisoner to the Generall, or those by him appointed within 24 hours after he hath been taken, shall die.

7°

Whosoever upon Success (how good soever) shall fall a plundering or Pillaging, shall die.

8°

Whosoever shall middell with, or spoile y^e Goods of him who shall die or be killed in the Service shall be found to refund y^e double to such as have best Interest, either by the Will of ye Dead, or otherwayes by blood, and further be obnoxious to y^e further Censure of the Court.

10°

CONCERNING VICTUALLERS.

1°

Whatsoever Victualler, Sutler or Mercalenter, shall vent or sell any Rotten or spoiled Victualls, besids his Imprisonment and Confiscation of his Drink and Victuals, he shall undergo most severe Punishment.

2°

Let no Souldier turn Victuals nor mercalenter without licence from the Generall.

3°

Let no Mercalenter intertain in his house, hutt, Tent or Cabine, any Souldier after Taptoo at Night, and befor the Dyenne in the Morning.

4°

Whatsoever Mercalenter shall forestall or sell any Drink or Victualls, before a price be sett thereupon by the provest Marshall, shall lose all he hath, & be liable to further Censure.

11°

CONCERNING THE JUDICATORIE, OR COURT MARTIAL.

1°

To the end these formentioned Acts & Ordinances may be more orderlie execute: Let there be in the Armie two Councils of Warre or Courts, Martials: One Inferior in every Regiment, wherein the Colonell, or Lev^t Coll: shall preceed with so many Captains, Le^{vt}s & other Inferiour Officers as may amount to the number of 13, Besids or with the President.

2°

In the other, which is the high Court Martiall shall præceed the Generall or one of the Generall Persons. His Associats (as assessors) shall be the Coll^s: of horse and foot; Lev^t Colonels, Majors, w^t ye Cap^{ts} of the Life-guards, and of the other Troops and foot Companies to y^e number of 13 w^t the President.

3°

The President sitting at the upper end of the Table, and his Assessors in each side according to their Qualitie, with the Secretary at y^e lower end; All of them shall take y^s Oath following

THE OATH OF THE COURT.

I A.B. doe hereby in Presence of Almighty God Declare and swear that I shall freeilie and readilie without feed or favour, fear or Revenge, Deliver my Judgment in every Particular at present to be debated or determined in this Court according to my Conscience, and knowledge in the known Laws and Articles of Warre. So help me GOD!

4°

All Officers and Souldiers shall doe their best to detect, apprehend, and bring to due Punishment all Trangressors against these Laws, and to be assistant to y^e Provest-Marshall, as they will ansvere the Contrairy, So that whosoever shall Shelter or rescue a Prisoner from the Marshall, are to be Censured as guiltie of the same offence for which the Prisoner was to suffer.

5°

The Marshall shall not be countable for any Prisoner sent to him, unles he who send, shall send together with y^e Prisoner the ground and Cause of his imprisonment, and that in write.

6°

Whosoever upon evidence of Malversation shall be apprehended by, or delivered to the Provest Marshall, the Marshall be obleidged at the first Conveniencie to exhibit the Prisoner with his accusation before the Court.

7°

But if the Marshall shall suffer a Prisoner to escape, besids the loss of his Place, he shall be lyable to y^e Punishment due to the Prisoner so escaped.

8°

All Civill Mag^rats q^tsoever, whether in Citie or Countrey are required to apprehend & send to the next Garrison, together w^t the nature of their offence, all whomsoever belonging to y^e Army, they shall find in any kind of enormitie, That so they may be sent to ye Gen^l, by whom, with advice of ye Court they are to be judged by Martiall Laws. Likeas, they are likewise required to sease and apprehend whatsoever Souldier they shall find stragglng or gadding abroad in y^e Country, and forthwith send him to the next Garrison.

9^o

Whosoever shall obstruct, threaten or minace the Court, or Draw his Sword where it is sitting shall die.

10^o

Whatsoever pecuniall Mulet or fyn may be imposed by the Court, shalbe severlie exacted without respect of Persons and Collected by such whom the Generall shall appoint.

11^o

If any casuall thing, or new emergent should happen, ag^t qch there is in these Articles no speciall provision; In such Cases the Offender shalbe liable to Censure, at ye Judgmēt of ye Generall & the respective Courts Martiall. Otherways let him be proceeded against as dissobedient and Mutinous.

(Endorsed)

Our will and pleasure is that these Lawes and Articles of War for the Government of our forces within our Kingdom of Scotland be forthwith prented and published: and that thy be dewlie exicuted & oberved by all our officers & souldiers within that our Kingdom: Given at our Court at Whitehall the 4th day of January 1667 and of our Reign the 18 year.

By his Ma^{ties} Comānd.

Articles of War
1667.

* *Add. MS.* 23126, ff. 5-11. These "Articles" were framed by General Dalzell in the autumn of 1666 and sent to London to be ratified. The following extracts from Dalzell's letters to the Earl of Lauderdale bear out this statement:—

"Leith, 2 Oct. 1666.

"I shall send a draft of articles so soon as I have communicated it to the Commissioner who is at present in Fife . . . DALYELL."

(*Add. MS.* 23125, f. 108, modern spelling.)"Kilmarnock,
"27 Dec. 1666.

"My Lord,

"I have written so oft for articles and bandoliers that I am resolved to give over lest I offend . . . DALYELL."

(*Add. MS.* 23125, f. 267, modern spelling.)"Kilmarnok the 15
Januar 67.

"My Loird,

"I heue Reseuit the artickles And sal be kairful to se[e] them publishit and puit in excution DALYELL."

(See facsimile of this letter in Part I.)

1672.

“COMMISSIONS TO TEN COMPANIES OF FOOT TO
BE LEVIED IN SCOTLAND FOR SERVICE WITH
THE FLEET OR ELSEWHERE.”*

N.B.—*The Major's Commission was dated at Whitehall,
13 March, 1672; the others on 14 March.*

CAPTAINS.	LIEUTS.	ENSIGNS.
George Winrahame, ¹ or Winrame, Major.	Wm. Montgomerie.	Alex. Winraham.
James Douglas, ² bro. to the Earl of Queens- berry.	Patrick Ruthven.	Robert Henderson.
John Dalzell, ³ 2nd son of Earl Carnwath.	Gavin Muirhead.	Robert Charters.
Sir Charles Halkett, ⁴ of Pitfirren (<i>sic</i>).	Mungo Arnot.	Henry Ker. ⁶
David Bruce, ⁵ eldest son of — Bruce of Clack- manan.	John Graham. ⁷	Robert Bruce.
Charles Monteath ⁸ (<i>sic</i>) of Randiford.	Robert Durie. ¹⁰	John Drummond.
James Lumsdaine, ⁹ of Mountwhany.	James Sinclair.	George Bethune.
Major Wm. Arnott. ¹¹	James Thomson.	David Balfour.
Wm. Macdougall, ¹² bro. to Henry Macdougall, of Maccarstoun.	Robert Bruce.	Wm. Murray.
Wm. Sandilands, ¹⁸ eldest son of Sandilands, of Hilderstoun.	James Stewart.	Thomas Crawford.

COMMISSIONS IN ABOVE REGT. GIVEN IN ENGLAND,
25 JULY, 1672.

(See *English Army Lists, 1661-1714, Vol. I.*)

Sir Wm. Lockhart,¹⁴ Colonel.
Major [Patrick] Menteach,¹⁵ Lt.-Colonel.
Paul Angier,¹⁶ Capt.-Lieut.
Wm. Arnold,¹⁷ Ensign to Sir Wm. Lockhart.
James Thinly,¹⁸ Ensign to Lt.-Col. Menteach.
John Lewin,¹⁹ Adjt.
Claud Clerke,²⁰ Chirurgeon.
James Lockhart,²¹ Qr.-Mr. and Marshal.

1673.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSIONS IN SIR WM. LOCKHART'S
REGT.*(Extracted from English Army Lists, 1661-1714, Vol. I.)*

Robert Douglas ²² to be Ensign to Sir Wm. Lockhart's own Company - - - - -	23 March, 1673.
John Seaton ²³ to be Ensign in above Regt. - - - - -	
Robert Sewster ²⁴ to be Adjutant - - - - -	9 "April," 1673.
Wm. Montgomery ²⁵ to be Lieut. to Lt.-Col. Patrick Monteath - - - - -	29 April, 1673.
Henry Carre ²⁶ (<i>sic</i>) to be Lieut. to Capt. Lunsdaine -	[29 April] 1673.
James St. Clare ²⁷ (<i>sic</i>) to be Lieut. to Major Winrame -	[29 April] 1673.
Alexander Winrame ²⁸ to be Lieut. to Major George Winrame - - - - -	12 June, 1673.

* *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. I. In the memoir of Sir Wm. Lockhart of Lee given in Noble's *House of Cromwell*, it is stated that a 2nd Battalion was added to his Regiment, and that the men "were raised in eight or ten days in the environs of Edinburgh" (Vol. II., p. 259). No 2nd Battalion was added; but owing to desertions and to the fact that "six companies were captured at sea by the Dutch in the autumn of 1673" (Sir W. Lockhart to Secretary Williamson, 28 Nov. 1673, *Cal. S.P.D.*), the Regiment had to be recruited in Edinburgh "to the full number of 1,200 men, including 200 men from the Earl of Linlithgow's Regiment of Guards" (*Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. II., p. 366). It is believed that a portion of Lockhart's Regiment served at the siege of Maestricht, in 1673, under the eye of their Colonel who greatly distinguished himself. Disbanded in 1674.

¹ See biog. notice on p. 77, note 2.

² See special memoir of Lieut.-General James Douglas as Commander-in-Chief.

³ Succeeded his brother James as 5th Earl of Carnwath in 1683. D.s.p. in 1702.

⁴ Created a Bart. of Nova Scotia, 25 Jan. 1662. Son (by first wife) of Sir James Halket, of Pitfirran, who was knighted by Charles I. in 1633 when in Scotland.

⁵ Eldest son of Sir Henry Bruce, of Clackmanan, by his first wife. He md. Lady Margaret Mackenzie, dau. of George, Earl of Cromarty. Appointed Capt. in the Earl of Mar's Regt. of Foot, 23 Sept. 1678. His name appears in the List of those to whom "Forfeitures" were granted after Bothwell Brig. Appointed Lieut. to the Earl of Balcarres's Tp. in the Regt. of Scots Horse, 28 Dec. 1682. In said Regt. when it was struck off the Establishment in Jan. 1689.

⁶ Lieut. in same Regt., 30 April, 1673. Capt. of the Duke of Monmouth's Troop of Horse Grenadiers, 4 April, 1678. Major of the Duke of Beaufort's Regt. of Foot, 20 June, 1685. Left last-named regiment, 27 June, 1688. He was one of the Gentlemen Ushers to Charles II. and James II. D. 25 Aug. 1690, aged 38. Bd. in Westminster Abbey. The inscription on his monument (where his name is spelt Carr) states that he was descended from the Earls of Ancram. He md. Venetia, only child of Edward Carew, of Newbold Pacey, Co. Warwick, by whom he left issue.

⁷ Appointed Lieut. in Sir George Monro's newly-raised Regt. of Foot, 4 Sept. 1674.

⁸ Charles Monteath, the last of Randiford, settled his estate on Robert Monteath, of Carubber, whose son, Charles, is said to have been killed in Queen Anne's Wars. *Burke's Baronetage*.

⁹ See p. 64, note 3.

¹⁰ See p. 55, note 2.

¹¹ See p. 53, note 1.

¹² Son of Sir Wm. McDougal, Knt. Served heir to his brother Walter in 1671. *Pedigree of McDougal of Maccarston*.

¹³ Appears to have been grandson of Walter Sandilands, of Hilderstoun, younger brother to James and John, 3rd and 4th Barons Torphichen.

¹⁴ Third son of Sir James Lockhart of Lee, Lord Justice Clerk. Sir Wm. Lockhart was a man of great force of character. From his boyhood, when he ran away from school sooner than put up with his schoolmaster's censure for a trivial fault, and attempted suicide rather than return to a stern father's roof, he showed his determination to carve out an independent career for himself. At the age of thirteen he made his way to Leith, and from thence passed over to Holland, where he enlisted in a Scots regiment in the service of the States. After a year's soldiering young Lockhart got leave to go to Dantzic, where his uncle, Sir George Douglas, Ambassador from Charles I. to the Courts of Sweden and Poland, then was. Two years later Sir George Douglas died at Damin, in Pomerania, in 1636, leaving Lockhart in a foreign clime without a friend; "however," writes one of Sir William's biographers, "he attended the remains of his uncle into Scotland, acting the part of chief mourner, in the magnificent funerals that were given to his remains" (Memoir in Noble's *House of Cromwell*, Vol. II., pp. 236-7). Getting a sorry welcome from his father on his return home, Lockhart left his parents without informing them of his plans for the future, and took up his abode in France. From thence he wrote to his mother, who secretly remitted money to her son through Baillie Lockhart, of Edinburgh. With the moneys received, Lockhart made up for a neglected education by a diligent course of study for a year or two, and then joined the French Army as a volunteer. Good luck threw him in the way of the Queen Mother who, hearing that Lockhart was a Scotsman of good family, sent him a pair of colours. Promotion followed rapidly, and he became Captain in a French Cavalry Corps. On the outbreak of the war between Charles I. and his Parliament, Lockhart returned to Scotland and became Lieut.-Colonel of the Earl of Lanark's Regt. in the Scots Army. When the King surrendered to the Scots at Newark his Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood on Col. Wm. Lockhart, "being anxious to win him to his interest and despatched him to his friend the Duke of Hamilton, in 1646, to procure the best terms possible for the Marquis of Montrose" (*Ibid.*, p. 238). Lockhart now became an "Engager," and joined the Duke of Hamilton's Expedition into England. Served at the battle of Preston, where Lockhart commanded a regiment, and helped to cover the retreat of the Scots Army to Warrington, where he had to make terms with General Lambert and surrender as a prisoner of war. After a year's detention at Newcastle, Lockhart was granted his liberty on payment of £1,000. On his return to Scotland Lockhart was appointed "General of the Horse by the Committee of Estates, who modelled the Army, and he acted as such when Charles II. arrived in Scotland" (*Ibid.*, p. 240). Through the intrigues of the all-powerful Marquis of Argyll, the King was persuaded to appoint Lieut.-Generals Baillie and Montgomery to be joined in commission with Lockhart. This so offended the *amour propre* of Sir Wm. Lockhart that he threw up his Commission and withdrew himself from the Court and Army (*Ibid.*, p. 241). Such conduct highly offended Charles II., and it is on record that when the Duke of Hamilton presented Lockhart to the King, when the Royalist Army was leaving Scotland for England, his Majesty turned his back on Sir William. It therefore came to pass that Lockhart did not accompany the Scots Army to Worcester. Cromwell now made overtures to Sir William, which were accepted. The Protector brought about, in 1654, a marriage between his niece Robina Sewster and Sir Wm. Lockhart (then a widower), who received the fine appointment of Ambassador to Louis XIV. In this responsible post, Lockhart was a great success. But Lockhart's genius was not confined to diplomacy. He and General Morgan brought glory to the British and French arms at the siege and capture of Mardyke and Dunkirk. Lockhart was appointed Governor of the latter town; but at the Restoration Charles II. gave this post to Sir Edward Harley. For ten years Lockhart was unemployed. In 1671, by Lauderdale's advice, Lockhart was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to the Protestant Princes of Germany, and in April was appointed British Ambassador at Paris. He gained fresh honours at the siege of Maestricht, in 1673, and taught the young Duke of Monmouth one of his first lessons in the art of war. This truly great man died at Paris, 8 June, 1675, and his body was sent to Scotland to be interred (*Cal. S.P.D.*, 1675-6, p. 287). At the time of his death Lockhart was Lord Justice Clerk, which post had been conferred on him by Charles II. on the death of Sir James Lockhart in 1674.

¹⁵ Promoted Lt.-Col. before 29 April, 1673. Knighted. Pens. of £100 *per ann.*, 3 Dec. 1673. *Cal. S.P.D.*

¹⁶ Accompanied Sir W. Lockhart to Paris. In April, 1678, was serving as Cornet in the Duke of Monmouth's Regt. of Horse.

^{17, 18} Further services untraced.

¹⁹ The following document was signed by "Robina [Lady] Lockhart, and John Lewin," in Nov. 1675:—

"Account of the Equipage made for his Excellency Sir Wm. Lockhart his Majesty's Ambassador in France, and which marched from Paris for the campaign,

15 May, 1675, with other extraordinary expenses as followeth, being for equipage, coaches, horses, liveries, provisions for the table, wardrobe, postage, plate for the field, expenses from his death, 8 June, N.S., till his body's leaving Paris, 8 Sept., being 12 weeks, expenses for her journey homeward, expenses in passing warrants, gifts on audiences, New Year's gifts, &c., amounting in all to £5,566 17s. 1d." *S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 26, fol. 203.

²⁰, ²¹ Accompanied Sir Wm. Lockhart to Paris when he was sent Ambassador to Louis XIV. in April, 1672. James Lockhart was Sir Wm. Lockhart's only son by his first marriage, and predeceased his father.

²² Fourth son of the Earl of Queensberry. Killed at the siege of Maestricht, in 1676, when serving as Captain in Sir Alex. Colyear's Regt. of Scots Foot.

²³ Probably John Seton, younger son to Sir John Seton, of Garleton.

²⁴ Brother to Robina, Lady Lockhart.

²⁵ Further services untraced.

²⁶ Kerr. See p. 96, note 6.

²⁷ Further services untraced.

²⁸ Appointed Lieut. in Sir George Monro's Regt. in 1674. Lieut. in Lord James Douglas's Regt., 20 Feb. 1678. Probably son of Major George Winram.

1674.

NEW-RAISED FORCES.
THREE TROOPS OF HORSE.*

(The Captains' Commissions were dated at Windsor Castle, 25 August, 1674; and those of the Subalterns bore date of 4 September.)

CAPTS.	LIEUTS.	CORNETS.	QR. MRS.
Marquis of Douglas. ¹	David, Lord Madertie. ²	Drummond of Machanie. ³	————
Earl of Erroll. ⁴	Sir John Keath ⁵ of Keath Hall, Knt. Marshal.	John Hay. ⁶	————
Lord Rosse. ⁷	Sir David Ogilvy. ⁸	[Richard] Elphinstone, ⁹ Yr. of Calderhall.	————

* *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. III. These three Troops were disbanded in Jan. 1676. King's Letter to the Privy Council of Scotland, 23 Dec. 1675.

¹ Second Marquis. It is stated in *The Douglas Book* that James, Marquis of Douglas raised this Troop out of his own tenantry. His first wife was Lady Barbara Erskine, eldest dau. of John, 9th Earl of Mar. This marriage turned out unhappily; and the quarrels of husband and wife became public property and have been handed down to posterity in the Old Scots ballad entitled *Lady Barbara Erskine's Lament*, beginning:—

"I was a lady of high renown,
As lived in the north countrie."

The Marquis of Douglas lent some of his Ordnance to the Government of Charles II. ostensibly for the defence of Edinburgh Castle, as they were stationed in the "court of guard" there. They consisted of two brass guns capable of firing ball of 3 lb. weight (*The Douglas Book*, Vol. II., p. 452). On 5 April, 1689, the Duke of Hamilton, President of the Council, issued a Warrant to the Marquis of Douglas to deliver his two cannon at Leith to Major-General Mackay, who gave a receipt for them which is still in existence.

² Third Baron. Dying in 1684 without male issue his title devolved on his younger brother General Wm. Drummond of Cromlix, who was created Viscount Strathallan.

³ Sir John Drummond, Knt. of Machanie, Perthshire. Appointed 1st Lieut. of an Indep. Cy. at Inverary, 16 May, 1687. Outlawed in 1690 for his adherence to the Stuarts. Md. Margaret, daughter of Sir Wm. Stewart, Knt. of Innernytie. Father of the 4th Viscount Strathallan.

⁴ Sir John Hay of Killour succeeded his cousin as 12th Earl of Erroll in 1674. Md. Lady Anne Drummond, dau. of James, Earl of Perth, and had issue.

⁵ See biog. notice on p. 73, note 2.

⁶ Probably a cadet of the Killour branch of Hays.

⁷ See biog. notice on p. 25, note 2.

⁸ See biog. notice on p. 64, note 2.

⁹ Son of Sir Thos. Elphinstone, Knt. Appointed in Nov. 1672 Deputy Keeper of the Privy Seal. Is said (*Burke's Commoners*, Vol. II.) to have succeeded his father as Muster Master General of the Forces in Scotland, in 1678, but said Commission is not forthcoming. M.P. for Co. Stirling in 1681. Bought the barony of Elphinstone from Lord Elphinstone.

1674.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE MONRO'S REGT. OF FOOT.*

(The Commissions of the Field Officers and Captains were dated at Windsor Castle, 25 August, 1674; the Subalterns' Commissions bore date of 4 September).

CAPTS.	LIEUTS.	ENSIGNS.
Sir George Monro, ¹ Col.	Hector Monro. ⁹	John Monro. ¹⁴
Earl of Wigton, ² Lt. Col.	Alex Winrame.	Pat. Hamilton.
Major George Winrame, ³ Major.	John Graham.	Lewis Maitland.
Laird of Blair. ⁴	Henry Foules (<i>sic</i>).	Charles Scott.
Laird of Boyne. ⁵	—Mure ¹⁰ (<i>sic</i>).	John Dalzell. ¹⁵
Laird of Touch. ⁶	Wm. Carstairs. ¹¹	James Stirling. ¹⁶
Hayning Riddell. ⁷	John Strachan. ¹²	George Ker. ¹⁷
Sir Robert Dalzell. ⁸	Alex Maxwell. ¹³	George Maitland. ¹⁸

* *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. III. Disbanded in Jan. 1676. By the King's Letter to the Privy Council it was ordered that 100 men were to be chosen out of Monro's disbanded regiment and drafted into the Foot Guards to form a new Company.

¹ See special memoir of Sir G. Monro as a Commander-in-Chief, Part I., pp. 34-42.

² See p. 36, note 2.

³ See p. 77, note 2.

⁴ Wm. Blair 15th Laird. Granted a pension of £200 per annum, 28 Sept. 1678. Went over to William of Orange at the Revolution. Raised an Independent Troop of Horse in Scotland at his own expense in April, 1689. Was taken prisoner with his lieutenant, the Laird of Pollok, at Perth, when that town was surprised by Dundee, in May, 1689. Dundee "carried these two officers about in an ungenerous triumph, on all his marches, for six weeks, and then sent them to the Isle of Mull, where Blair died in consequence of the barbarous treatment he received." *Life of Lt. Gen. Hugh Mackay of Scoury*, p. 25.

⁵ Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Boyne, Co. Banff. On 21 July, 1675, Charles II. signed a "Warrant for a charter to Sir Patrick Ogilvy, of Boyne, his heirs male and assigns whatsoever, of the lands of Ardinboth, Portsoy, and others in the parochine of Fordyce and barony of Boyne, Banffshire, on the resignation of James, Earl of Findlater" (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1675-6, p. 225). Appointed Captain in the Earl of Mar's new-raised Regt. of Foot, 23 Sept. 1678. He was son of Sir Walter Ogilvy 6th Baron of Boyne. On 14 Oct. 1681, he was named an ordinary Lord of Session, and in Jan. 1686, received a pension from the King. Owing to debt he was obliged to sell the Boyne estate. "Distinguished by his loyalty to the exiled Stuart family since the Revolution" (*Correspondence of Nathaniel Hooke*, Vol. I., p. 230). By his 2nd wife he had a son Patrick, from whom are descended the Ogilvies of Lintrathen. *Dict. Nat. Biography*.

⁶ "James Seton of Touch got a charter from Charles II. dated 8 April, 1651, narrating and confirming a former gift by King James IV. in favour of Sir Alex Seton of Touch and Tillibody, and his lineal heirs, of the office of armour bearer and squire of the King's body, and after the Restoration the King provided an annual salary of £300 as armour bearer to the Laird of Touch, under the Privy Seal, 30 May, 1662. Sat in Parliament for Selkirkshire, 1685-1686. He was succeeded by his son, Archibald Seton of Touch." *The Seton Book*, pp. 344-5.

⁷ John Riddell of Haining in Selkirkshire. Master of the King's Stud in Scotland. Son of Andrew Riddell who was the son by a 2nd marriage, of Andrew Riddell of Riddell and Haining. Colonel of the Militia Regiment for the Shires of Roxburgh and Selkirk, 20 June, 1682. *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. VII.

⁸ Son and heir of Sir John Dalzell of Glenae, who was brother of Robert 2nd Earl of Carnwath. Sir Robert Dalzell md. for his 3rd wife Violet dau. of Riddell of Haining (Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland*, 1st Edit.). He was appointed Capt. in the Earl of Mar's new-raised Regt. of Foot, 23 Sept. 1678. Left said Regt. in Dec. 1679 and was succeeded in his Company by his son John Dalzell. Appointed Lt. Colonel of the Dumfries Militia, 20 June, 1682. D. 1685.

⁹ Possibly Hector Monro, second son of Sir Robert Monro of Foulis.

¹⁰ Patrick Ogilvie of Murie. See his Comn. as Ensign in the Scots Foot Guards, 15 Jan. 1676.

¹¹ Son of Sir John Carstairs, Knt. "Kilconquer's second son, by his 2nd marriage, who lately before had married the Lady Gosforde in Lothian" (Lamont's *Diary*). A contemporary diarist (Lamont) records, under date of 1667, that Captain Wm. Carstairs shot a man on Largo link through the thigh "for cutting his horse's tail four months before." The man fell down as if dead, and Carstairs swam his horse through the water of Largo "being a great spread of water." Cashiered in 1675, for a "riot committed by him" (*Cal. S. P. D.*, 1675-6). Pardon'd by order of Charles II., 21 July, 1675. *Ibid.*

¹² See his Comn. in the Foot Guards on p. 24, and note thereto.

¹³ Of Tinwald. Md. a dau. of Sir Robert Dalzell and d.s.p.

¹⁴ Son of Sir George Monro by his 2nd marriage with Christian Hamilton, sister to Gustavus Hamilton 1st Visct. Boyne.

¹⁵ Son and heir of Sir Robert Dalzell. Succeeded to his father's Company in the Earl of Mar's Regt., 12 Dec. 1679; and to the Baronetcy of Glenae in 1685. Left Lord Mar's Regt. in Aug. 1686. D. 1689. See account of the skirmish at Lesmahago in March, 1679, where John Dalzell was severely wounded. Part I., p. 46.

¹⁶ Younger bro. to Sir John Stirling of Keir. Born 29 June, 1652. Appointed Ensign to the Earl of Mar's own Company in latter's new-raised Regt., 23 Sept. 1678. The Earl of Mar, in a letter to Sir John Stirling of Keir, dated "Edinburgh, 1 Jan. 1681," writes: "I received yours and one from your brother. You need not doubt my kindness to Mr. James; but as to that of Mr. Charles Flemming's change I know nothing, nor doe I believe it will be" (*The Stirlings of Keir*, p. 517). Promoted Lieut., 1 April, 1684. Comn. renewed by James VII. Appears to have left the Army at the Revolution. Lieut. James Stirling md. Mary, only dau. of Sir George Stirling, Bt. by his first marriage.

¹⁷ A certain George Ker was appointed Lieut. in Col. John Buchan's Regt. of Scots Foot in 1694 and promoted Capt., 12 Sept. 1695, when on active service in Flanders.

¹⁸ Of Eccles, Berwickshire. Appointed Ensign in the Earl of Mar's new-raised Regt., 23 Sept. 1678. Out of said Regt. 3 March, 1680.

1678.

LORD JAMES DOUGLAS'S NEW-RAISED REGT. OF
FOOT.**(All the Commissions bear date the 20th Feb. 1678.)*

COLONEL

[Lord James Douglas.¹]

LT.-COL.

Robert Touris.²

MAJOR

Patrick Lalis.³

CAPTS.

James Haye.
Charles Berkeley.⁴
George Humes.
John Preston.
Alex Urquhart.⁵
James Moncreif.⁶
Wm. Mackey.
Charles Murray.⁷
Walter Maxwell.⁸
James ffountaine.¹¹

LIEUTS.

James Graham.
Charles Ashmole.
Alex Stirling.⁹
David Preston.
Alex Winrame.¹⁰
John Murray.
Alex Sutherland.
John Ashmole.
Lewis Mateland¹²(sic).
John Gurden.

ENSIGNS

James Lorrane.
John Law.
James Campbell.
Pierce Semple.
John Lockhart.
Walter Moncrief.
Walter Gaurden.
— Sandeford.
Alex Seaton.
John Bell.

ADJT.

Wm. Douglas.

QR. MR.

Wm. Ennerwick.

CHAPLAIN

Jon. Campbell.

CHIRURGEON.

Robert Chawell.

* The list of officers in this Regt. is taken from *English Army Lists and Commission Registers, 1661-1714*, Vol. I., p. 215. The Regt. was raised in Scotland, excepting Capt. Charles Murray's Company, raised in Ireland, by the King's Orders (Letter to the Privy Council of Scotland, dated 15 March, 1678). Lord James Douglas's Regt. was placed on the English Establishment in July, 1678, and probably was sent to Flanders. The Regt. appears to have returned to Scotland before 18 Jan. 1679, when the King wrote to the Privy Council ordering the disbanding of Lord James Douglas's Regt. of Foot (*Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V.). It is said that this corps was incorporated with the Earl of Dumbar-ton's Regt. *The Douglas Book*.

¹ Younger bro. to George, Earl of Dumbarton. Is said to have been a Page to Louis XIII. Saw much service with the Scots Regt. in France. In 1666 was a Captain in his brother's Regt. of Scots Foot which Charles II. brought over to England. Under date of 19 Oct. 1681, occurs this entry in Guy's *Secret Service Schedule*. "To George, Earl of Dumbarton as of free gift for the funeral expenses of his brother, James, Lord Douglas, £150," p. 37.

² Called "Robert Towers" in the list of Lord George Douglas's Regt. in 1666, in which year the former was serving as Captain in said corps. He was granted a pension by James VII., 31 Dec. 1685.

³ Called "Patrick La Lisle" in the list of Lord George Douglas's Regt. in 1666, in which year the former was serving as Lieut. in said corps.

⁴ Charles *Barclay*. Serving as Captain in the 2nd Batt. of the Earl of Dumbarton's Regt. of Foot in 1687. Not in any subsequent list.

⁵ See his Comn. as Capt. of Grenadiers in the Foot Guards, under date of 21 May, 1684, and note thereto.

⁶ Youngest son of Sir John Moncreiff of that Ilk, a Bart. of Nova Scotia. Served at Tangiers and recd. £100 for wounds (Guy's *Secret Service Payments*). Fought with Lord Dumbarton's Regt. at Sedgemoor, and was awarded £40 for wounds. Succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother David. Appointed Colonel of a new-raised Regt. of Scots Foot, 1 Feb. 1693. D. same year.

⁷ Probably son of Colonel Charles Murray, who accompanied Prince Charles from Jersey to Paris and wrote a humorous letter (*Clarendon State Papers*) describing the Prince's arrival in the French capital. On the 24 June, 1678, the king wrote to the Duke of Lauderdale, then at Edinburgh, concerning Captain Charles Murray's Company "which was raised in Ireland" and had received orders, on landing in England, "to march to Kendal and thence to near Edinburgh, there to receive their clothes, and arms which We have ordered to be sent forthwith by sea to Leith" (*Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IV.). Capt. Charles Murray was subsequently Adjt. to and Captain in Dumbarton's Regt. and was knighted by Charles II. On 7 Aug. 1686 he was appointed Major of the Royal Regt. of Horse in Scotland. His Commission erroneously describes him as "Knight and Baronet." Brevet Col., 27 Sept. 1688. Lt.-Col. of aforesaid Regt., 29 Nov. 1688. D. at Edinburgh 2 Dec. 1736. *Gentleman's Mag.*

⁸ Appointed Capt. of an additional Company in the Earl of Mar's Regt. of Foot, 20 May, 1685. Left the said Regt. in July, 1686.

⁹ In a letter from George Stirling, Chirurgion, to the Laird of Keir (Sir John Stirling) dated "Edinburgh, 18 Aug. 1675," the writer says:—"In that defeat the Frenches got near Straitsburgh . . . we have loasd seven Scots Captains in that batalione of Duglas regement that was with De Turaine, vizt., Duglas, Hay, Lature, Kernie, Bercklay, Cotbrine, & Lawless your brothers Captaine. Whither George and Alexander [Stirling] was with him I cannot yet learne, but this list I saw in a letter written from the campe in Sir W. Sharp's chamber" (Fraser's *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 507). A certain Alexander Stirling was Lient. to Lt.-Col. John Stirling in Lord Murray's Regt. of Scots Foot, 1694.

¹⁰ See p. 98, note 28.

¹¹ Believed to be son of James *des Fontanes*, Physician General to the Army in Ireland *temp.* Charles II. Both father and son adopted the Anglicised name of "Fountaine." Captain James Fountaine was appointed Capt. in the Duke of Beaufort's Regt. of Foot, 20 June, 1685. At the Revolution he followed the fortunes of King James and had the rank of Lt.-Colonel in Major-General Cannon's Army, in Scotland, early in 1690. Attainted. Escaped to France. Under date of 9 Oct. 1702, Luttrell records:—"Letters from Paris say Colonels Fountain, Parker, Major Ingram, Sir Adam Blair, and Henry Nevil Pain are committed to the Bastile for petitioning the late Queen to remove from her presence the Earl of Middleton, whom they allege corresponds with England." In 1708, James Fountain was appointed Capt. *en second* in the Earl of Portmore's Regt. of Foot. He served in George I's army, and d. in 1738. The Will of "Lt.-Colonel James Fountaine" was proved at Dublin, 1738.

¹² See his Commission on p. 25, note 3.

1678.

TROOP OF HORSE LEVIED IN SCOTLAND BY THE
MARQUIS OF MONTROSE.*

King's Letter to the Privy Council of Scotland concerning the levying of a Troop of Horse by James, Marquis of Montrose, "to be raised for Our service in the Regt. of Our dear brother James, Duke of Albany and York, which the said Marquis hath asked leave to levy in Scotland. - Whitehall, 15 March, 1678."

TROOP

CAPT.	LIEUT.	CORNET.
James, Marquis of Montrose. ¹	Patrick Graham. ²	John Graham. ³

* *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IV. This Troop was levied in Scotland by the Marquis of Montrose. It consisted of 60 horsemen, and marched to London by way of Berwick, where it was mustered by Henry Howard, Muster-Master General of England. (*Ibid.*) The Duke of York's Regt. of Horse, commanded by the Earl of Peterborough, consisted of eight troops (including Montrose's) and served in Flanders. This Regt. was disbanded in January and March, 1679.

¹ James Graham 3rd Marquis. Appointed Captain of the Troop of Life Guards in Scotland, 26 Oct. 1678. D. in 1684.

² Second son of Patrick Graham of Inchbrakie who was descended from Patrick Graham, a younger son of William 1st Earl of Montrose. Commanded the Town Guard of Edinburgh during the reign of James VII. Brevet Lt.-Colonel 17 July, 1688; Lt.-Colonel of the Edinburgh Militia, 25 Sept. same year. The Edinburgh Town Guard was disbanded in 1689. Col. Patrick Graham adhered to James VII., and followed him to France. He obtained command of a Regt. of Dragoons, and d. abroad in 1720. *Or and Sable: A Book of the Græmes and Grahams*, p. 215.

³ Third son of Patrick Graham, the elder, of Inchbrakie. Is said to have acted as Page to young Lord Napier at the siege of Kincardine Castle in 1646. (*Or and Sable: The Græmes and Grahams*). On 2 May, 1678, the Privy Council of Scotland gave permission to leave the Kingdom to "John Grahame, Postmaster General . . . he being called to abroad with the Marquis of Montrose his cheiffe, for his Majesties present service." (*Privy Council Acts*, 1673-8). John Graham succeeded his father as Postmaster General in 1674. He md. Margaret Drummond, eldest dau. of Lord Maderty. See further reference to John Graham in Pt. I., pp. 43-4.

1678.

"TWO COMPANIES OF DRAGOONS."

(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. IV.)

COMMISSIONS.

John Strachan ¹ to be Captain of a Company of Dragoons consisting of 100 men besides officers	Whitehall,	21 May, 1678.	
John Inglis ² to be Captain of a Company of Dragoons consisting of 100 men besides officers	- Whitehall,	„	„
John Lauder ³ to be Lieut. to Capt. John Strachan's Company of Dragoons	- - - - Whitehall,	„	„
John Livingstone ⁴ to be Ensign to Capt. John Strachan's Company of Dragoons	- - - - Whitehall,	„	„
Wm. Cleland ⁵ to be Lieut. to Capt. John Inglis's Company of Dragoons	- - - - Whitehall,	„	„
Henry Dundas ⁶ to be Ensign to Capt. John Inglis's Company of Dragoons	- - - - Whitehall,	„	„

"ADDITIONAL COMPANY OF DRAGOONS."

(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. IV.)

COMMISSIONS.

Viscount of Kingstoun⁷ to be Captain of the new Company of Dragoons to be raised for his Majesty's service and entertained in Scotland - Windsor Castle, 23 Sept., 1678.
 Francis Stuart⁸ of Coldingham to be Lieut. to the Viscount Kingston's Company of Dragoons - Whitehall, 27 Sept., 1678.
 Thomas Winram⁹ to be Ensign to above Company of Dragoons - - - - - Whitehall, " "

1679.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSIONS.

(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. V.)

Francis Stuart¹⁰ of Coldingham to be Captain of a Company of Dragoons in place of Viscount Kingstoun who gives up his Commission - - Windsor Castle, 24 July, 1679.
 Thos. Winram¹¹ to be Lieut. to Capt. Francis Stuart's Company of Dragoons - - Windsor Castle, 3 Sept., 1679.
 John Creighton¹² to be Ensign to Capt. Francis Stuart's Company of Dragoons "of which Company you have been lately eldest Corporal." - Windsor Castle, " "

¹ Appointed Capt. in the Scots Dragoons, 25 Nov. 1681, see p. 24, note 6.

² See p. 22, note 3.

³ Appointed Lieut. to Sir Jas. Turner in the Scots Dragoons, 25 Nov. 1681. D. before 28 Dec. 1682.

⁴ Next heir male to Charles, 2nd Earl of Newburgh. Lieut. to Capt. Strachan in the Scots Dragoons, 25 Nov. 1681. Comn. renewed by James VII. Appointed Aide-Major 23 Aug. 1688. Joined in Lt.-Col. Wm. Livingstone's conspiracy to take the Royal Scots Dragoons, in which he was then Captain, over to Lord Dundee, in the spring of 1689. Was imprisoned and deprived of his Commission (Creighton's *Memoirs*). Mentioned in Strickland's *Lives of the Queens of England* as being at the Court of St. Germain's in Jan. 1702, when Lord Belhaven came over on a secret Jacobite mission. Capt. John Livingstone md. Elizabeth, sister to Sir Robert Hamilton, 2nd Bart. of Silverton Hill, which lady was sister-in-law to Lord Belhaven.

⁵ See biog. notice on p. 20, note 3.

⁶ Appointed Lieut. to Capt. Inglis in the Scots Dragoons, 25 Nov. 1681. Out of the Regt. before Feb. 1685.

⁷ The Hon. Alexander Seton, 2nd son of George 2nd Earl of Winton, was created Visct. Kingston, 6 Feb. 1650. Writing to the Earl of Lauderdale, 23 March, 1667, when there was an idea of levying fresh troops, Lord Kingston assured Lauderdale that he wished to be looked upon as "ane obedient loyall subject" (*Add. MS.* 23126, fo. 142). Resigned his Commission as Capt. of an Indep. Troop of Dragoons, 24 July, 1679. D. 21 Oct. 1691 and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son Archibald.

⁸ Served at Bothwell Brig. Capt. of an Indep. Troop of Dragoons 24 July, 1679. Capt. in the Scots Dragoons, 25 Nov. 1681. He was actively employed with his Troop in the West of Scotland and captured Cargill, Smith, and Brown, three well-known Covenanting preachers, on 12 July, 1681, at Covington Mill. (Letter from the Duke of Hamilton to the Earl of Queensberry, 13 July, 1681.) Resigned his Commission 11 May, 1683. This officer was son of John Stewart, Commendator of Coldingham (son of Francis Stewart Earl of Bothwell), and served as a trooper in the Scots Life Guards (Creighton's *Memoirs*). Francis Stewart figures in *Old Mortality* as "Sergt. Francis Bothwell" killed by a Covenanter at Drumclog.

⁹ Lieut. to Lord Kingston's Indep. Tp. of Dragoons, 3 Sept. 1679. Lieut. in the Scots Dragoons, 25 Nov. 1681. Capt. Lieut. in same Regt., 11 May, 1683. Comn. renewed by James VII. in March, 1685. Resigned in Oct. 1685. John Skene writing from London, 22 Oct. 1685, to his brother Mr. Thomas Skene, Advocate, Edinburgh, records that "Thomas Winraham quho was Captain lieutenant is maid manadger of the invalids stock (Skene Correspondence in General Register House)." D. in Nov. 1689. A son of Sir George Winram of Liberton, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. See copy of Capt. Thos. Winram's Will in the Appendix.

¹⁰ See note 8.

¹¹ See note 9.

¹² Son of Alex. Creighton who was of Scottish descent. Born at Castle-fin, Donegal, 8th May, 1648. Went to Scotland in 1674, and through the interest of Dr. Christopher Irvine was accepted as a "gentleman private" in the King's Troop of Life Guards. Having earned a reputation as a relentless foe to the persecuted Covenanters, he was given a lieutenant's Commission as above. On the formation of the Regt. of Scots Dragoons in Nov. 1681, Creighton was appointed Lieut. to Capt. Fras. Stewart's Troop. His services with the Scots Dragoons have been handed down in his *Memoirs* which he related to Dean Swift, in Ireland, when 82 years of age. Making due allowance for the narrator's age, and tendency to exaggeration, the *Memoirs* bear the impression of truth in all the most important details. After the Revolution Creighton succeeded to Blair's Troop, but joining in Lt. Col. Wm. Livingston's conspiracy was deprived of his Comn. and imprisoned.

HIGHLAND COMPANIES.*

1678.

King's Letter to the Privy Council of Scotland concerning
the two Highland Companies to be raised for secur-
ing the peace of the Highlands - - Whitehall, 4 Sept., 1678.

CAPTAINS.

Sir James Campbell¹ of Lawers.
Colonel James Menzies.²

Mem.—"That the Commission granted to Lawers was recalled and a new
Commission of the same date granted to the Earl of Caithness,³ to be
Captain of the Company whereof Lawers was appointed Lieutenant."

John, Earl of Caithness,³ to be Captain of one of the
two Companies of Highlandmen - - Windsor, 5 Sept., 1678.
Colonel James Menzies² to be Captain of the other
Company - - - - - Windsor, " "
Sir James Campbell¹ of Lawers to be 1st Lieutenant to
the Earl of Caithness's new Company of High-
landmen - - - - - Whitehall, 27 Sept., 1678.
Alexander Campbell of — to be 2nd Lieutenant to
above Cy. - - - - - Whitehall, " "
Alexander Mackarter (*sic*) to be Ensign to above Cy.
Whitehall, " "
Archibald Campbell⁴ of Inveraw to be 1st Lieut. to Col.
James Menzies' Company of Highlandmen - Whitehall, " "
John Campbell of Airdes to be 2nd Lieutenant to above
Company - - - - - Whitehall, " "
— Campbell of — to be Ensign to above Company
Whitehall, " "

* *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IV. The Privy Council ordered garrisons to be kept at Braemar, Inverlochy, and Ruthven, by an Act passed 22 Dec. 1664. These garrisons were drawn from the Foot Guards prior to 1678 (see chapter on the "Highland Watch" in Ross's *Old Scottish Colours*, pp. 23-28). The King's Letter to the Treasury, 5 Sept. 1678, laid down the establishment and pay of the two new Companies. They were to consist of 150 men each. The soldiers were to receive five shillings Scots *per diem*; each captain eight shillings sterling *per diem*, each lieutenant four shillings sterling *per diem*, and each ensign (or 2nd lieutenant) three shillings sterling *per diem*. There were to be three sergeants to each Company who were to receive respectively eighteen shillings Scots *per diem*; and four corporals to each Company who were to receive respectively twelve shillings Scots *per diem*. These two Companies were disbanded in March, 1681, and were replaced by two new Companies added to the Earl of Mar's Regt.

¹ Son of Sir Mungo Campbell of Lawers who was younger brother to John, Earl of Loudonn. This Sir Mungo was Colonel of a Regt. of Scots Foot which served in Ireland, 1642-1644, and was killed at the battle of Auldearn in 1645. His son James, who had served in his father's regiment, both in Ireland and Scotland, succeeded to the command of the

above corps. "In 1645 Parliament passed an Act in favour of his mother and her family as to the arrears due to Sir Mungo." Col. James Campbell was appointed Lyon King of Arms by the Protector, but lost this post at the Restoration. Justice of the Peace for Perthshire, 1663. It is uncertain when he was knighted, but it was before 1655. He was twice married, and left issue. D. after 1689. See *The Genealogist*, Vol. V., pp. 135-6.

² Of Culdaires, Co. Perth. The first of the family of Culdaires had married Margaret youngest dau. of Sir Andrew Kerr of Fernihirst. Col. James Menzies fought under the Covenant banner in the Civil Wars of Charles I. He captured the Marquis of Huntley for whose person £1,000 had been offered by the Estates. This sum was awarded to Menzies by Act of Parliament, 7 Jan. 1648. He subsequently went over to the Royalist side, and was Lieut.-Colonel to Argyll's Regt. of Foot in 1650. After Dunbar, the King's Crown and Sceptre were entrusted to Col. Menzies, who conveyed them to Dunottar Castle. On the 14th July, 1675, the King signed a Warrant for Charter of new infeftment to Col. James Menzies and his eldest son Archibald of the lands of Coldairs, &c., and an erection of all the said lands into the barony of Coldairs. *Cal. S.P.D.*, 1675-6, p. 214.

³ Sir John Campbell 5th Bt. of Glenorchy (only son of the 4th Bt.) being the principal creditor of George, 6th Earl of Caithness, the latter mortgaged his whole estate and earldom to the aforesaid Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy, who assumed the surname and arms of Sinclair, in 1672. The Earl of Caithness d. in 1676, whereupon Sir John, being then in possession of the earldom, obtained a Patent, dated Whitehall, 28 June, 1677, creating him Earl of Caithness. His title was, however, disputed by George Sinclair of Keiss, the heir male of the last earl. The Privy Council declared the said George Sinclair the rightful Earl of Caithness, and accordingly Glenorchy resigned the title and obtained a Patent, dated 13 Aug. 1681, creating him Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, with precedency of the former Patent, 28 June, 1677. Being implicated in the Massacre of Glencoe, Lord Breadalbane was committed for high treason to Edinburgh Castle, but was discharged without trial. D. 19 March, 1717.

⁴ Commissioner of Supply for Argyllshire, 1678 and 1685.

1678.

THREE NEW TROOPS OF HORSE.

COMMISSIONS.

(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. IV.)

James, Earl of Airly, ¹ to be Captain of a Troop of Horse to consist of 60 horsemen besides officers	-	Windsor Castle, 23 Sept., 1678.
[James] Earl of Home ² to be Captain of another troop of Horse of same strength	- -	Windsor Castle, " "
John Graham ³ of Claverhouse to be Captain of a similar Troop	- - - -	Windsor Castle, " "
Adam Urquhart ⁴ of Meldrum to be Lieut. to the Earl of Airly's Troop	- - - -	Whitehall, 27 Sept., 1678.
Sir Francis Ruthven ⁵ to be Cornet to the Earl of Airly's Troop	- - - -	Whitehall, " "
Blank Commission for Quarter-Master to last-named Troop	- - - -	Whitehall, " "
The Master of Rosse ⁶ to be Lieut. to the Earl of Home's Troop	- - - -	Whitehall, " "
Sir Mark Carse ⁷ to be Cornet to the Earl of Home's Troop	- - - -	Whitehall, " "
David Home ⁸ of Woolstruther to be Quarter-Master to last-named Troop	- - - -	Whitehall, " "
[Andrew] Bruce ⁹ of Earlshall to be Lieut. to Capt. John Graham of Claverhouse's Troop	- -	Whitehall, " "
Robert Graham ¹⁰ to be Cornet to Capt. John Graham of Claverhouse's Troop	- -	Whitehall, " "
James Graham ¹¹ to be Quarter-Master to last-named Troop	- - - -	Whitehall, " "

1680.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSIONS.

(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. V.)

- Wm. Graham¹² to be Cornet to the Laird of Claverhouse's Troop of Horse in place of the deceased Robert Graham - - - - - Whitehall, 3 March, 1680.
- David Graham¹³ (brother German to John Graham of Claverhouse) to be Quarter-Master to latter's Troop in place of [James] Graham deceased - Whitehall, " "
- William, Master of Rosse,¹⁴ to be Capt. of the Troop of Horse formerly commanded by James, Earl of Home, whose Commission is hereby declared void - - - Windsor Castle, 4 Sept., 1680.
- Sir Mark Carse¹⁵ of Cockpenne to be Lieut. to the Master of Rosse's Troop of Horse - - - - - Whitehall, 10 Sept., 1680.
- Sir Adam Blair,¹⁶ Yr., of Carberie to be Cornet to the Master of Rosse's Troop of Horse - - - Whitehall, " "
- Blank Commission for Quarter-Master to last-named Troop - - - - - Whitehall, " "
- Adam Urquhart¹⁷ of Meldrum to be Capt. of the Troop of Horse lately commanded by James Earl of Airlie - - - - - Whitehall, 25 Nov., 1682.
- Sir Francis Ruthven¹⁸ to be Lieut. of the Troop of Horse commanded by Capt. Adam Urquhart of Meldrum - - - - - Whitehall, 12 Dec., 1682.
- [Wm.] Keath¹⁹ of Ludwharn (*sic*) to be Cornet to last-named Troop - - - - - Whitehall, " "

¹ See biog. notice on p. 64, note 1.

² Fifth Earl. Resigned his Commission in the summer of 1680. D.s.p. 22 July, 1706.

³ So far as can be ascertained this is Claverhouse's first Commission in the Scots Army.

⁴ See his Commission on p. 11, and note thereto.

⁵ Of Redcastle, Co. Forfar, Knight. Lieut. to Capt. Adam Urquhart's Troop of Horse, 12 Dec. 1682. Lieut. to same Troop in Claverhouse's Regt. of Horse, 27 Dec. 1682. Out of the Regt. 21 Dec. 1684. Md. Elizabeth, 2nd dau. of Lord Ruthven, of Freeland, and had issue.

⁶ Succeeded his father as 12th Lord *Ross* of Hawkhead in 1682. Capt. of the Troop of Horse whereof the Earl of Home had been Captain, 4 Sept. 1680. Capt. of same Troop in Claverhouse's Regt. of Horse, 26 Dec. 1682; Major and Captain in said Regt. 4 Aug. 1684. He received 5/- p. diem as Major in addition to his pay as Captain of a Troop (King's Letter to the Lord Treasurer of Scotland, 4 Aug. 1684). Resigned his Commission 7 Aug. 1686. Had been actively employed against the Covenanters in the West of Scotland, but forwarded the Revolution. Appointed Capt. of an Indep. Troop of Scots Horse in 1689. Was in great favour with William III. and Queen Anne. D. in 1738.

⁷ Of Cockpenne. Lieut. to the Master of Ross's Troop 10 Sept. 1680. Lieut. to Lord Ross's Troop in Claverhouse's Regt., 26 Dec. 1682; Conn. renewed by James VII. in March, 1685; serving with the Regt. in England when it was struck off the establish-

ment, Jan. 1689. In the *Lyon Office Matriculation Register* reference is made to "Sir Mark Carsc of Fordelcarsc."

⁸ Appointed Qr. Master to Lord Ross's Troop in Claverhouse's Regt., 26 Dec. 1682. Out of the Regt. 13 Jan. 1683.

⁹ Claverhouse's right-hand man. Sheriff-depute, conjointly with his chief, of Dumfries; Annandale, Wigton, and Kirkcudbright, 27 Jan. 1679. Son of Sir Andrew Bruce, knt. Fought at Bothwell Brig. Had a share of the forfeited estates. Under date of 20 July, 1680, Wodrow writes:—"Richard Cameron, Hackston of Rathillet, and their followers, were surprised by Earlshall and his party. Cameron killed on the spot. Rathillet taken prisoner." This was the action known as Ayr's-Moss, in the parish of Auchinleck in Kyle. Andrew Bruce accompanied his Regt. to England, in Oct. 1688, and returned with Dundee and his Troop to Scotland in Dec. same year. He remained true to his salt. D. in 1704. See pedigree of "Bruce of Earlshall" in *The Genealogist*, Vol. VII., pp. 131-142.

¹⁰ Kinsman to Claverhouse. "Slain by a musket shot at Drumclog from one John Alstoun, a miller's son, a tenant of Weir of Blackwood" (Kirkton's *Church of Scotland*, p. 442). "The rebels," says Creighton in his *Memoirs*, "finding the cornet's body, and supposing it to be that of Clavers, because the name of Graham was wrought in the shirt neck, treated it with the utmost inhumanity; cutting off the nose, pulling out the eyes, and stabbing it through in a hundred places." Guild's *Bellum Bothwellianum*, quoted in Scott's *Minstrelsy*, mentions the same barbarity. It is only fair to the Covenanters who fought at Drumclog to disbelieve the above savage conduct attributed to them. "The tradition," remarks Professor Sanford Terry, in his *John Graham of Claverhouse*, "is no doubt wholly fictitious. Such mutilation as the cornet's body was subjected to was certainly due to the horses riding over it in the fight," pp. 56-7, note 3.

¹¹ Dead before 3 March, 1680.

¹² Of Balquhapple. Appointed Cornet to Claverhouse's Troop in latter's Regt. 25 Dec. 1682; Lieut. to Meldrum's Troop, 21 Feb. 1684. Accompanied his chief to England in Oct. 1688, and returned with him to Scotland in December. Had been promoted Major of Lord Dundee's Regt., 7 Dec. 1688; one of the last Commissions signed by the unfortunate James VII. Acted as godfather at the baptism of Dundee's infant son, 9 April, 1689. Fought at Killiecrankie. Attainted by Act of Parliament 14 July, 1690.

¹³ Appointed Qr.-Master to Claverhouse's Troop in latter's Regt., 25 Dec. 1682. Cornet to said Troop 21 Feb. 1684. Accompanied his Regt. to England in Oct. 1688. Returned with his Troop to Scotland in Dec. 1688. Was at the battle of Killiecrankie. Succeeded his nephew as 3rd Visct. Dundee in Dec. 1689. Attainted by Act of Parliament, 14 July, 1690. Retired to France in 1692, and was invested by King James with the Order of the Thistle. D.s.p. in 1700.

¹⁴ See biog. notice on p. 111, note 6.

¹⁵ See p. 111, note 7.

¹⁶ Son of Robert Blair. Appointed Cornet to Lord Ross's Troop in Claverhouse's Regt. 26 Dec. 1682. Wounded in action at Stone Dyke Park, 20 June, 1685. Capt. in said Regt. 6 Nov. 1685. Accompanied the Scots Army to England in Oct. 1688. Adhered to James VII. at the Revolution and his Troop given to his Lieut.—John Creighton. In July, 1689, Sir Adam Blair was arrested and imprisoned in the Gate-house, Westminster (Letter from Lord Melville to the Duke of Hamilton, 8 July, 1689). Impeached for high treason by both Houses of Parliament. Made his escape with Dr. Gray, another Jacobite prisoner, but they were retaken in an open boat, off Dover, making for Calais (Luttrell's *Short Relation of State Affairs*). Eventually Blair was allowed to retire to France, where he fell foul of his own party and was committed to the Bastille. *Ibid.* under date of 3 Oct. 1702.

¹⁷ See biog. notice on p. 11, note 3.

¹⁸ See p. 111, note 5.

¹⁹ Son of Sir Wm. Keith of Ludquhairn, a Bart. of Nova Scotia. Cornet in Claverhouse's Regt. of Horse 27 Dec., 1682. Succeeded his father as Bart. before 7 Dec. 1688, on which date Cornet Sir W. Keith was promoted Lieut. in Lord Dundee's Regt.

1678.

LIST OF CHARLES, EARL OF MAR'S NEW-RAISED
REGT. OF FOOT.*

The Commissions of the Field Officers and Captains were dated at Windsor Castle, 23rd September, 1678; the Subalterns' Commissions bore date 27th September.

(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. IV.)

CAPTS.	LIEUTS.	ENSIGNS.
Charles, Earl of Mar, ¹ Col.	Charles Fleming ⁹ [Capt. Lieut.]	Alex. Livingstone. ¹⁵
Earl of Dalhousie, ² Lt. Col.	Charles Scott ¹⁰ of Boninstoun.	Donald McKenzie.
Andrew White, ³ Major.	[John] Dalzell ¹¹	Duncan Menzies. ¹⁶
[David] Bruce ⁴ of Clackmanan.	John Scott in Swans-toun.	[John] Bruce, ¹⁷ bro. to Bruce of Clackmanan.
John Balfour. ⁵	Charles Straitoune. ¹²	— Tyre, son to David Tyre.
James Murray. ⁶ of Philiphaugh.	Walter Nairne.	[Wm.] Burnett ¹⁸ of Barnes.
[Sir Patrick] Ogilvy ⁷ of Boyne.	Kenneth McKenzie ¹³ of Suddie.	John Innes, ¹⁹ son to the Laird of Innes.
Sir Robert Dalzell. ⁸	[Wm.] Trotter. ¹⁴	George Maitland ²⁰ of Eccles.

QR.-MASTER.

James Wood.²¹

COMMISSIONS IN LORD MAR'S REGT.

1679-1681.

(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vols. V., VI.)

James Arnet²² (*sic*) of Ferny to be Ensign of Capt. John Balfour's Company - - - Whitehall, 19 June, 1679.
 Alex. Stratoun²³ to be Lieut. to Capt. John Balfour's Company - - - Windsor Castle, 15 Sept., 1679.
 Thomas Douglas²⁴ (brother German to the deceased Laird of Cavers) to be Capt. of that Company whereof James Murray of Philiphaugh was late Captain - - - Whitehall, 15 Oct., 1679.

- Wm. Burnett²⁵ of Barnes to be Lieut. to Captain Thomas Douglas's Company - - - Whitehall, 15 Oct., 1679.
- Michael Veitch²⁶ (lawful son to Sir John Veitch of Dawick) to be Ensign to Capt. Thos. Douglas - - - - - Whitehall, 18 Nov., 1679.
- John Dalyell²⁷ to be Capt. of the Company of Foot, formerly commanded "by Sir Robert Dalyell your father." - - - - - Whitehall, 12 Dec., 1679.
- Robert Dalyell²⁸ (formerly Sergeant of Capt. Morray's Company in the Guards) to be Ensign to Capt. John Dalyell - - - - - Whitehall, 3 March, 1680.
- John Areskin²⁹ (brother German to the Laird of Alva) to be Ensign to the Earl of Mar's own Company in latter's Regt. - - - - - Newmarket, 17 March, 1680.
- [John] Bruce³⁰ (brother of Bruce of Clackmanan) to be Captain of "your late brother's Company." - - - - - Windsor Castle, 31 May, 1680.
- Alex. Stewart³¹ to be Ensign to Capt. [John] Bruce. - - - - - Windsor Castle, 1 June, 1680.
- James Stirling³² (brother German to the Laird of Keir) to be Ensign of the Earl of Mar's own Company [in room of John Areskin appointed Ensign to Lord Mar's Company in Stirling Castle] - - - Whitehall, 10 Sept., 1680.
- George Bruce³³ (brother to the Laird of Clackmannan) to be Ensign to his brother Capt. John Bruce - - - - - Whitehall, ,, ,,
- King³⁴ to be Lieut. to the Earl of Dalhousie's Company - - - - - Whitehall 14 Feb., 1681.

TWO NEW COMPANIES ADDED TO THE EARL OF MAR'S REGT.

(*Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. VI.)

The Commissions were dated, Whitehall, 7 April, 1681.

CAPTS.	LIEUTS.	ENSIGNS.
[Kenneth] Mackenzie, ³⁵ of Suddie.	Wm. Sharp. ³⁷	[Chris.] Mackdougall. ³⁹
Alex. Cairnes, ³⁶	John Livingstone, ³⁸	[Andrew] Wood. ⁴⁰

OTHER COMMISSIONS.

- Duncan Menzies⁴¹ (Ensign to Major White) to be Aid Major of the Earl of Mar's Regt. - - - Whitehall, 19 Oct., 1681.
- Wm. Fraser⁴² (eldest son to the Master of Salton) to be Capt. of the Company lately commanded by Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Boyne (now one of the Senators of Our College of Justice). - - - Whitehall, 29 Oct., 1681.
- John Bell⁴³ to be Lieut. to the Earl of Dalhousie's Company [in room of — King] - - - Whitehall, 14 Dec., 1681.

COMPANY OF GRENADIERS ADDED TO THE EARL OF
MAR'S REGT.*(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. VII.)**The Commissions were dated at Windsor Castle, 19 June, 1682.*

CAPT.	1ST. LIEUT.	2ND. LIEUT.
Wm. Garioch. ⁴⁴	Wm. White. ⁴⁵	Robert Nisbet. ⁴⁶

OTHER COMMISSIONS.

- Lt. Col. Thomas Buchan⁴⁷ to be Lt. Col. of Lord Mar's Regt. (in place of the late deceased Earl of Dalhousie) and Capt. of a Company - - Whitehall, 7 Dec., 1682.
- John Balfour⁴⁸ to be Major in place of Major White and Capt. of a Company - - Whitehall, " "
- Charles Fleming⁴⁹ to be Capt. of a Company lately commanded by Major White [appointed Lt. Gov. of Edinburgh Castle] - - Whitehall, " "
- Alex. Leith⁵⁰ to be Ensign to Lt. Colonel Thomas Buchan - - Whitehall, 6 Feb., 1683.
- Henry Bruce⁵¹ to be Ensign to his brother Capt. John Bruce - - Whitehall, " "
- Colin McKenzie⁵² (uncle to the Earl of Seaforth) to be Capt. Lieut. - - Whitehall, 30 March, 1683.
- Duncan Menzies⁵³ (Aid Major) to be Lieut. of Capt. Wm. Fraser's Company - - Windsor Castle, 18 May, 1683.
- Walter Sharp⁵⁴ (son to — Sharp of Houstoun) to be Ensign to Capt. Charles Fleming's Company - - Windsor Castle, " "
- Alex. Straton⁵⁵ to be Ensign to Major Balfour's Company - - Whitehall, 27 Nov., 1683.
- Wm. Borthwick⁵⁶ to be Surgeon - - Whitehall, 31 Jan., 1684.
- Colin McKenzie⁵⁷ to be Captain in place of Capt. Charles Fleming deceased - - Whitehall, 1 April, 1684.
- John Bell⁵⁸ to be Capt. Lieut. [in place of Colin McKenzie promoted] - - Whitehall, " "
- John Bell⁵⁹ [Yr.] to be Ensign to the Earl of Mar's own Company - - Whitehall, " "
- James Stirling⁶⁰ to be Lieut. of Lt. Col. Thomas Buchan's Company - - Whitehall, " "

* The present Royal Scots Fusiliers served at Bothwell Bridge and were subsequently employed in the South West of Scotland. In April, 1681, two new Companies were added to the Earl of Mar's Regt. in place of the two Highland Companies which were disbanded. These new Companies had the unpleasant duty of "uplifting the cess and taxation" in the Highlands. Under date of 14 Nov. 1682, a Scottish chronicler writes:—"Complaints being exhibited against Cameron of Locheil and some of his clan, for sorning, robbing, deforcing, and doing violence and affronts to a party of the King's forces, who came there to uplift the cess taxation. The Lords ordained them to be presently disarmed of their swords, pistols, and skien-durks and to be securely imprisoned" (Fountainhall's *The Decisions of the Lords of Council*, pp. 359-360). The same writer records on 30 Nov. 1682, that Cameron of Lochiel was fined £100 by the Privy Council as head of the clan "for the deforcement and violence offered by his men to the King's forces." *Ibid.*

¹ See p. 32, note 7.

² Third Earl. Had a share of the "Forfeitures" after Bothwell Brig. Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh at the time of his death in 1682.

³ See biog. notice on p. 38, note 8.

⁴ See do. on p. 96, note 5.

⁵ Of Fernie. Second son of the 3rd Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Had a share of the "Forfeitures" after Bothwell Brig. Major of Mar's Regt., 7 Dec. 1682. Lt. Col. of said Regt., 29 July, 1686. Accompanied his corps to England in Oct. 1688. Left the Army same year. He was attainted for his participation in the '15 and d. 1725. The estate of Fernie was restored to this officer's eldest son, Arthur, by George II.

⁶ Had a share of the "Forfeitures" after Bothwell Bridge. Left the Regt. in Oct. 1679. Aftds. Sir James Murray, Knt. Appointed a Senator of the College of Justice, 1689.

⁷ See biog. notice on p. 100, note 5.

⁸ Of Glenae. Created a Bart. of Nova Scotia, 11 April, 1666. Son and heir of the Hon. Sir John Dalzell, who was 2nd son of the first Earl of Carnwath. Sir Robert Dalzell resigned his Company in favour of his eldest son, John Dalzell, 12 Dec. 1679. D. in Sept. 1685.

⁹ Promoted Capt., 7 Dec. 1682. Sixth son of the 3rd Earl of Wigton. D. in March, 1684.

¹⁰ Served previously as Ensign in Sir George Monro's Regt. Took part in the trial of James Mitchell, Covenanter, 1678. Left the Earl of Mar's Regt. in Feb. 1681.

¹¹ Captain of the Company which his father, Sir Robert Dalzell, Bt., vacated, 12 Dec. 1679. He was with Major White in the skirmish with a large party of Covenanters at Lesmahago, in March, 1679, and was desperately wounded in the groin by a thrust from a pitchfork and taken prisoner (*The Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. III., p. 163.) Left the Earl of Mar's Regt. in Aug. 1686. Succeeded his father as 2nd Bart. of Glenae in 1689. Father of Sir Robert Dalzell, who succeeded, in 1702, as 6th Earl of Carnwath.

¹² Appointed Capt. in the Scots Foot Guards, 20 June, 1682. See biog. notice on p. 28, note 7.

¹³ Appointed Capt. of a new Company added to the Earl of Mar's Regt., 7 Apr. 1681. Killed in action in August, 1688, at the head of his Company, when assisting Macdonald of Keppoch to subdue Mackintosh and his clan in Lochaber (*Memoirs of Lochiel*, p. 230). Mackenzie of Suddie md. Isabella, dau. of John Paterson, Bishop of Ross, and sister of Archbishop Paterson, last Archbishop of Glasgow.

¹⁴ Possibly the Wm. Trotter, who served as a Trooper in Lord Kincardine's Troop in 1666-7. Promoted Capt., 2 Aug. 1686. Left the Regt. at the Revolution.

¹⁵ Out of the Regt. 17 March, 1680.

¹⁶ Of Comrie. Served at Lesmahago fight in March, 1679. Appointed Aide-Major of Mar's Regt., 19 Oct. 1681. Took the side of James VII. at the Revolution. Fought under Dundee at Killiecrankie. Believed to be the Major Menzies taken prisoner by the Royalists in the island of Cluny, Oct. 1690.

¹⁷ Capt. of his late brother's Company, 31 May, 1680. Left the Regt. at the Revolution.

¹⁸ The Burnets of Barns are said by Nisbet to have been descendants of Robert de Burnetville. Lieut., 15 Oct. 1679. Promoted Capt. after the Revolution. Served in Flanders. Out of the Regt. 10 Nov. 1692.

¹⁹ The name of "Ensign John Innes" appears in the List of those to whom "Forfeitures" were granted in Dec. 1679. Out of the Regt. on the accession of James VII. Not identified with the "John Innys" appointed Major in the Princess Anne of Denmark's Regt. of Foot, 19 June, 1685.

²⁰ See his Comn. on p. 100 and note 18, p. 101.

²¹ Believed to be identical with the "Major James Wood" appointed Qr-Mr. to Lord Mar's Regt., 7 Jan. 1686. Captain in Col. Hales's Regt. of Foot, 31 Dec. 1688 (*English Army Lists*, Vol. II., p. 251). Major of Lord Strathnaver's Scots Regt. in 1693. This Regt. was taken into Dutch pay after the Peace of Ryswick. Brig. Gen. 1704. Colonel of a Scots Regt. in Holland, 28 Sept. 1704. Col. of the present Royal Scots Fusiliers, 9 March, 1727. Major-General, 27 Oct. 1735. D. 18 May, 1738. This officer was knighted, but when, or by whom, is not apparent. In *The Marlborough Despatches* is a letter from the Duke of Marlborough, to Sir James Wood (dated 1st May, 1705) expostulating with him on his treatment of Lady Wood who was left with her children in a necessitous condition during her husband's absence.

²² Out of the Regt. on the accession of James VII.

²³ Believed to be the father of Capt. Alexander Straiton of this Regt. who was killed at Blenheim, where he served as senior Capt. (See *Blenheim Roll*, p. 57). There being two officers named Alex. Straiton serving as Captains in the Scots Fusiliers it is difficult to distinguish between them.

²⁴ Promoted Major, 21 Aug. 1686. Lt.-Colonel before 1693. Served in Flanders. On 1st Sept. 1693, his Company was given to Wm. Murray.

²⁵ See note 18.

²⁶ Comn. renewed by James VII. Untraced after 1687.

²⁷ See biog. notice on p. 116, note 11.

²⁸ Parentage unknown. In *Notes and Queries* for 1886, a correspondent writes:—"I have a copy of the retour constituting Robert Dalzell, ensign to Captain Dalzell, tutor to Thomas and Janet Dalzeall, legitimate children of the deceased John Dalzeall of Straith and his 3rd wife Julia Fergusone. The inquest was made in Dec. 1681 within the town hall of the burgh of Canongate, Edinburgh" (*6th series*, Vol. XI., p. 187). Ensign Robert Dalzell left Mar's Regt. 15 Jan. 1687. It has not been definitely proved that this officer is identical with the Robert Dalzell named in Colonel John Gibson's letter to J. Ellis, Esq., dated Portsmouth, 29 Oct. 1701, asking that his (Gibson's) son-in-law, Capt. Robert Dalzell, who "carried arms in Holland several years before the Revolution and was made Ensign at the Revolution; and was Captain in my late Regt. all the years that it stood" should be appointed Town Major of Portsmouth (*Add MS.* 28887, fo. 345). The aforesaid Capt. Robert Dalzell (who md. Anne Mary Gibson, dau. of Col. Sir John Gibson of Pentland, Lt. Gov. of Portsmouth) attained the rank of Lt.-General and Colonel of the 38th Foot. He saw considerable service in Spain and Flanders. In 1720 he was appointed Treasurer of the Sun Fire Office and Chairman of the Directors, 1750. D. in 1758 aged 96. Bd. in St. Martin's Church in the Fields, London.

²⁹ Out of the Regt. before 1685. Succeeded his brother Sir James Erskine (who was killed at Landen, 23 July, 1693) as 3rd. Bart. of Alva. D. in consequence of a fall from his horse in 1739.

³⁰ See p. 116, note 17.

³¹ Left the Regt. 10 Sept. 1680.

³² See p. 101, note 16.

³³ Out of the Regt. 6 Feb. 1683.

³⁴ Out of the Regt. 14 Dec. 1681.

³⁵ See p. 116, note 13.

³⁶ Comn. renewed by James VII., 30 March, 1685. Left the Regt. early in 1689.

³⁷ Probably related to Sir Wm. Sharp of Scotsraig. Capt. in same Regt. in 1692. Served at Steinkirk. In Cannon's *Records of the 21st Fusiliers* it is stated that Capt. Sharp of this Regt. was killed at Steinkirk, but this was not the case, as Colin Mackenzie's Comn., dated 1 Aug. 1692, gives "Lieut. to Capt. Wm. Sharpe." Transferred to the Scots Guards, 1 Sept. 1693. Comn. as Capt. and Lt. Col. renewed in 1702. D. on service in Spain in 1710, and his company given to Visct. Falkland, 22 Aug. same year.

³⁸ Comn. renewed by James VII., in March, 1685. Out of the Regt. 29 March, 1687.

³⁹ Comn. renewed by James VII., in March, 1685. Left the Regt. 20 Apr. 1688.

⁴⁰ Succeeded as Ensign by Robert Wood, 7 Jan. 1686.

⁴¹ See p. 116, note 16.

⁴² Left the Regt. soon after his father's death, which took place in 1682. Succeeded his grandfather as 11th Lord Saltoun, in 1693. "He was a mighty promoter of the project of Darien and opposed the Union with all his interest." (*Douglas's Peerage.*) D. 1716.

⁴³ Capt.-Lieut., 1 Apr. 1684. Capt., 23 Apr. 1688. Accompanied the Regt. to England in Oct. 1688. Not in any subsequent List.

⁴⁴ Comn. renewed by James VII. Out of the Regt. before 1688.

⁴⁵ Killed at the battle of Steinkirk, in 1692, while serving as a Capt. in same Regt. Pension of £30 to his widow, Elizabeth White. See *English Army Lists and Commission Registers, 1661-1714*, Vol. III., p. 403.

⁴⁶ Eldest son and heir of Robert Nisbet of the family of Nisbet of Cartin. Md. Anna, elder dau. of John McKerrell, 4th Laird of Hillhouse. Marriage contract dated 1689 (*Landed Gentry, McKerrell pedigree*). Promoted Capt. before 1 Jan. 1692, when his Company was given to James Kygo.

⁴⁷ "Third son of James Buchan of Auchmacoy, Aberdeenshire. He had served in France in the Royal Scots Regt. (Commission as Captain, dated May 15th, 1671, preserved at

Auchmacoy). Lt.-Colonel of Col. Hugh Mackay's Regt. in the Dutch Scots Brigade prior to 1680 (*Scots Brigade in Holland*, Vol. I., p. 509 note 6). Succeeded the Earl of Mar as Colonel, 29 July, 1686. Brig.-Gen. of the Foot, 12 Nov. 1688. Adhered to James VII. at the Revolution and was deprived of his Comm. by the Prince of Orange. Followed King James to Ireland in 1689; and in March, 1690, was sent, with the rank of Major-General, to Scotland to supersede Major-General Cannon as Commander of the Jacobite forces in that Kingdom. Surprised at Cromdale, in Strathspey, on the night of 1 May, 1690, by the Royalist forces under Sir Thos. Livingstone, who inflicted great loss on the Jacobite troops. Failing to effect anything in Scotland, Buchan returned to France. D. 1720.

⁴⁸ See p. 116, note 5.

⁴⁹ See p. 116, note 9.

⁵⁰ Lieut. to a new Company added to Buchan's (late Mar's) Regt., 23 Apr. 1688. Left the Regt. at the Revolution.

⁵¹ Do. Henry Bruce was youngest son of Sir Henry Bruce of Clackmanan. Md. Jean, dau. of Alex. Bruce of Kinnaird, and d., aged 80, in 1741. *Burke's Commoners*, Vol. IV., p. 618.

⁵² Capt., 30 March, 1683. Resigned his Company in favour of his son Robert Mackenzie, 7 Jan. 1688. Md. Miss Jean Laurie and had issue. Attainted by Act of Parliament, 14 July, 1690.

⁵³ See p. 116, note 16.

⁵⁴ Lieut., 25 Sept. 1688. Capt., 1 Jan. 1692. Served at Steinkirk and Landen. Major in 1704. Fought at Blenheim. Lt.-Col., 25 Aug. 1706. Left the Scots Fusiliers, 25 Sept. 1708. D. in 1710. Believed to be the Col. Walter Sharp of Blance, who md. a dau. of Sir Thos. Dalryell.

⁵⁵ Lieut., 29 Nov. 1688. Capt.-Lieut., 7 March, 1689. Capt., 1 Aug. 1692. Served at Steinkirk. Wounded at Landen. Killed at Blenheim. Believed to be son of the Capt. Alex. Straiton of the same Regt. See p. 117, note 23.

⁵⁶ See p. 54, note 9.

⁵⁷ See note 52.

⁵⁸ See p. 117, note 43.

⁵⁹ Left the Regt. as a Lieut. at the Revolution. In a "List of the Rebels in France, 1695," appears "Lieut. John Bell of O'Farrel's Regt." *Acts of the Parlt. of Scotland*, Vol. IX., Appx. 115a.

⁶⁰ See biog. notice on p. 101, note 16.

TROOPS ON THE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT SENT
TO SCOTLAND, IN JUNE 1679, TO JOIN THE DUKE
OF MONMOUTH.*

HORSE.

CAPT.	LIEUT.
Major Edmund Maine. ¹	[Ant. Heyford.] ⁴

DRAGOONS.

CAPTS.	LIEUT.
Major Theophilus Oglethorp. ² Henry Cornwall. ³	[Hen. Griffith.] ⁵

* It has not been definitely ascertained whether the three troops named in the text were the only English auxiliaries which took part in the engagement at Bothwell Bridge. Under date of 9 June, 1679, Wodrow states that:—"The Council write to Major Main who, with a troop of horse and five of dragoons, was at Alnwick, and ready to act against the rebels, desiring him to march to Kelso . . . and from thence to go to Jedburgh, and thence to Selkirk, where he should meet with a party of his Majesty's forces with further orders." (Vol. III. (1829 edit.), p. 85). By Rl. Warrants of 27 Dec. 1679, and 11 May, 1680, shares in the "Forfeitures" granted after Bothwell Bridge were bestowed on "Lt.-Colonel Mayne, Major Oglethorpe, and Capt. Cornwall." (*Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. V.). The forfeited estates were those of "Gordon of Earlestone," "Gordon of Craichlaw," and "Ferguson of Kaitlock." Before 1685 Oglethorp had purchased the shares of his two fellow officers. "These three Englishmen not having any of their effects in Scotland could not be reached by the laws of that Nation." *Memoirs of John Ker of Kersland*, p. 5.

¹ Served at the siege of Maestricht in 1673, with Sir Henry Jones's Regt. of Horse (*English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, 1661-1714, Introduction, XIV.). Major of the Duke of Monmouth's Regt. of Horse 10 Feb. 1678 (*Ibid.*, p. 203). Lt.-Col. of Lord Gerard's Regt. of Horse in June, 1679 (*Ibid.*, p. 256). Guidon and Major of the Duke of Albemarle's Troop of Life Guards, 1 Nov. 1680 (*Ibid.*, p. 277). Served at Sedgemoor. Lt. and Lt.-Col. 3rd Troop of Life Guards, 23 Oct. 1685 (*Ibid.*, Vol. II., p. 58). Brigadier over all the Horse 11 Nov. 1688 (*Ibid.*, p. 200). Remained faithful to James VII. till the latter fled to France. Re-commissioned Lt. and Lt.-Col. of the 3rd Troop of Guards, 31 Dec. 1688. Brigadier-General 1 May, 1689 (*Ibid.*, Vol. III., p. 99). Appointed Governor of Berwick-on-Tweed with a salary of £1,000 *per annum* 25 May, 1702 (*Ibid.*, Vol. V., p. 155). Lt.-General 1 Jan. 1707 (*Ibid.*, p. 159). He md. Mary Forster, dau. of Col. Thos. Forster of Alderstone. D. in Apr. 1711. Bd. at Bamburgh, Northumberland (*Register*). At the time of his death General Maine was M.P. for Morpeth.

² Second son of Sutton Oglethorpe of Bramham, Yorkshire. Born 1650. Entered the Army soon after the Restoration as a Gentleman Private in the Duke of York's Troop of Life Guards. Major of the King's Own Regt. of Dragoons 19 Feb. 1678. (*English Army Lists*, Vol. I., p. 204). Brigadier of the Duke of York's Troop of Guards, 12 July, 1678 (*Ibid.*, p. 240). Major of the new-raised Royal Dragoons-11 June, 1679 (*Ibid.*, p. 255). Guidon and Major of the Duke of York's Troop of Life Guards, 31 Aug. 1679 (*Ibid.*, p. 263). Cornet and Major of do. 30 Apr. 1680 (*Ibid.*, p. 273). Lt. and Lt.-Col. of do. 1 Nov. 1680 (*Ibid.*, p. 277). Commanded the advanced guard of Monmouth's Army at Bothwell Brig (Memoir in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*). Led a charge of Life Guards at Sedgemoor. Brought the news of the victory to Court and was knighted by the King. Col. of Horse 7 July, 1685. Col. of the Holland Regt. 23 Oct. 1685. Brig.-Gen. of Foot 11 Nov. 1688. Adhered to King James. One of the Jacobites against whom a Royal Proclamation was

issued 12 May, 1692. Made his peace with William III., and was elected M.P. for Haslemere, Surrey, 1698. D. 10 April, 1702. Bd. in St. James's Church, Westminster.

³ This officer had been appointed Capt. in the Holland Regt. of Foot in 1677. The probability is that he exchanged into a Dragoon regiment in 1679, but his Commission in such is not forthcoming. Granted a share in the "Forfeitures" after Bothwell Bridge by Royal Warrants dated 27 Dec. 1679 and 11 May, 1681. Forfeiture ratified by the Scots Parliament, 20 Aug. 1681 :—"Considering and calling to mind and seriously perpending the good faithfull and acceptable services done to his Majestie as well in time of war as peace Be [by] his Highnes faithfull subjects Lieut.-Colonel Edmund Main, Major Theophilus Oglethorpe, and Captain Henry Cornewall, &c." (Thomson's *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. VIII., p. 323). Henry Cornewall was appointed 31 Aug. 1682, Capt.-Lieut. of the Earl of Oxford's Regt. of Horse; Brevet-Capt. in do. 15 Nov. 1682. Capt. 24 Nov. 1684. Colonel of a new-raised Regt. of Foot (9th Foot) 19 June, 1685. Superseded 20 Nov. 1688. He was of Bredwardine Castle, Co. Hereford, and only son of Henry Cornewall of Moccas in same county. In his youth he had been Page of Honour to the Duke of York, and afterwards Master of the Horse to the Princess of Orange. M.P. for Weobly 1702-7. D. 22 Feb. 1717. Bd. in Westminster Abbey.

⁴ This officer had been appointed 1st Lieut. of a Troop of Horse Grenadiers, attached to the Duke of Monmouth's Troop of Life Guards, 3 April, 1678. Lieut. to Lt.-Col. Edmund Maine, in Lord Gerard's Regt. of Horse in June, 1679. The probability is that he served as Lieut. to Lt.-Col. Maine at Bothwell Bridge, but there is no positive proof of this. Ant. Heyford was appointed Colonel of the 1st Royal Dragoons, 1 July, 1689.

⁵ In 1678, Henry Griffith was Lieut. to Major Oglethorpe and had the renowned Covenanter Wm. Veitch as a prisoner at Morpeth. He escorted Veitch to Edinburgh in Jan. 1679, "having an order from the King to the Lords of the Treasury to pay Major Oglethorpe, or his order, £200 sterling for taking him but he only got £111 English." (*Memoirs of Wm. Veitch*). Re-commissioned Lieut. to Major Oglethorpe 11 June, 1679. Attained the rank of Exempt and Captain in the 3rd Troop of Life Guards 20 Apr. 1689. Out of the Army in 1694.

MEMBERS OF THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH'S SUITE
WHEN HE CAME TO SCOTLAND IN JUNE, 1679.

MASTER OF THE HORSE.

Captain Sir Thomas Armstrong,¹ Knt.

SECRETARY.

James Vernon.²

¹ Son and heir of Sir Thos. Armstrong, Knt., Quarter-Master-General in Ireland, and Capt. of a Troop of Horse, who d. in Nov. 1662. The second Sir T. Armstrong was born at Nimeguen and baptised at St. Stephen's Protestant Church in that town, 27 Dec. 1633 (copy of baptismal register in the possession of Wm. C. Heaton-Armstrong, Esq., M.P.). For his eminent services to Charles II. during the latter's exile in the Low Countries Thomas Armstrong, Jnr., was appointed Capt.-Lieut. of the Earl of Oxford's Regt. of Horse (the present Royal Horse Guards) at the raising of this corps in Feb. 1661. He was knighted soon after his father's death. Sir T. Armstrong served under Monmouth at the siege of Maestricht, in 1673, and acted as the latter's Master of the Horse in 1674 (*Cal. S.P.D.*, 1 May, 1674). Armstrong accompanied the Duke to Scotland in 1679. Sir John Reresby records under date of 1 July (old style) :—"Hearing that the Duke of Monmouth was to be at Doncaster, post out of Scotland, I went to meet him. . . . He came not in till midnight, when we expected him no more that night. I was got into the bed designed for his grace. Before I could put on my clothes the Duke came in with Sir Thomas Armstrong; they were glad to find something ready to eat. Sir Thomas Armstrong told me that the King had heard some lies of the Duke and had sent for him out of Scotland in haste" (Reresby's *Memoirs*, Cartwright edit. p. 175). For his suspected complicity in the Rye House Plot—Sir T. Armstrong, who was M.P. for Stafford, was arrested in Holland and taken prisoner to England. Executed at Tyburn, 20 June, 1684. Attainder reversed in 1694.

² Son of Francis Vernon. Was secretary to the Duke of Monmouth from 1674 to 1679. The memoir of this gentleman in the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.* erroneously states that Vernon left Monmouth's service in 1678. The following extract from a letter written by Alex. Johnstone to the Earl of Annandale, 9 Jan. 1693-4, proves conclusively that James Vernon accompanied Monmouth to Bothwell Bridge, in June, 1679, as his secretary :—"Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorly was seized this morning by a warrant from Secretary Trenchard. The way of his taking is variously represented, but that which is most believed is that it was accedentall, for the messengers knew him not for severall houres, while in their custody, till Mr. Vernon the under secretary was sent for to see the person who immediatly knew him, *Mr. Vernon having been Secretary to the Duke of Monmouth at Bothel bridge*" (*sic*). (*Hist. MSS. Comn.*, 15th Report, Appx. pt. IX., pp. 62-3). Vernon succeeded Sir Wm. Trumbull as Secretary of State, 5 Dec. 1697. He was father of Admiral Edward Vernon of Portobello renown.

1681.

HIS MAJESTY'S REGT. OF DRAGOONS.*

*The Commissions were dated at Whitehall, 25 November, 1681.
(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. VI.)*

[*For annotations see ante.*]

CAPTS.	LIEUTS.	ENSIGNS.
Lt. Gen. Dalyell, Col.	[Wm.] Cleland, Capt.-Lieut.	John Baillie of Poik- mal.
Lord Charles Murray, ¹ Lt.-Col.	[Thos.] Winram.	[Jas.] Innes
Sir James Turner, Major.	[John] Lauder.	James Dundasse.
John Strachan.	[John] Livingstone.	Henry Drummond.
John Inglis.	Henry Dundasse.	Lewis Lauder.
Francis Stewart.	John Creichton.	[John] Whiteford. ²

AID MAJOR.

David Beatson.³

QR. MR.

Andrew Rosse.³

CHIRURGEON.

James Irving.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSIONS.

(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. VII.)

James Murray ⁴ to be Lieut. to Sir James Turner - - 28 Dec., 1682.

(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. VIII.)

[Wm.] Cleland ⁵ to be Capt. of the Company in His Majesty's Regt. of Dragoons in Scotland formerly commanded by Capt. Francis Stewart - Windsor Castle, 11 May, 1683.
[Thos.] Winram ⁶ to be Capt.-Lieut. to General Dalyell's own Company in above Regiment - Windsor Castle, " "
Capt. Alex. Bruce ⁷ to be Lieut. of Lord Charles Murray's Company - - - - - Windsor Castle, " "

[George] Kinnaird⁸ (lawful son to George, Lord Kinnaird of Inchture) to be Ensign to Major Sir James Turner - - - - - Windsor Castle, 11 May, 1683.
 [Renewed Commission to] David Beatson to be Aid Major - - - - - Windsor Castle, " "
 [Renewed Commission to] Andrew Rosse⁹ to be Quarter-Master - - - - - Windsor Castle, " "
 Lewis Lauder¹⁰ to be Lieut. to Capt. John Inglis's Company - - - - - Whitehall, 5 Dec., 1684.
 [Peter] Inglis¹¹ to be Ensign to Capt. John Inglis's Company - - - - - Whitehall, " "

* "The King's Letter to his Royal Highness concerning His Majestie's Regiment of Dragoons in Scotland whereof Lieut.-General Dalzell is appointed Colonel."

" . . . Six men out of every Company of Foot Guards and the Earl of Mar's Regiment ; and forty five dragoons out of every one of the three Companies of Dragoons, together with one corporal of Dragoons out of every one of the said three companies ; and that this retrenchment be made upon the last day of November instant ; and that these soldiers, foot and dragoons so disbanded receive pay till that day inclusive. Wee have likewise thought fit for Our Service that three Companies of Dragoons be presently leaved, each Company consisting of fifty souldiers, Centinell Standers (besides the Officers' servants allowed by our Establishment). And Wee appoint each Company to have two Sergeants, two Corporals, and two Drummers, besides the Officers commissioned by Us. Wee have likewise resolved that the three Companies of Dragoons already Standing so reduced, and those three to be leaved shalbe Regimented ; and to that effect Wee have commissioned Our said Lieut.-Generall to be Colonel thereof, Lord Charles Murray to be Lieut.-Colonel and Sir James Turner to be Major, and that each of them have one Company in that Regiment. You are therefore to give order to Our Lieut.-Generall to cause these Companies to be leaved accordingly, and to bring them as soon as can be to a Muster ; at and after which Muster they are to enter into pay conforme to Our Establishment. The doing of all which this shalbe your Warrant, &c. Whitehall, 25 Nov. 1681 (signed)

"MORAY"

"To James Duke of Albany and York Our High Commissioner in Scotland."
 (*Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. VI.)

¹ Second son of John 1st Marquis of Atholl. Appointed Colonel of the Scots Dragoons, 6 Nov. 1685. Master of the Horse to Queen Mary Beatrice. Created Earl of Dunmore 16 Aug. 1686. Adhered to James VII. ; and was removed from the Coloneley by the Prince of Orange. Imprisoned in 1692 for complicity with the Jacobites. Queen Anne appointed him Master of the Horse and Govr. of Blackness Castle. D. 1710.

² Comn. renewed by James VII. of Blairquhan, Co. Ayr. The Whitefoords are said to have intermarried with the Blairs of that ilk (See Paterson's *History of Ayrshire*, Vol. II., p. 471.) Styled "Sir John Whytfoord" in the List of the Royal Scots Dragoons for 1688.

³ By Royal Letter to the Privy Council, dated "Whitehall, 3 Feb., 1683," orders were given "for reducing the Aid Major, the Marshall, and the Qr. Master of the Regt. of Dragoons." *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. VIII.

The pay of these three staff officers was to make up a Colonel's pay for Claverhouse (The Earl of Moray to Lord Queensberry, 30 Jan. 1682-3). The Aide-Major and Qr.-Mr. were replaced on the Establishment of the Scots Dragoons 11 May, 1683. David Beatson was promoted Cornet 23 Aug. 1688.

⁴ Brother to Sir David Murray of Stanhope. "Queensberry's Cousin" (*Report on the MSS. at Drumlanrig Castle*, Vol. II., pp. 17, 19, 20). Promoted Capt. in same Regt. 23 Aug. 1688. Is said to have shared in Lt.-Colonel Wm. Livingstone's conspiracy to take the Scots Dragoons over to Lord Dundee in the spring of 1689. Was imprisoned and deprived of his Commission (Creighton's *Memoirs*). Also referred to in General Mackay's letters.

⁵ See p. 20, note 3.

⁶ See p. 107, note 9.

⁷ Served previously in Holland as Captain in Col. Kirkpatrick's Regt. in the Scots Brigade. Capt.-Lieut. of the Scots Dragoons, 6 Nov. 1685. Of Broomhall. Son of Robert

Bruce a Lord of Session. Was knighted after the Revolution and appointed Muster-Master-General of the Forces in Scotland 22 Feb. 1690. Succeeded his kinsman Alexander, 3rd Earl of Kincardine, as 4th earl in 1705.

⁸ Youngest son of 1st Baron Kinnaird of Inchtute. Left the Regt. on the accession of James VII. He was father of George Kinnaird who md. Helen, eldest dau. of Charles, 2nd Earl of Aboyne, and had a son Charles who succeeded as 6th Baron Kinnaird.

⁹ See note 3.

¹⁰ See p. 67, note 5. The Privy Council ordered a reward of £20 sterling to Lieut. Lewis Lauder for apprehending Col. John Paton, "a notorious rebel these 18 years" (*Acts of the Privy Council*, April, 1684). Capt.-Lieut. Scots Dragoons, 1 Oct. 1694. Served with said Regt. in Flanders. Capt. in Lord Lindsay's Regt. of Scots Foot, 2 March, 1696.

¹¹ Son of Capt. John Inglis of same Regt. (See *Hist. of Kilmarnock*, by Archibald McKay, p. 60). According to Wodrow and other Covenanting writers, Cornet Peter Inglis was renowned for his barbarity. Out of the Regt. before the accession of James VII.

“MUSTER ROLL OF THE EARLE OF MARS COMPANIE
23RD JUNIJ 1682.”

[From the original in H.M.'s General Register House, Edinburgh.]

Earle of Marr, Collonell.
Mr. Charles Fleeming, Captain Livtenant.
James Stirling, Ensigne.
Duncan Meinzie, Aid Major.
James Wood, quarter-master.
William Borthwick, chirurgion.
John Young, martiall.
John Downie, }
James Bleckiter } serjands.
Alexander Gordoun, }
James Currie, } Corporalls.
George Watsone, }
Thomas Cuningham, } Drummers.
Hugh Drummond, }

Andrew Steuart, Andrew Wood, Andrew Auchterlonie (North : p : *), Alexander Craig, Alexander Mackintosh, Alexander Grahame, Alexander Chambers, Alexander Jerdane, Alexander Law, Alexander Reid, Angus McKechnie, Archbald Russall, Andrew Chesnut (North p :), Duncan Fergusone, Duncan McCalume, David Leith, David Angus, David Maine (Stir : Cast :), Donald Rosse, Donald Frazer, George Hoome, George Suane, George Gordone, George Taite, George Donaldson, George Caustone (North p :), George Watsone, Hugh McDonnald, Harie Mow, Hector McLaud, Herie Campbell, (Stir : Cast :), John McLaud, John McKinzie, John Barclay, John Gibb, John Ure, John Mathiesone, John Ewing, John Moncreif, John Kinnell, John Grahame, John Scott, John Hay, John Lauder, John McGreigor, John McLairin, John Baird, John Speed (North p :), John Galloway (Stir : Cast :), James Gilchreist, James Howstone, James Fergusone, James Robisone, elder, James Smart, James Robisone, younger, James Cuthbert, James Japhray, Lodovick Moorehead (Capt. Liv^t. Ser :), Laurence Oliphant, Neill McArter, Robert Rankine, Robert McEwen, Robert Imrie, Robert Suord, Robert Christie, Robert McGibbon, Samuell Cockburn, Thomas Hall, Thomas Barrone, William Seatoune, William Bannerman, William Herreis, William McDowgall, William McDonnald, William Stephen, William Harvie, William Broune, William Rosse, William Russall, William Grant, William Buchan, Walter Durrie, William Dassone (Capt. Liv. Ser :), Walter Robine, William Cushnie (North p :), William Gilchreist (North p :), William McNarter, William Andersone.

(Written on parchment.) (Signed) CHARLES FLEMYNG.
JAMES STIRLING.
(Signed) RICH. ELPHINSTONE.

* Marks in margin against certain names are enclosed in brackets here.

“MUSTER ROLL FOR CAPTAIN DALYELL HIS COMPANIE
JUNIJ THE 17TH MUSTERED AT GLASGOW, 1682.”

Johne Dalyell, Captaine.
William Trotter, Livetennant.
Robert Dalyell, Ansigne.
Williame Grahame, Sarjant.
Archbald Johnstone, Sarjant.
Robert Johnstone, Corporall.
Robert Malitia, Corporall,
Robert Dalyell, Corporall.
James Smith, Drumer.
John Robertstone, Drumer.

Four columns, containing respectively 23, 23, 22, 22.

Archbald Johnstone, Alexander Forbess, Alexander Hendersone, Alexander Craige, Alexander Horne, Alexander Davidstone, Alexander Wrighte, Alexander Taylore, Alexander Monkreife, Androw Lambe, Androw Hunter, Androw Whyte, Androw Gifford, Androw McClay, Alexander Birney, Charles McKelwayn, David Mickison, David Denholme, Donald Forbess, Donald McClairen, Daniell Smith, David Watstone, George Patersone, George Crawford, George Harlaw, George Hendersone, George Rowan (north partie*), George Damster, (north partie), George Halfheid, Johne Newine (Capt. ser:), Johne McClawd, Johne Gray, Johne Carmichaell, Johne McNeill, Johne Campbell, Johne Bowes, Johne Martine, Johne Cuming, Johne Dune, Johne Lockerbie, Johne Miller, Johne Steinsone, Johne Egling, Johne Cowan (Stir: Cast.), Johne Stewart (Stir: Cast.), Johne Wilson (Stir: Cast.), James Hendersone, James Geddie (north partie), James Duckett, James McMillen, James Lyone, James Fargisone, James Hunter, James Atchison, Lachlen McLachlen, Martine Morisone, Magnes Taite, (north partie), Neill McDonnald, Redmond Morison, Rowland Craford, Ralfe Kinrick, Robert Kar, Robert Simpstone, Robert Waker, Robert Browne, Robert Dickstone, Robert Ritchardson, Thomas Waker, Thomas Hay, Thomas Smith, Thomas Watstone, Thomas Donnaldsone, Thomas Foster, Thomas Buchannan, Thomas Breysone, William McKiney, William Ker, William Ewart, William Lindsey, William Jacksone, William Wallace, William Gordone, elder, William Gordone, yunger (Ens: ser:), William Lambe, William Shutelworth, William Hill, William Leslie, William Stafford, William Craige, William Taylore (Liv^t. Ser:).

(Signed) JO. DALYELL.
WILLIAME TROTTER.
(Signed) RICH. ELPHINSTONE.

(Written on parchment.)

* Marks against certain names are here enclosed in brackets.

“MUSTER ROLLE OF CAPTAINE BALFOURES COMPANY,
17 JUNIJ 1682.”

Captaine : John Balfour.
 Livtenant : Alexander Stratone.
 Ensigne : James Arnott.
 Serjants : John Burgone.
 Thomas Rae.
 Corporalles : John Gibsone.
 John Badinoch.
 James McLeish.
 Drumes : Alexander Wardlaw.
 John Wardlaw.

Alexander McFerling, Alexander Hodge, Alexander Simerveall, Andrew Forsyth, Alexander Wyllie, Alexander Robertstone, Andrew Parke, Alexander Milne, Alexander Stoup, Adam Livingstoun, Andrew Arroll, Collin Sutherland, David Logan, Dugall Carmichell, Daniell McLeren, Edward Galstoune, Georg Ogstoun, Gilbert Aire, Heugh Ross (north party*), Harie Brookes, John McFerling, John Saidler, John Cuming, John Miller, John Paterson (North), John Beggs (Stirling), John Lenox, John McWhirtar, John Innes, (Capt. Ser.), John Edie, John Simerveall (Forlof), John Bwy, John Beatone, elder, John Brown (sicke), John Baillie, John Arthur (Stirling), John Campbell, John Beatone, younger (north), John Murray, John Smart, John Cruickshanks, elder, John Cruickshanks, younger, John Husband, John McQuean, James Maxwell, James Mowe, James Mackie, James Masgrave, James Elder, James Angus, James Laurestoun, James Fliming, James Cowan, John Buchannan, John Rae, Nicoll Dogleish, Peter Simsone, Peter Wilstone, Peter McFerling, Robert Sim, Robert Hastie, Robert Imrie, Robert Swintone, Robert Findley, Robert Aiken, Thomas Balfour, Thomas Riddell (north), Thomas Rodger, Thomas Ewin (Stirling), Thomas Ashe, Thomas Alexander, William Andersone, elder, William Arnott, William Craufoord, William Gardner, William Dobbie (north), William Leggat, William Davidstone, William Forbes, William Gordone, Walter Calwalls, William Strachan, William Andersone, younger, William Arthur (sicke), William Lyall, William Aitkin, William Thomsone, William Rodger, Walter Crookshanks, Walter Sympsone.

(Signed) JO. BALFOUR.
 ALEXANDER STRATON.
 (Signed) RICH. ELPHINSTONE.

(Written on parchment.)

* Marks against certain names are here put in brackets.

“THE ROLL OFF MAJOR WHYTE’S COMPANY MUSTERED AT
GLASGOW THE 17 DAY OF JUNE, 1682.”

Andrew Whyte, Major.
John Dalzell, Lieutennant.
Duncan Menezies, Ensigne and Aid-Major.
Daniell Caddell, } Serjeants.
John Grahame, }
Robert Richardson, }
David MacCulloch, } Corporalls.
Thomas Whyte, }
William McCormak, } Drumers.
John Falconer, }

Four columns, respectively containing 23, 22, 23, 22 names.

Alexander Stevensone, Alexander Sutherland, elder, Alexander Sutherland, yonger, Alexander Mackie, Alexander Scott, Alexander Gray, Alexander Barclay, Alexander Craig (on partie), Alexander Griance, Alexander Walker, Andrew Mowat, Andrew MacCalla, Andrew Young, pyper, Adam Johnstone, Adam Fiddess (Major’s Ser.), Alexander Morison, Alexander Howston, Charles Welsh, David Kyle, David Rattray, David Weems, (in Stirline Castle), Daniell Fraser, David Donaldsone, Duncan Mackay (on partie), Daniell Wilstone, Daniell Mackay, Daniell Caddell (on partie), Edmond Moncreif, George Marshall, George Gordoune, George Stratone, George Young, Gabriell Rutherford, George Anderson, Hugh Grant, Henry Garven, John Sanders, John Mackenzie, John Bishop, John Gray, John Fraser, John Dick, John Loggan, John Neill, John Brown, John Tulloch (Ens. Ser.) John Simpson (Ens. Ser.) John Macgrigor, John Hamiltone, James Weer, James Chalmers, James Murdoch, James Garven, James Ross, James Rae, James Mushet, James Stuart, James Aitken, James Gibb, James Fleuckard, James Lauchlane, James Carss, James Miller, James Reid, James Barr, James Whyte, Patrick Cassie, Patrick Mackaree (on partie), Robert Steven (on partie), Robert Hepburn, Robert Macgrigor, Robert Miller, Robert Goudie, Robert Cowan, Robert Armstrong, Robert Duncan, Roger Stammers, Robert Roy, Samuell Herbison, Thomas Cumming, Thomas Kennedy, Thomas Gray, Thomas Fraser, William Daes (in Stirline Castle), William Smith (in Stirline Castle), William Ker (on partie,) William Miller, Walter Chapman, William Semple, William Goodfellow.

(Signed) A. WHYTE.
DU. MENZEIS.
(Signed) RICH. ELPHINSTONE.

(Written on parchment.)

"ROLL OF CAPTAIN FRASER'S COMPANY, 1682."

William Fraser, Captain.
 John Innes, Lieutenant.
 John Straton, Ensigne.
 John Abercromby, } Serjeants.
 John Gordoune, }
 James Runchiman, }
 James Ogilvie, } Corporalls.
 Walter Elphinstone, }
 Patrick Rankin, } Drummers.
 James Hacket, }

Alexander Gilbert, Arthur Ogstoun, Alexander Innes, Andrew Wylie, Andrew Morison, Alexander Richardson, Alexander Pattrie, Alexander Cook, Alexander Maclivingstone, Archbald Campbell, Alexander Strachan, Alexander Mather, Donald Mackenzie, David Batchelour, David Watson, Francis Gilbert, George Prat, George Crookshanks, George Catenach, George Knox, George Anderson, elder, George Anderson, younger, George Hay, George Ogilvie, George Lumsden, George Abernethie, Hugh Fraser, Hector Maclean, James Miln, James Braiko, James Hay, James Maclay, James Ogilvie, James Lightbodie, James Buchan, James Hunter, James Tod, James Cowt, James Auchinlect, James Mudie, James Moir, John Hunter, John Stothart, John Kilpatrick, John Adam, John Maclean, John Daniell, John Brisbane, (Liv^t. Ser.) John Chalmers, John Mair, John Smith, elder, John Smith, younger, John Allardyce, John Foyer, John Miller, John Wastoun, John Halyburton, (Capt. Ser:) John Frazer, Matthew Watson, Matthew Salmond, Patrick Leg, Robert Brock, Robert Monilaw, Robert Corsby, Symon Tennent, Thomas Monro, Thomas Smart, Thomas Clerk, Thomas Duncan, (Capt. Ser:) Thomas Hay, William Robertson, William Dukhoms, William Wood, William Traill, William Henderson, William Hill, William Wallace, William Cumming, William Gordone, William Leg, William Scott, William Younger, William Gillespie, William Mackindly, William Innes, William Mudie, Walter Rankin.

John Moncreif, }
 Donald Coggle, } in Stirline Castle.
 Thomas Adam, }

(Signed) JOHN INNES.
 JOHN STRATONE.
 (Signed) RICH. ELPHINSTONE.

(Written on parchment.)

“THE ROLL OF CAPTAINE DOWGLASS'S COMPANIE, 17 JUNIJ,
1682.”

Commissionat Officers.

Thomas Dowglas, Captain.
William Burnet, Leivtenant.
Michaell Veitch, Ensigne.

Serjeands.

Thomas Ker.
Robert Middlemes.

Corporalls.

Robert Sowtter.
James Jinkisone.
Alexander Innes.

Drummers.

George Murray.
Thomas Cranstoun.

Alexander Burnet, Alexander Lies, Alexander Manson, Alexander Baillie, Alexander Cunynghame, Androw Dewar, David Bowman, Daniell Coalzier, Daniell Caddell, Donald M'ky, David Young, David Selkrig, Dowgald M'Andrew, Edward Morisoun, George Morisone, George Ogilvy, George Bruce, George Young, George Govean, George Thomsone, Hew Tyler, Hendry Clark, James Donaldsone, James Barnes, James Murray, James Weemes, James Kirk, James Gun, James McFell, James Mitchell, James Mackoune, James Gillespy (Ensignes man), James Lundy, James Campbell, James Geddes, James Bell, John Stirling (Stirling Castle), John Guthrie, John Wallace, John Turnbull, John Bruce, John Pryce, John Flaikfeild, John Clark, elder, John Clark, younger, John Rouch [deleted], (run away 7 Junij), John Lithgow, John Ramsay, John Bryce, John Murray, John Francis, John Mackenzie, John Down, John Fleyming, John Cuming, John Auldcorne, John Harvie, John Craig, Leonard Spain (Stirling Castle), Michaell Low, Patrick McArdie, Patrick Burnet, elder, Patrick Burnet, younger, Patrick Ardauch, Robert Young, Robert Broun, elder, Robert Broun, younger, Robert Dowglas (forloff), Robert Scott, Robert Alexander, Robert Murray, Robert Buchannan, Richard Hensone, (Stirling Castle), Robert McKean, Thomas Butler, Thomas Lawsons, Thomas Blyth, Thomas Stockes, William Barklay, William Scott, William Lowrie, William Webster, William Kirk, William Fergusone, William Robertsone, William Alexander, William Muir, William Catchie, William Loran.

(Signed) THO. DOUGLASS.

WILL. BURNETT.

(Signed) RICH. ELPHINSTONE.

(Written on parchment.)

"CAPTAIN MCKEINZIES ROLL, 16TH JUNIJ 1682."

Captain, Kenneth McKeinzie.
 Livttenant, William Scharp.
 Ensigne, Cristofar McDougall.
 John Bogie, } Serjents.
 William Frazer, }
 John McIntosh, } Corporalls.
 William McCloud, }
 Robert Ailliss }
 William Gray, } Drumeres.
 Androw Hamiltoun, }

Alexander Ogilvie, Allexander Hetherweick, Allexander Baine, Allexander Duncan, Allexander Mansone, Allexander Fraiser, Allexander Sunderland, Allexander Polson, Androw Monroe, Androw Thomsone, Androw Lauchland, Androw McStiven, Archibald McCroe, Duncan Moore, David Allon, David Ross, David Donaldsone, David Tailzior, David Melvill, David Hendersone, Duncan Craige, Duncan Forbis, Donald Monroe, Donald Gunn, Duncan Tailzior, Donald McKeinzie, Donald Clark, Duncan Taise, Dugall Campbell, Dougall Livingstoune, Edward Douglass, Georg Allon, Georg Cuningham, Georg Henderson, Georg Steill, Gaven Douglas, Gilbert Dundass, Hew Sunderland, John Grant, elder, John Grant, younger, John McClean, elder, John McClean, younger, John Cambell, John McGreiger, John Greicie, John Garland, John McKeaddie, John McIntosh, John Gordon, John Camron, John Cristie, John Castella, John Chapman, John Bruce, John Robertson, John Clark, John Robertstone, younger, John McCaie, James Ross, James Peitrikin, James Frazer, elder, James Frazer, younger, James Dickson, James Merchall, James Hodge, Kenneth McKeinzie, elder, Kenneth McKeinzie, younger, Lauchland McIntosh, Neill McMillon, Patrick Lawsonsone, Patrick Cokburne, Robert Chisholm, Robert Adamsone, Robert Davidsonsone, Robert Hendrie, Robert Graye, Rorie Chisholm, Thomas Dicksone, Thomas Duncan, Thomas Leadcoat, Thomas Wilsone, William Slouan, William Forbis, William McIntosh, William Foullar, William Paull, William Robertson, William McDonald, William McVicar, William Wheallie.

(Signed) KENNETH MACKENZIE.

WILL : SCHAIRP.

(Signed) RICH : ELPHINSTONE.

(Written on parchment.)

“ROLE OF CAPTAIN CAIRNIS COMPANY, 17TH JUNIJ 1682.”

Captain, Alexander Cairnes.
 Lieutenant, John Leivingston.
 Ensign, Androw Woode.
 John McDougald, } Seargents.
 William Graham, }
 William Innes, }
 Alexander McDonald, } Corporals.
 James Carlyle, }
 John Michell, }
 Georg Willson, } Drumes.

Abraham Cairnes, Alexander Glenly, Alexander Rosse, Alexander Drone, Alexander Paterson, Alexander Ranckine, Alexander Clarcke, Adam Widrow, Androw Kelly, Alexander McFadion, Alexander Monteth, Alexander Argoe, Cothbert Allen, Charles Gairdner, Cornilius Clarck, Dougald McFarland, Donckan Riddoch, Donald McFarland, Donckan Campbell, David Lamb, Ephraim Wilckeson, Georg Ranckine, Gilbert Gordone, Georg Crafoord, Georg Ashbie, Hendrie Fliming, Hendrie Pergillis, John Gibb, James Findly, James Findlyson, younger, James Wallass, James Baird, John Euelly, John Ranckin, John Martine, James Walker, James Fliming, John Shannen, John Forbis, John Frazer, James Williamson, John Mingies, John Marchell, John Campbell, James Findlyson, elder, John Grahme, John Pulline, John Crafoord, John Leng, John Yuill, James Campbell, John Watstone, John Connor, Mongow Ritcheson, Nathaniel Gordone, Patrick Forrester, Patrick Skinner, Patrick Cummine, Robert Anderson, younger, Robert Henderson, Robert Burr, Robert Jolly, elder (*sic*), Robert Anderson, elder, Robert Ramadge, Robert McGregor, Robert Forrester, Robert Meldrum, Robert Simpson, Robert Broune, Robert Jolly, elder (*sic*), Samuell Dassone, Thomas McGaune, Thomas Euing, Thomas Anderson, Thomas Glene, William Joussie, William McKinzie, William McKlolland, William Scote, William Hunter, William Morgen, William Davidson, William Malcum, William Weir, William Campbell, William McDougald, William Niesbit, William Buchannen, William Litlejohn, William Torpie.

(Signed) ALEX : CAIRNES.

Jo : LEVINGSTON.

(Signed) RICH : ELPHINSTONE.

(Written on parchment.)

“MUSTER ROLL OF THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE’S COMPANY,
UPON THE 17 OF JUNE, 1682.”

Earle of Dalhousie, Captaine.
Mr. John Bell, Livtenant.
Donald McKenzie, Ensigne.
John Torrence, Serjent.
William Bruce, Serjent.
Thomas Wilsone, Corporal.
Alexander Crichtone, Corporal.
William Hall, Corporal.
William Harte, } Drumers.
Alexander Hall, }

*Four columns, the sum of names in each being respectively
23, 23, 22, 22.*

Alexander Reed, Alexander Quyntane, Alexander Finlay, Alexander Forsyth, Androw Watsone, Androw Tamsone, Alexander Lesly, Alexander Moore, Alexander Fraser, Auchtrie McDougall, Adame Nile, Androw Wishert, Archbald Reed, Androw Parke, Arthure Hamiltowne, Alexander Sutherland, Charles Cochraine, Daniel Tamsone, Daniel Campbell, Dawid Hutchisone, Dawid Hall, Duncane Tamson (Stirling Castle), Edward Grifine, Francis Johnes, George Chambers, Gilbert Atkine, George Caddell, George Chapman, George Reed (Stirling Castle), Hugh Gibsone, Hugh Nile, Hendrie Dewer, John Tamsone, John Hendrie [deleted] (run away 5 Junij), John Walls, John Simpstone, James Dausone, James Miller, John Barclay, John Ballantyne, John Rooks, James Andersone, John Yowng, John McPhersone, John Balloch, James Herriot, John Sinclare, John Lemon, John Kershae, James Waker, James Ensly, John Chisome, James McConachie, John Strauchen, James McDonald [deleted] (run away 14 Junij), John Glendinen, John Glass, John Finlay, John Caruthers, Isaac Jackson, James Fordyce, John McCallome, John Mitchell (Stirling Castle), Patrick Cox, Robert Steenson, Robert Lyndsay, Robert Bryson, Robert Wallace, Robert Robine, Robert Rosse, Robert Yowng, Thomas Morrisone, Thomas Chisome, Thomas Nicollstone, Thomas Walls, Thomas Given, Thomas Hustone, Thomas Hog, William Mill, William Drummond, William Rioch, William Scadoway, William Andersone, William Alasone, William Maklome [deleted] (died 11 Junij), William Finlay, elder, William Finlay, younger, William Caldwalls, William Simpstone, William Williamsone.

(Signed) JOHN BELL.
DANIELL MCKENZIE.
(Signed) RICH. ELPHINSTONE.

(Written on parchment.)

“THE ROLL OF CAPTAIN BRUCE HIS COMPANY, 1683. [?]”

John Bruce, Captain.	
John Scot, Lieutenant.	
George Bruce, Ensigne.	
Alexander Mackenzie,	} Serjeants.
James Bruce,	
Andrew Leslie,	} Corporalls.
John Johnston,	
John Douglas,	
William Liddell,	} Drumers.
Collin Mitchell,	

Four columns containing respectively 22, 23, 22, 23 names.

Alexander Gordoune, Alexander Maxwell, Alexander Weer, Alexander Paterson, Alexander Crookshanks, Alexander Richie, Andrew Notman, Anthony Miller, Alexander Anderson, Daniell Maclintoch, David Browne, Daniell Mackrank, David Sharp, Duncan Cameron, David Stuart, Edmond Maclauchlane, George Craighead, George Leslie, George Mackarter, George Johnstone, Hugh Livingstone, Hugh Gray, pyper, James Keilloch, James Bruce, James Craig, James Crookshanks, James Wilsone, James Massey, James Drummond, James Robison, elder, James Robison, younger, James Robison, shoemaker, James Morison, James Anderson, James Paterson, John Tintoch, John Balleny, John Hodge, John Haisty, John Reid, elder, John Mackenzie, John Macbane, John Bruce, John Clepone, John Anderson, John Pattone, John Mackcarter, John Hackney, John Arbuckle, John MacCallum, John Allan, John Glass, John Hunter, John Speir, John Mackilvane, John Reid, yonger, John Norie, John Rippeth in Stirline Castle, John Purdie, Michael Rae, Mungo Ervin, Neill Mackay, Nicolas Thackum in Stirline Castle, Patrick Wilson, Patrick Broun, Patrick Toshack, Robert Paterson, Robert Riddell, Robert Stuart, Robert Maclauchlane, Robert Maine, Samuell Cutcliff in Stirline Castle, Thomas Findlason, Thomas Anderson, elder, Thomas Anderson, younger, Thomas Johnston, Thomas Peirie, William Macglashien, William Morison, William Thomson, Walter Neton, Walter Bruce, William Stevenson, William Orum, William Hunter, William Summers, William Manson, William Stirline, William Doby, William Urrie.

(Signed) JOHN BRUCE.
JOHN SCOTT.

(Signed) RICH. ELPHINSTONE.

(Written on parchment.)

1682.

THE KING'S REGT. OF HORSE.*

*(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. VII.)**For annotations see ante.*

CAPTS.	LIEUTS.	CORNETS	QR. MRS.
John Graham, of Claverhouse, Col. 25 Dec., 1682.	[Andrew] Bruce of Earlsiall, Capt.-Lt. 25 Dec., 1682.	Wm. Graham, 25 Dec., 1682.	David Graham, 25 Dec., 1682.
Wm. Lord Rosse, 26 Dec., 1682.	[Sir] Mark Carse, 26 Dec., 1682.	Sir Adam Blair, 26 Dec., 1682.	David Home, 26 Dec., 1682.
Adam Urquhart of Meldrum, 27 Dec., 1682.	Sir Francis Ruthven, 27 Dec., 1682.	[Sir Wm. Keith] 27 Dec., 1682.	27 Dec., 1682.
Earl of Balcarres ¹ 28 Dec., 1682.	[David] Bruce ² of Clackmannan, 28 Dec., 1682.	Sir James Douglas, ³ of Kelhead, 28 Dec., 1682.	John Lindsay, ⁴ 28 Dec., 1682.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSIONS.

(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vols. VII. & VIII.)

James Fletcher ⁵ of Cranston to be Cornet to the Earl of Balcarres's Troop	- - - - -	Whitehall, 13 Jan., 1683.
John Cleland ⁶ to be Quarter-Master to Lord Rosse's Troop	- - - - -	Whitehall, " "
Robert Graham ⁷ of Morphie to be Aid Major, Windsor Castle,		12 May, 1683.
Wm. Graham ⁸ to be Lieut. to Meldrum's Troop.		Whitehall, 21 Feb., 1684.
David Graham ⁹ to be Cornet to Col. Graham's own Troop	- - - - -	Whitehall, " "
James Kinnaird ¹⁰ to be Quarter-Master to the Colonel's own Troop	- - - - -	Whitehall, 23 Feb., 1684.

NEW TROOP ADDED.

16 JUNE, 1684.

James, Lord Drumlangrig ¹¹ to be Lieut.-Colonel of his Majesty's Regt. of Horse in Scotland and Captain of the new Troop added thereto	- - - - -	Windsor Castle, 16 June, 1684.
Lord Wm. Douglas ¹² to be Lieut. to Lord Drumlangrig's new Troop	- - - - -	Windsor Castle, " "

Capt. Francis Creighton¹³ to be Cornet to Lord Drumlanrig's new Troop - - - - Windsor Castle, 16 June, 1684.

OTHER COMMISSIONS.

Wm. Lord Rosse¹⁴ to be Major of his Majesty's Regt. of Horse in Scotland "and also do appoint you to continue Captain of the Troop commanded by you in Our said Regiment." - - - - Windsor Castle, 4 Aug., 1684.
James, Earl of Airlie¹⁵ to be Captain of the deceased Adam Urquhart of Meldrum's Troop - Whitehall, 21 Nov., 1684.

NEW TROOP ADDED.

4 DEC., 1684.

(*Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IX.)

Lord Wm. Douglas¹⁶ to be Capt. of the new Troop added to Our Regt. of Horse in Scotland - - Whitehall, 4 Dec., 1684.
James Stewart¹⁷ to be Lieut. to Lord Wm. Douglas's new Troop - - - - - Whitehall, " "
William Douglas¹⁸ to be Cornet to above Troop " " "
Archibald Douglas¹⁹ to be Quarter-Master to do " " "

OTHER COMMISSIONS.

Capt. Francis Creighton²⁰ to be Lieut. to Lord Drumlanrig's Troop - - - - - Whitehall, 4 Dec., 1684.
James Nasmith²¹ of Posso to be Cornet to above Troop - - - - - Whitehall, " "
John Cockburn²² to be Quarter-Master to do. - " " "

* "CHARLES R." to the Privy Council:—"Whereas Wee have thought fit to reduce 100 soldiers out of Our Regt. of Guard and also 100 men out of the Earl of Mar's Regt. of Foot, as also nine horsemen out of Our Three (late Independent) Troops of Horse in order to the raising of a new Troop to be added to the other three; and all the four to be formed into a Regt. of Horse whereof Wee have appointed Our Trusty and Welbeloved John Graham of Claverhouse to be Colonel,—said Troop to consist of fifty horsemen besides officers. Whitehall, 25 Dec. 1682" (*Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. VII.).

The Royal Regt. of Horse accompanied the Scots Army to England in Oct. 1688. After the flight of James VII. this corps was ordered to quarter at Abingdon, Berks. (*London Gazette*, 17 Dec. to 20 Dec., and ditto 24 Dec. to 27 Dec. 1688). Early in 1689, the Regt. was struck off the establishment of the Army.

¹ Third Earl. This talented but unfortunate nobleman is said to have begun his military career at the age of sixteen when Charles II. gave him, soon after the Restoration, a Troop of Horse composed of 100 loyal gentlemen who had been reduced to poverty during the troubles in Scotland (*Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. II., p. 1). Of this Volunteer Troop there is no record among the State Papers. If it ever existed it was only on paper as these "reduced gentlemen" were to be paid "half a crown a day each." Lord Balcarres was in the naval action of Solebay, 28 May, 1672. He adhered to James VII. at the Revolution, and was imprisoned for four months in Edinburgh Castle, 1689. His historical memoirs entitled *An Account of the Affairs of Scotland, relating to the Revolution in 1688*, which were sent to King James when in France, are too well known to descant upon. Lord Balcarres was ten years an exile in France. He joined the standard of the Chevalier in 1715 and only escaped the attainder of other Jacobite noblemen through the strenuous efforts of his friends the Dukes of Argyll and Marlborough. D. 1722.

² See p. 96, note 5.

³ James, Duke of York, in a letter to the Marquis of Queensberry, dated 27 Dec. 1682, says:—"Orders shall be given for the Commission for Sir James Douglas." This baronet declined the cornetcy which was bestowed on James Fletcher.

⁴ Believed to have been in the Regt. when it was reduced.

⁵ The Duke of York in a letter to Lord Queensberry, dated 11 Jan. 1683, writes:—"As for the cornetts place, since Sir James Douglas will not have it, it is disposed of to Fletcher, who had a promise of such an employment, and is a very honest fellow." In the Regt. when it was reduced.

⁶ Of Faskine. Brother to Capt. Wm. Cleland. Appointed Cornet to Sir Wm. Wallace's Troop in above Regt., 1 Dec. 1688. Fought at Killiecrankie under Dundee. Attainted by the Scottish Parliament.

⁷ Son of Sir Robert Graham of Morphee by Magdalene, dau. of Wm. Graham of Claverhouse. In the Regt. when it was reduced.

⁸ See p. 112, note 12.

⁹ See p. 112, note 13.

¹⁰ Comn. renewed by James VII. Believed to have accompanied the Regt. to England in 1688.

¹¹ Eldest son of Wm. Douglas, 1st Duke of Queensberry. He was one of the noble guests who supped with James VII. at Andover on 24 Nov. 1688, and who, as soon as the King had gone to bed, rode off to the Prince of Orange's camp (*Lord Clarendon's Diary*, Vol. II., p. 93). Appointed Colonel and Capt. of the Scots Troop of Life Guards, 31 Dec. 1688. In 1690 he commanded a separate body of troops against the Highlanders, who had taken arms in favour of the late King (Cannon's *Records of the Life Guards*). Succeeded as 2nd Duke of Queensberry in 1695. Was subsequently Lord High Commissioner for Scotland. Created Duke of Dover in 1711, and d. the same year.

¹² Second son of the 1st Duke of Queensberry. Created Earl of March, 20 April, 1695, by William III. D. 1705.

¹³ Lieut. 4 Dec. 1684. Possibly the 4th son of James Crichton of Fendraught "who entered the College of Douai, 31 Aug. 1677, but left it and became a soldier" (*Scottish Peerage*, last edition). In the Regt. when it was reduced.

¹⁴ See biog. notice on p. 111, note 6.

¹⁵ See do. on p. 64, note 1.

¹⁶ See note 12.

¹⁷ *Stuart*. The Earl of Moray, in a letter to the Marquis of Queensberry, dated St. James's, 18 Nov. 1684, writes:—"Your sonn's commission for a new troupe shall be sent downe to you. For the lieutenant, it is fitt he should have seen some service, so that either one Crigton (*sic*), who you mentioned formerly to me, or one Lieutenant Sturat (*sic*), who is now in Dumbarton's Regt., would be the fittest" (*Hist. MSS. Commission*, 15th Report, Appx. Part VIII., p. 211). Went over to William of Orange at the Revolution. In a List of the Scots Troop of Life Guards for 1694, given in Chamberlayne's *Angliae Notitia*, James Stuart appears as Lt. and Lt.-Colonel. Said Troop was then under command of the Earl of Drumlanrig. Col. Stuart retired from the Life Guards 29 Jan. 1703, and was appointed Deputy Governor of Edinburgh Castle. Removed in Sept. 1715, and Brigadier George Preston appointed in his place (*Townshend Papers*, pubd. by the *Hist. MSS. Comn.*, 11th Report, Appx. Pt. IV., p. 174. See also account of the plot to surprise Edinburgh Castle early in Sept. 1715, and mention of the Deputy Governor's removal from his post). Col. Stuart was placed on half pay.

¹⁸ Possibly son of Sir James Douglas of Kelhead who succeeded as 2nd Bart. in 1708.

¹⁹ Serving as Qr. Mr. and Capt. in the Scots Troop of Life Guards in 1694.

²⁰ See note 13.

²¹ Sir John Lauder in his *Historical Observes* (p. 133), refers to James Nasmyth's Commission and adds that this officer was appointed at same time "Falconer to the King for which he has a pension of £200 sterling a year." He was eldest son of Sir Michael *Naesmyth* of Posso, Knt., and d. unm. 24 March, 1706.

²² Untraced

JAMES VII

1685-1688

TROOP OF LIFE GUARDS.

Commissions renewed at Whitehall, 30th March, 1685.

(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. IX.)

COL. AND CAPTAIN.

George, Lord Livingstone.

LIEUTS. AND LIEUT.-COLONELS.

George Murray.

David Hay.

MAJOR AND CORNET.

George Home.

CAPT. AND QUARTER-MASTER.

[John] Dalmahoy.

CHIRURGEON.

Dr. Mat Brisbane.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSIONS.

James Wauchope¹ to be Capt. and Qr. Mr. of Our Life
Guard in Scotland - - - - - Whitehall, 1 Aug., 1685.
Wm., Earl of Buchan² to be Major and Guidon of above
Troop - - - - - Whitehall, 6 Nov., 1685.
Alex Douglas³ to be Lieut. and Brigadier of do. Whitehall, 7 Nov., 1685.
James Scott⁴ to be Lieut. and Brigadier of do. " " "
James Ker⁵ to be Lieut. and Brigadier of do. " " "
George Bucham⁶ to be Lieut. and Brigadier of do. " " "
Thomas Graham⁷ to be Lieut. and Brigadier of do. Whitehall, 5 Nov., 1688.
Blank Commission⁸ for Chirurgeon to above Troop of Life
Guard - - - - - Dated as above.

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. X. Second son of Andrew Wauchope of Niddrie. Left the troop at the Revolution.

² *Ibid.* Wm. Erskine, 8th Earl. Adhered to James VII. and followed him to Ireland in 1689. On his return to Scotland he was committed prisoner to Stirling Castle. D. 1695.

³ *Ibid.* Capt. and Qr. Mr. of this Troop, 18 Dec. 1689. Guidon and Major before 1694. Untraced after last-named year.

⁴ *Ibid.* Referred to in a letter from Duke Hamilton to the Marquis of Queensberry (1 May, 1683) as follows:—"I find the gentry and leaders of the Militia grumbles much to be at the charge of bying new armes, since ther former armes was taken from them by order, and the clerke of the Militia has the officers receipt of all the armes, who was Captain Scot, one of the brigadiers of the troop of Guards." Untraced after 1688.

⁵ *Ibid.* Possibly son of the Capt. James Kerr who was Clerk to the King's Troop prior to 1672. Further services untraced.

⁶ *Ibid.* *Buckholme*. See p. 75, note 5.

⁷ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XIII. Untraced. ? of Balgowan, Perthshire.

⁸ *Ibid.*

THE KING'S REGT. OF HORSE.

*Commissions renewed at Whitehall, 30th March, 1685.**(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. IX.)*

CAPTS.	LIEUTS.	CORNETS.	QR. MRS.
John Graham, Col.	Andrew Bruce of Earl's Hall. Capt. Lt.	David Graham.	James Kinnaird.
James, Earl of Drumlangrig, Lt. Col.	Francis Crich- toun.	James Nasmith.	John Cockburn.
Wm. Lord Rosse, Major.	[Sir] Mark Carse.	Sir Adam Blair.	John Cleland.
Earl of Balcarres	David Bruce.	James Fletcher.	John Lindsay.
Earl of Airly.	Wm. Graham.	Sir Wm. Keith.	James Urquhart.
Lord Wm. Doug- las.	James Stuart.	Wm. Douglas.	Archd. Douglas.

AID MAJOR.

Robert Graham of Morphie.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSIONS.

- Charles Ross¹ to be Cornet of Major Wm. Lord Rosse's Troop in his Majesty's Regt. of Horse in Scotland
Whitehall, 6 Nov., 1685.
- Sir Wm. Wallace² of Craigie to be Capt. of a Troop in above Regt - - - - - Windsor, 29 July, 1686.
- Sir Charles Murray,³ Knt. and Bart. (*sic*) to be Major in do. [in place of Wm. Lord Rosse] - - - Windsor, 7 Aug., 1686.
- Roderick Mackenzie⁴ to be Chirurgeon to above Regt.
Whitehall, 26 Nov., 1686.
- Henry Graham⁵ to be Qr. Mr. of Major General John Graham's Troop in Our Royal Regt. of Horse in Scotland - - - - - Whitehall, 23 June, 1688.
- Wm., Earl of Annandale⁶ to be Capt. of a Troop in Our Royal Regt. of Horse in Scotland in place of the Earl of Airlie - - - - - Whitehall, 18 Oct., 1688.
- John Mountgomery,⁷ lawful son to the Earl of Eglinton, to be Lieut. of the Earl of Balcarres's Troop in above Regt. in place of Bruce of Clackmannan. Whitehall, 12 Nov., 1688.
- Sir Charles Murray,⁸ Knt. and Bart. (*sic*) to be Lt. Colonel of above Regt. in place of James, Earl of Drumlanrig, and also Capt. of a Troop in do. Whitehall, 29 Nov., 1688.

John Cleland ⁹ to be Cornet to Sir Wm. Wallace's Troop in above Regt. - - - - -	Whitehall, 1 Dec., 1688.
George Holmes ¹⁰ to be Qr. Mr. to Sir Wm. Wallace's Troop - - - - -	Whitehall, " "
Wm. Graham ¹¹ to be Major of above Regt. -	Whitehall, 7 Dec., 1688.
Sir Wm. Keith ¹² to be Lieut. of the Earl of Airlie's Troop in do. - - - - -	Whitehall, " "
Robert Young ¹³ to be Cornet to the Earl of Airlie's Troop - - - - -	Whitehall, " "

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. X. Of Balnagowan. Son of 11th Baron Ross by his 2nd marriage. Capt. in Col. James Wynne's Regt. of Irish Dragoons before July, 1689. Lt. Col. of said Regt. before 1694. Bt. Col., 16 Feb. 1694. Col., 16 July, 1695. Brigdr. Gen., 9 Mar. 1702. Maj. Gen., 1 Jan. 1704. Served at Blenheim and in Marlborough's subsequent victories. Lt. Gen., 1 Jan. 1707. Colonel-General of all the Dragoon Forces, 1 May, 1711. Gen., 1 Jan. 1712. On 8 Oct. 1715, Gen. Ross was removed from the command of his Regt. by George I, but was reappointed 1 Feb. 1729. D. at Bath 5 Aug. 1732. Bd at Fearn in Ross-shire.

² *Ibid.* Bart. of Nova Scotia. Served under the Earl of Dumbarton, in 1685, during the Earl of Argyll's insurrection and was wounded. In the spring of 1689 he served with the Jacobite Army in Ireland, and returned to Scotland in May, same year. Commanded a Troop at Killiecrankie. His estate in Ayrshire was confiscated. Followed James VII. to France. D. before 1700 and was succeeded by his brother Thomas.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. XI., see p. 103, note 7.

⁴ *Ibid.* In the Regt. when it was reduced.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII. Returned to Scotland with Visct. Dundee in Dec. 1688. Believed to have been present at Killiecrankie.

⁶ *Ibid.* The following notice of this nobleman is given in the *Life of Lt. General Hugh Mackay*:—"Third Earl of Annandale and Hartfell. He was one of the first to join the Revolution and raised a troop of horse for its service. In 1689, he was seduced by his brother-in-law, Sir James Montgomery, to engage in the plot for restoring King James, but soon repenting made confession of his fault to King William and was restored to favour. In 1701 he was raised to the dignity of Marquis of Annandale and died 1721, after having filled some of the highest offices in the State." P. 16, note.

⁷ *Ibid.* See his Will in the Appendix. Styled "Major" in said document.

⁸ *Ibid.* See p. 103, note 7.

⁹ *Ibid.* See p. 137, note 6.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* Not in any subsequent List.

¹¹ *Ibid.* See p. 112, note 12.

¹² *Ibid.* See p. 112, note 19.

¹³ *Ibid.* Presumably son of Robert Young of Auldbar, who had md. Claverhouse's younger sister Anne Graham.

HIS MAJESTY'S REGT. OF DRAGOONS.

*Commissions renewed 30th March, 1685.**Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. IX.*

CAPTS.	LIEUTS.	CORNETS.
Lt. General Dalyell, Col.	Thomas Winraham, Capt. Lt.	John Baily.
Lord Charles Murray, Lt. Col.	Alex. Bruce.	James Innes.
John Wedderburne, ¹ of Gosford, Major.	James Murray.	James Dundas.
John Strachan.	John Livingstone.	Henry Drummond.
Wm. Cleland.	John Crichtoun.	John Whitefoord.
Major George Winra- ham.	Lewis Lauder.	David Garioch.

AID MAJOR.

David Baitson (*sic*).

QR. MR.

Andrew Rosse.

CHIRURGEON

James Irving.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSIONS.

Lord Charles Murray ² to be Colonel of his Majesty's Regt. of Dragoons in Scotland and Capt. of a Troop.	Whitehall, 6 Nov., 1685.
Alex. Bruce ³ to be Capt.-Lieut. of Colonel's Troop in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall,	" "
John Wedderburn ⁴ of Gosford to be Lt. Col. of above Regt. and Capt. of a Troop. - - - Whitehall,	" "
Wm. Douglas ⁵ to be Major of above Regt. [without a Troop.] - - - - - Whitehall,	" "
Sir Adam Blair, ⁶ Yr. of Carberry, to be Capt. of a Troop in above Regt. in room of Capt. Wm. Cleland, decd. - - - - - Whitehall,	" "
Wm. Livingston ⁷ of Kilsyth to be Capt. of that Troop lately commanded by Lord Charles Murray as Lt. Colonel in his Majesty's Regt. of Dragoons.	Whitehall, 7 Nov., 1685.

- James Dundas⁸ to be Lieut. to Capt. Livingston of
Kilsyth in above Regt. - - - - Whitehall, 7 Nov., 1685.
- James Murray⁹ to be Cornet to Lt. Col. Wedderburn's
Troop in above Regt. - - - - Whitehall, " "
- George Winraham¹⁰ to be Lt. Colonel of his Majesty's
Regt. of Dragoons in Scotland and Capt. of a
Troop - - - - Windsor, 30 July, 1686.
- Patrick Blair¹¹ to be Capt. of the Troop lately com-
manded by Lt.-Col. John Wedderburne - Windsor, " "
- Sir Charles Cairney¹² to be Lt. Col. of his Majesty's
Regt. of Dragoons in Scotland and Capt. of a
Troop - - - - Whitehall, 31 Dec., 1686.
- Edward Anger¹³ to be Chirurgion to above Regt. Whitehall, " "
- George Rattray¹⁴ to be Lt. Colonel of his Majesty's
Regt. of Dragoons in Scotland and Capt of a
Troop - - - - Whitehall, 22 March, 1687.
- Lewis Hay¹⁵ to be Cornet of the Earl of Dunmore's
Troop in above Regt. - - - - Whitehall, 19 June, 1688.
- James Murray¹⁶ to be Capt. of that Troop in Our Regt.
of Dragoons whereof [John] Strachan was
Capt. - - - - Windsor, 23 Aug., 1688.
- James Murray¹⁷ to be Lieut. to Lt. Col. George Rattray's
Troop in above Regt. - - - - Windsor, " "
- Henry Drummond¹⁸ to be Lieut. to Capt. Patrick Blair's
Troop in above Regt. - - - - Windsor, " "
- George Rattray¹⁹ to be Cornet to above Troop in do Windsor, " "
- David Beatson²⁰ to be Cornet to Capt. James Murray's
Troop in do - - - - Windsor, " "
- [John] Livingstone²¹ to be Aid Major to above Regt. of
Dragoons - - - - Windsor, " "
- Lewis Lauder²² to be Lieut. to Capt. Patrick Blair's Troop
in Our Regt. of Dragoons in Scotland - - Whitehall, 7 Dec., 1688.

¹ Succeeded Major Sir James Turner who resigned his Commission on Gosford promising him £100 yearly (*MSS. at Drumlanrig Castle*, Vol. II. *passim*). Promoted Lt. Col. of above Regt. 6 Nov. 1685. Son of Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford. Out of the Regt. 30 July, 1686. Predeceased his father in 1688.

²⁻⁸ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. X. Annotated previously.

⁹ *Ibid.* Promoted Lieut. 23 Aug. 1688. Left the Regt. same year. Outlawed for high treason, 2 July, 1695.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Vol. XI. See biog. notice on p. 77, note 2.

¹¹ Possibly the Lt.-Colonel Blair who served with the Jacobite Army in Ireland, early in 1689, and landed in Scotland some weeks before the battle of Killiecrankie. He commanded at Duart Castle in Mull for a short time, and held that stronghold against the British ships of war. Thomson's *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. IX., Appx., p. 56.

¹² *Ibid.* Served previous to 1678 in Lord George Douglas's Regt. of Scots Foot in France. Believed to be identical with the "Captain Kernie" whose name appears in the list of casualties in aforesaid Regt. given on p. 103, note 9. Appointed Capt. of an additional Company in the Scots Foot Guards, 12 June, 1685. Major of the Earl of Bath's Regt. of Foot, 20 June, 1685. Inspector of the King's Forces in Scotland, 31 Dec. 1686. "Our Royal Regt. of Horse Guards and Royal Regt. of Horse alone excepted," (*Wt. Bk. Scot.*) Lt. Col. of the Earl of Bath's Regt., 1 Aug. 1687. Knighted about 1686. Colonel of Lord Bath's Regt., 8 Dec. 1688. Removed by the Prince of Orange. Joined King James in Ireland. Commanded the Reserve at the battle of the Boyne and had the rank of Major-General (Clarke's *Memoirs of James II.*, Vol. II., p. 397.) Outlawed for high treason, 2 July, 1695.

¹³ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XI. Untraced. Called "Ainger" in another List.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. XII. "Son to Sir John Rattray, Lt. Col. to the Scots Regt. in France, and grandson to Rattray of Craighall, heir male of Rattray of that ilk" (Nisbet's *Heraldic Plates*, p. 171.) Lt. Col. George Rattray followed James VII. to France and was made a Gentleman of the Bedchamber. He md. Anne Elizabeth Maxwell dau. of Maxwell of Barncleugh.

¹⁵ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XIII. Involved in Kilsyth's plot in 1689. A news-letter of 19 April, 1690, records that "Lewis Hay and one Telford with two other prisoners made their escape from the Cannongate." *Cal. S.P.D.*, 1690.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* See p. 123, note 4.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* See note 9.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* Probably the "Hary Drumond son to Hary Drumond of Pittcairns in Perthshyre" who was a gentleman Private in the King's Troop of Life Guards in 1678. See *The Military Hist. of Perthshire*, 1660-1902, p. 16.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* Probably Col. George Rattray's son. Not in any subsequent List. On 29 Nov. 1689, a pass was granted "for Mr. George Rattray and his wife to go from London to Dover and there to embark for Flanders." *Cal. S.P.D.*

²⁰ *Ibid.* See p. 123, note 3.

²¹ *Ibid.* See p. 106, note 4.

²² *Ibid.* This was one of the last Commissions signed by James VII. See notice of this officer on p. 124, note 10. The following curious certificate is still preserved in the family of Campbell of Auchmannoch:—"God save the King. I Lewis Lauder Governor of Sorn Castle dow heirby certifie and declare viz.—Kirkwood, servitor to Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch, in the parish of Sorne, did compeir before me, on solemn oath before Almighty God, did abjure and renounce the late traitourous apologetical declaration in so far as it declares war against his Majestic, and asserts that it is lawful to kill all such as serve his Majestic in church, state, armie, or countrie, conform to his Majestic's late proclamation of the 30th day of December last given at Sorne the aught day of February, 1688 years. LEWIS LAUDER." Paterson's *Ayrshire*, Vol. II., 421.

THE REGT. OF FOOT GUARDS.

*Commissions renewed at Whitehall, 30th March, 1685.**(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. IX.)*

CAPTS.	LIEUTS.	ENSIGNS.
James Douglas, Col.	Robert Murray, Capt.-Lt.	John Lothian.
John Winraham, Lt.-Col.	Wm. Crichtoun. ¹	George Winraham.
James Murray, Major.	Patrick Ogilvie.	Patrick Auchmoutie.
James Maitland.	Robert Keith.	Wm. Mayne.
William Innes.	Sir David Moncreif. ²	Samuel Winraham.
Alex. Livingstoun.	Robert Dobie.	Archibald Douglas.
George Macgill.	Henry Straton.	Alex. Hamilton.
Patrick Lyon.	William Hay.	Alex. Livingstoun.
John Hay.	James Maitland.	Archibald Stuart.
Charles Straton.	James Dalmahoy.	James Crichtoun.
Thomas Hamilton, Grenr. Cy.	Robert Somervell, 1st Lieut. Wm. Davidson, 2nd Lieut.	

AID MAJOR.

Robert Keith.

QR. MR.

James Maitland.

CHIRURGEON.

John Baily.

NEW COMPANY ADDED TO THE REGT. OF FOOT GUARDS.

Commissions dated at Whitehall, 12th June, 1685.

CAPT.	LIEUT.	ENSIGN.
Charles Carny ³ (<i>sic</i>).	Robert Colinson. ⁴	David Sutherland. ⁵

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSIONS IN THE REGT. OF FOOT GUARDS.

Wm. Charters⁶ (*sic*) to be Capt. of a Cy. of Foot in Our Regt. of Guard which Wee did lately order to be raised under the command of Capt. Charles Carney and added to said Regt. - - - - Whitehall, 1st Aug., 1685.

NEW COMPANY ADDED TO THE REGT. OF FOOT GUARDS.

Commissions dated at Whitehall, 7th Nov., 1685.

CAPT.	LIEUT.	ENSIGN.
Wm. Oliphant. ⁷	George Douglas.	James Dalyell.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY, FORMERLY UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT. GEORGE BARCLAY, ADDED TO THE REGT. OF FOOT GUARDS.

Commissions dated at Whitehall, 20th Nov., 1685.

CAPT.	LIEUT.	ENSIGN
Major Robert Middleton. ⁸	Patrick Ronald. ⁹	Henry Maxwell. ¹⁰

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSIONS IN THE REGT. OF FOOT GUARDS.

- John, Earl of Carnwath¹¹ to be Capt. of a Cy. in Our Regt. of Guard lately commanded by Capt. Alex. Livingston (now Earl of Callender) - Windsor Castle, 22 June, 1686.
- John Straton¹² to be Ensign to Capt. John Hay in above Regt. - Windsor Castle, 30 July, 1686.
- Thomas Hamilton¹³ to be Ensign to Capt. Charles Straton's Cy. in above Regt. - Windsor Castle, 4 Sept., 1686.
- James Murray¹⁴ to be Lieut.-Colonel of his Majesty's Regt. of Guards in Scotland and Capt. of a Cy. in said Regt. - Bath, 13 Sept., 1687.
- James Maitland¹⁵ to be Major of above Regt. and Capt. of a Cy. in do. - Bath, ,, ,,
- Robert Murray¹⁶ to be Capt. of the Cy. in above Regt. which was commanded by Lt.-Col. John Winraham - Bath, ,, ,,
- James Maitland¹⁷ to be Capt.-Lieut. of above Regt. - Bath, ,, ,,
- Patrick Auchmouty¹⁸ to be Lieut. to Capt. John Hay in above Regt. - Bath, ,, ,,
- Lord Edward Morray¹⁹ (*sic*) to be Ensign to Lt.-Colonel James Murray in above Regt. - Bath, ,, ,,
- Capt.-Lieut. James Maitland²⁰ to be Capt. of that Cy. in Our Regt. of Guard whereof Capt. John Hay, deceased, was Capt. - Whitehall, 18 June, 1688.
- George Douglas²¹ to be Capt.-Lieut. of Lieut.-General James Douglas's Cy. in Our Regt. of Guard. Whitehall, ,, ,,
- James Douglas²² to be Ensign to above Cy. in do Regt. - Whitehall, ,, ,,
- Lieut. Henry Straton²³ to be Qr.-Mr. of the Regt. of Guards - Whitehall, ,, ,,

James Dalryell ²⁴ to be Lieut. of Capt. Wm. Oliphant's Cy. in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, 18 June, 1688.		
Viscount of Fendraught ²⁵ to be Lt.-Colonel of Our Regt. of Guard, in room of late Lt.-Col. James Murray and Capt. of a Cy. in do. - - - - - Whitehall, 19 June, 1688.		
Robert Keith ²⁶ to be Captain of the Grenadier Cy. in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall,	„	„
Lieut. Wm. Hay ²⁷ (of Capt. Patrick Lyon's Cy.) to be Aid Major of above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall,	„	„
John Lothian ²⁸ to be Lieut. of that Cy. whereof James Maitland, Major of above Regt., is Captain - Whitehall,	„	„
Archibald Douglas ²⁹ to be Lieut. to Capt. Wm. Innes in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall,	„	„
Laurence Oliphant ³⁰ to be Lieut. to Capt. Charles Straton's Cy. in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall,	„	„
Alex. Hamilton ³¹ to be Lieut. to Capt. Robert Murray's Cy. in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall,	„	„
James Mountgomery ³² to be Ens. to the Earl of Carn- wath's Cy. in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall,	„	„
John Murray ³³ to be Ens. to Capt. George Mackgill's Cy. in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall,	„	„
James Henderson ³⁴ to be Ens. to Capt. Wm. Oliphant's Cy. in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall,	„	„

^{1, 2} On 10 Aug. 1688, the King wrote to the Scottish Privy Council ordering a daily allowance, amounting to two-thirds of their daily pay, out of the Invalid money, to be given to Sir David Moncreefe, Bart., late Lieut. to Capt. Wm. Innes in the Regt. of Guards, and Wm. Crichton, late Lieut. to Capt. Robert Murray in said Regt. being by their great age disabled from service. *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XIII.

³ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. X., see p. 145, note 12.

⁴ *Ibid.* Left the Regt. in Dec. 1688.

⁵ *Ibid.* Lieut. 1 March, 1689. Addl. rank of Captain, 1 Oct. 1691. Served at the siege of Namur as 1st Lieut. of Grenadiers in above Regt. Comn. renewed in 1702. Not in any subsequent List.

⁶ *Ibid.* Of Hemsfield? Joined the Jacobite Army in Scotland, in the spring of 1689, and fought at Killiecrankie. Attainted of high treason in July, 1695. Thomson's *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. IX., Appx., p. 115.

⁷ *Ibid.* From the evidence of Lieut. James Colt who served on the Royalist side at Killiecrankie, it appears that Wm. Oliphant was Lt.-Col. to Viscount Fendraught at Killiecrankie, and had previously served with the Jacobite Army in Ireland. Attainted by the Scots Parl. in 1695.

⁸ *Ibid.* Appointed Major of Sir Edward Hales's Regt. of Foot, 23 June, 1685. Among the Duke of Hamilton's MSS., in a packet of intercepted Jacobite Letters, is one signed "George Middleton," written from Kilkenny, to his father "Major Robert Middleton" at Leith. This letter is dated 25 March, 1689. A newsletter of 27 May, 1690, records the capture, in Scotland, of "Major Middleton a ringleader of the Highlanders." *Cal. S.P. Dom.*

⁹ *Ibid.* Adj. to the 1st Batt. of the same Regt., 1 March, 1689. Capt. with additional rank of Lt.-Colonel, 1 Sept. 1691. Served at Landen in 1693, and at the siege of Namur. Left the Regt. in July, 1699.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* Commission renewed 1 March, 1689. Additional rank of Captain, 1 Oct. 1691. Out of the Regt. 22 May, 1694.

¹¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XI. John Dalzell, 5th Earl. Lt.-Col. by Brevet, 1 Sept. 1691. Left the Army same year. D. 1703.

¹² *Ibid.* Commission renewed 1 March, 1689. Additional rank of Capt., 1 Oct. 1691. Left the Regt. soon afterwards.

¹³ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XI. Appointed Capt.-Lieut. 1 March, 1689. Capt., 30 Sept. 1690. Rank of Lieut.-Col., 1 Sept. 1691. Serving in Flanders as Capt. of the Grenadier Company in 1694. Promoted 2nd Major, 29 Jan. 1703. Out of the Regt. 7 Oct. 1710.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* See p. 23, note 5.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* See p. 25, note 1.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* See p. 27, note 3.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* See p. 20, note 2.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* See p. 24, note 3.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* Fifth son of the 1st Marquis of Atholl. Born 28 Feb. 1669. Capt. in Col. George McGill's Regt. of Foot in 1696. Capt. in the Royal Scots, 17 Oct. 1701. Served several campaigns under Marlborough. Comn. as Capt. in the Royal Scots renewed by George I. Out of said Regt. before 1728. D. 11 Nov. 1737. Bd. in the Abbey Church, Holyrood. By the widow of Major Andrew White (see p. 38, note 8) Lord Edward Murray left a son John who d. 1748. *Peerage*.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII. See p. 20, note 2.

²¹ *Ibid.* Out of the Regt. before 1 March, 1689. Probably the George Douglas appointed Capt. in Col. Richard Cunningham's Regt. of Dragoons, 8 Sept. 1692. Comn. renewed in 1702. Brevet Lt.-Colonel in Scotland, 29 March, 1703. Bt. Colonel of Dragoons, 10 Oct. 1709. Out of the Regt. the following year.

²² *Ibid.* Son of Lt.-General the Hon. James Douglas. Left the Regt. as Lieut. in Oct. 1691. See Part I., Chapter XII., p. 87.

²³ *Ibid.* See p. 28, note 1.

²⁴ *Ibid.* Younger brother to Sir John Dalzell of Glenae. Served previously as Lieut. in Buchan's Regt. Left the Guards same year. Was out in the "fifteen" and taken prisoner at Preston.

²⁵ *Ibid.* "Lewis Crichton 4th Visct. Fendraught matriculated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1668, and was served heir to his nephew the 3rd Viscount, 9 Dec. 1686. . . . Privy Councillor, 10 Aug. 1688. Served under Lord Dundee at Killiecrankie. In Sept. 1690, he was one of the Commanders of a Jacobite force, which made a raid from Aberdeenshire to within a few miles of Stirling, and thereafter made good its retreat to Aberdeenshire again. On 28 Sept. 1690, he, with a small garrison, seized the castle of Federate in Buchan which they held till forced to capitulate late in the following month. On 25 Feb. he petitioned to be liberated but the Privy Council refused. Released by Warrant of the Privy Council, 21 June, 1694. Retired to France and died at St. Germain's, 26 Feb. 1698. He married Marjory Seaton, daughter of Thomas Seaton, Cornet of Horse." *The New Scottish Peerage*.

²⁶ *Ibid.* See p. 27, note 5.

²⁷ *Ibid.* See p. 26, note 3.

²⁸ *Ibid.* See p. 29, note 2.

²⁹ *Ibid.* See p. 25, note 2.

³⁰ *Ibid.* Had a grant of Arms from the Lyon Office. Described therein as "Laurence Oliphant of Condie descended of the Lord Oliphant." Left the Regt. same year.

³¹ *Ibid.* Had the additional rank of Capt., 1 Oct. 1691. Out of the Regt. 1 April, 1692.

³² *Ibid.* Left the Regt. soon after the Revolution and joined the Jacobite party in France. Serving in a Scots Company of Foot in France, 1693. *Dundee's Officers in France*.

³³ *Ibid.* Had the additional rank of Capt., 1 Oct. 1691. Capt. and Lt.-Col., 12 June, 1692. Served at Steinkirk. Comn. renewed in 1702. Out of the Regt. in 1709.

³⁴ *Ibid.* Lieut. 1 March, 1689. His name appears in "The List of Rebels in France, 2 July, 1695." *Acts of the Parlt. of Scotland*, Vol. IX., Appx., p. 115.

THE EARL OF DUMBARTON'S REGT. OF FOOT.*
(2ND BATTALION).

From the Muster taken at Leith, 15 May, 1686. See Old Scottish Regimental Colours, by Andrew Ross, p. 71.

CAPTS.	LIEUTS.	ENSIGNS.
Lt-Col. Archibald Douglas, ¹	{ James Law, ¹¹ Patrick Hay,	Isaac Thralkeld. ¹⁷
Charles Barclay, ²	{ George Stewart, Andrew Barclay,	William Melville.
Alexander Cuningham, ³	{ Alexander Pearson, ¹² James Maxwell,	Wm. Cuninghame.
[John] Defour, ⁴	{ James McRaken ¹⁸ (<i>sic</i>) James Moulray,	Wm. Robertstone.
Sir James Moray, ⁵	{ John Leids, ¹⁴ John Straughan,	Charles Moray.
Lord George Hamilton, ⁶	{ Andrew Scott, James Grant,	John Alexander.
Andrew Monro, ⁷	{ Andrew Rutherford, ¹⁵ John Bannerman,	Alexander Monro.
George Murray, ⁸	{ Adam Cuninghame, ¹⁶ Thomas Davidstone	Arthur Carstairs.
Lord James Murray, ⁹	{ William Barclay, David McAdam	Robert Bruce.
John Ruthven, ¹⁰	{ Robert Livingstone, George Hamilton,	Sir Wm. Mowat. ¹⁸

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSIONS IN ABOVE BATTALION,
1686-1687.

Alex. Leith¹⁹ to be 2nd Lieut. to Capt. George Moray
[Windsor Castle], 1 Sept., 1686.
George Græme²⁰ to be Capt. in place of Sir James
Moray - - - - - Whitehall, 1 Nov., 1686.
Charles Moray²¹ to be 2nd Lieut. to Capt. George
Græme - - - - - Whitehall, " "
George Gordon²² to be Ensign to Capt. George Græme
Whitehall, " "
Thomas Scott²³ to be Capt. in the place of John
Dufour - - - - - [Whitehall], 8 April, 1687.
John Gordon²⁴ to be 2nd Lieut. to Lord George Hamilton
[Windsor Castle], 1 July, 1687.
Andrew Rutherford²⁶ to be 2nd Adjt. to the Royal Regt.
of Foot - - - - - Whitehall, 1 March, 1688.

George Douglas²⁶ to be 1st Lieut. to Capt. John
 Ruthven - - - - - Whitehall, 1 March, 1688.
 Robert Leviston²⁷ (*sic*) to be Capt. in room of [George]
 Graham - - - - - Whitehall, 2 March, 1688.

* This Battalion, consisting of ten Companies, was sent to Scotland by sea in March, 1686 (King's Letter to the Scots Privy Council, 20 March, 1686). In the spring of 1688 these ten Companies returned overland to Gravesend, *via* York and Hertford, where they arrived in the following September (Cannon's *Records 1st Foot*). Early in 1689, both Battalions of this Regt. mutinied and attempted to march back to Scotland. They were overtaken in Lincolnshire by a strong body of troops, chiefly Dutch, sent in pursuit by William III. "About twenty officers and 500 men . . . laid down their arms and submitted to the King's clemency" (*Records*, p. 78). About a dozen of the Scots officers were imprisoned in Newgate on a charge of high treason for levying war against the King (Royal Warrant, dated 27 March, 1689, *Cal. S.P. Dom.*). When released the ringleaders were dismissed the service. The 1st Batt. was sent to Flanders, and the 2nd Batt., having transferred its serviceable men to the 1st, proceeded to Scotland to recruit.

¹ Fourth son of the Hon. Sir Wm. Douglas, Bt. of Kelhead. Served with same Regt. in France and at Tangier. Was wounded when serving against the Moors, and received £100 bounty money (Guy's *Secret Service Schedule*). Promoted Lt.-Colonel, 1 Nov. 1684. Commanded the five Companies of his Regt. which served at Sedgemoor. Appointed Colonel of a new-raised Regt. (16th Foot) 9 Oct. 1688. Removed from his command 31 Dec. 1688, by the Prince of Orange.

² Commission renewed 31 Dec. 1688. His name is given as "Charles Berkeley" in List of the Regt. under aforesaid date. Imprisoned in Newgate by Royal Warrant dated 27 March, 1689. Subsequently removed from the Regt.

³ Serving as a 2nd Lieut. in above Regt. at Kinsale in 1679. First Lieut. before 1684. Capt., 20 May, 1684. Comn. renewed 31 Dec. 1688. Believed to be identical with the Alex. Cuninghame appointed Capt. in the Scots Foot Guards early in 1689. Additional rank of Lt.-Colonel, 1 Sept. 1691.

⁴ Appointed Capt. in the Regt. 26 March, 1686. D. in March or April, 1687.

⁵ Serving in Ireland with same Regt. as a Lieut. in April, 1679. Took part in the campaign against the Moors. Returned to England, from Tangier, in Feb. 1684, on board H.M.S. *Oxford* (*Dartmouth Papers*). Left the Regt. 10 Nov. 1686.

⁶ Afterwards the Earl of Orkney, K.T., Premier Field-Marshal of England. See memoir of this nobleman by Charles Dalton in the *Journal of the Rl. United Service Institution* for March, 1901.

⁷ Promoted Lt.-Colonel of above Regt. 9 March, 1689. Md. the Hon. Margaret Fraser, dau. of Hugh, 8th Lord Lovat. Succeeded the Earl of Angus as Col. of the Cameronians, 1 Aug. 1692. D. from fever, after the battle of Landen, 25 Aug. 1693.

⁸ Serving as 2nd Lieut. in same Regt. at Kinsale in April 1679. Accompanied his corps to Tangier. Capt. before 1684. Out of the Regt. before 31 Dec. 1688.

⁹ Of Dowally. Third son of the 1st Marquis of Atholl. Capt. in above Regt. 1684. Joined General Cannon after Killiecrankie. Accepted indemnity. Appointed Capt. in Lord Murray's Regt. of Foot, 4 May, 1696. M.P. Perthshire 1708-9, 1710, 1710-13, 1713-15. D. at Perth, 29 Dec. 1719.

¹⁰ Serving with above Regt. in Ireland, 1679, as 1st Lieut. to Lt.-Col. Alex. Monro's Cy. Removed from the Regt. in March, 1689. Joined the Jacobite Army in Scotland. Attainted by Act of Parliament.

¹¹ Received £15 bounty for wounds in action at Sedgemoor (Cannon's *Records 1st Foot*, p. 72). Removed from the Regt. in 1689.

¹² Second son of the Laird of Kippenross, who was Dean of Dumblane, by Jean Drummond, dau. of David Drummond of Innermay. Lieut. Alex. Pearson served at Tangier in 1680. Promoted Capt. 23 Sept. 1688. Out of the Regt. before 1694.

¹³ *McCrakine*. Promoted Capt. 22 Sept. 1688. Killed at the battle of Steinkirk. His widow received a pension of £30 *per annum*. This lady's petition to the Lords of the English Treasury, dated 16 July, 1703, states that her husband signalized himself by the management of the cannon at Steinkirk which did great execution against the enemy (*Treasury Papers*, Vol. LXXXVI., No. 121). Queen Anne refused to renew petitioner's pension, but ordered "bounty some other way." *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Appointed Capt. of an Independent Company, 1 Oct. 1688. Capt. in Col. Hodges's new-raised Regt. of Foot, 31 Dec. 1688. Not in any subsequent List.

¹⁵ Adj. to the 2nd Batt. of above Regt., 1 March, 1688. Capt 31 Dec. same year. Said to be son of Major Adam Rutherford of the Border family of this name (Cockburn-Hood's *Rutherford Book*). Imprisoned in Newgate, March, 1689, as a ringleader of the mutiny in his Regt. Attainted by Act of Parliament, July, 1695, as "a Rebel in France."

¹⁶ Promoted Capt., 21 Sept. 1688. Imprisoned in Newgate as a ringleader of the mutiny in his Regt. March, 1689. Served subsequently in Col. Richard Cunningham's Regt. of Scots Foot, and was appointed Major of same corps before 1694, when he was serving in Flanders. Out of the Regt. before 1697.

¹⁷ *Threlkeld*. Imprisoned in Newgate, March, 1689, "for levying war against the King." Styled "Lieut Isaac Thralkall" in Warrant of 27 March. Attainted by Act of Parliament in 1695, as "a Rebel in France."

¹⁸ Son of Sir Alex. Monat, Bt. Appointed Cornet in the Earl of Arran's Regt. of Horse, 1 Apr. 1687. Left the Army in 1688.

¹⁹ *English Army Lists and Comn. Registers, 1661-1714, Vol. II.* Left the Regt. in 1688.

²⁰ *Ibid.* Left the Regt. 2 March, 1688.

²¹ *Ibid.* Left the Regt. in 1688.

²² *Ibid.* Promoted Lieut. 21 May, 1689. Served in Flanders. His name appears in the Army List for 1702.

²³ *Ibid.* Left the Regt. in 1688.

²⁴ *Ibid.* Recommissioned 31 Dec. 1688. Untraced after that date.

²⁵ *Ibid.* See note 15.

²⁶ *Ibid.* Left the Regt. at the Revolution.

²⁷ *Ibid.* Killed at Steinkirk where he served as a Capt. in above Regiment. Royal Bounty of £30 to his widow. *Warrants for Pay and Contingencies* at the P.R.O.

THE EARL OF MAR'S REGT. OF FOOT.

*Commissions renewed at Whitehall, 30th March, 1685.**(Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. IX.)*

CAPTS.	LIEUTS.	ENSIGNS.
Charles, Earl of Mar, Col.	John Bell, Capt.-Lieut.	John Bell [Yr.].
Thomas Buchan, Lt.-Col.	James Stirling,	Alex. Leith.
John Balfour, Major.	Alex. Straton,	Alex. Straton [Yr.].
Thomas Douglas,	Wm. Burnett,	Michael Veitch.
John Dalryell,	Wm. Trotter,	Robert Dalryell.
John Bruce,	John Scott,	Henry Bruce.
Alex. Cairnes,	John Livingstoun,	Andrew Wood.
Kenneth McKenzie,	Wm. Sharp,	Chris. McDougall.
Colin McKenzie,	John Dalryell,	Walter Sharp.
Hugh Mountgomery,	Duncan Menzies,	John Straton.
Wm. Garioch, Gr. Cy.	Wm. White,	
	Robert Nisbet,	
	1st Lt.	
	2nd Lt.)	

AID MAJOR

Duncan Menzies.

QR. MR.

[Major] James Wood.

CHIRURGEON.

Wm. Borthwick.

NEW COMPANY ADDED TO THE EARL OF MAR'S REGT. OF FOOT.

Commissions dated at Whitehall, 20th May, 1685.

CAPT.	LIEUT.	ENSIGN.
Walter Maxwell, ¹	Robert Charters, ²	John Elliott. ³

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSIONS IN THE EARL OF MAR'S
REGT. OF FOOT.

- [James] Buchan ⁴ to be Ensign to Capt. Kenneth McKenzie
in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, 7 Nov., 1685.
- Robert Wood ⁵ to be Ensign to Capt. Alex. Cairnes in
above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, 7 Jan., 1686.
- Major James Wood ⁶ to be Qr. Mr. of above Regt., Whitehall, " "
- Thomas Buchan ⁷ to be Colonel of Our Regt. of Foot
lately commanded by Charles, Earl of Mar, and to
be Capt. of a Cy. in do. - - - Windsor Castle, 29 July, 1686.
- John Balfour ⁸ to be Lt.-Colonel of above Regt. in place
of Thomas Buchan, and Capt. of a Cy. in do.
Windsor Castle, " "
- John Wallace ⁹ to be Capt. of that Cy. in Col. Buchan's
Regt. whereof the Earl of Mar was Capt.
Windsor Castle, 30 July, 1686.
- Major [James ?] Middleton ¹⁰ to be Capt. of the Cy. lately
commanded by Capt. Walter Maxwell in above
Regt. - - - - - Windsor Castle, 31 July, 1686.
- Lieut. Wm. Trotter ¹¹ of Sir John Dalryell's Cy. to be
Capt. of latter's Cy. in above Regt - - Whitehall, 2 Aug., 1686.
- Sir James Thomson ¹² to be Lieut. to Capt. Wm. Trotter
[in above Regt.] - - - - - Windsor Castle, 21 Aug., 1686.
- Thomas Douglas ¹³ to be Major of above Regt. and Capt.
of a Cy. in do. - - - - - Windsor Castle, " "
- Robert Charters ¹⁴ (*sic*) to be Capt. of the Grendr. Cy. in
Col. Buchan's Regt - - - - - Windsor Castle, 4 Sept., 1686.
- John Crichton ¹⁵ to be Lieut. to Major Middleton's Cy.
in above Regt. - - - - - Windsor Castle, " "
- Scott ¹⁶ of Ardross to be Lieut. to Capt. John Bruce
in above Regt. - - - - - Windsor Castle, 16 Sept., 1686.
- [James] Seaton ¹⁷ (*sic*) (lawful son to Lord Viscount
Kingstoun) to be Ens. to Capt. Hugh Montgomery
in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, 13 Jan., 1687.
- John Straton ¹⁸ to be Lieut. to Capt. Wm. Trotter's Cy.
in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, 15 Jan., 1687.
- John Scott ¹⁹ to be Ensign to Capt. Wm. Trotter's Cy.
in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, " "
- Robert McKenzie ²⁰ to be Capt. of the Cy. in Col. Buchan's
Regt. of Foot lately commanded by his father, Colin
McKenzie - - - - - Whitehall, 7 Jan., 1688.
- Wm. Sharp ²¹ to be Lieut. to Capt. John (*sic*) McKenzie
in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, " "
- James Dalryell ²² to be Lieut. to Capt. Kenneth McKenzie
in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, " "
- James Buchan ²³ to be Capt.-Lieut. of Col. Thos. Buchan's
Cy. in latter's Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, 20 Apr., 1688.
- Francis Scott ²⁴ to be Ensign of Col. Buchan's own Cy.
in latter's Regt - - - - - Whitehall, " "

Alex. Mountgomery²⁵ to be Ensign to Capt. Kenneth
 McKenzie's Cy. in above Regt. - - - Whitehall, 20 Apr. 1688.
 Patrick Graham²⁶ to be Ensign to Capt. John Bruce's Cy.
 in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, " "

TWO NEW COMPANIES TO BE ADDED TO COL. T. BUCHAN'S
 REGT. OF FOOT.

Commissions dated at Whitehall, 23rd April, 1688.

CAPTS.	LIEUTS.	ENSIGNS.
John Bell, ²⁷	Henry Bruce, ²⁸	Wm. Ogilvie. ²⁹
John Ramsay, ³⁰	Alex. Leith, ³¹	Charles Farquharson. ³²

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSIONS IN COL. T. BUCHAN'S REGT.
 OF FOOT.

Duncan Menzies³³ to be Capt. of that Cy. whereof [Ken-
 neth] Mackenzie deceased was late Capt.- Whitehall, 25 Sept., 1688.
 Lieut. Alex. Straton³⁴ to be Aid Major of above Regt.
 Whitehall, " "
 Walter Sharp³⁵ to be Lieut. of Capt. Hugh Mountgomery's
 Cy. in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, " "
 George Buchan³⁶ to be Ensign to Capt. Robt. Mackenzie
 in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, 16 Nov., 1688.
 Alex. Straton³⁷ to be Lieut. of Major Thomas Douglas's
 Cy. in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, 29 Nov., 1688.
 John Colt³⁸ to be Ensign to Capt. Hugh Montgomery's
 Cy. in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, " "
 Henry Crauford³⁹ to be Ensign to Lt.-Col. John Bal-
 four's Cy. in above Regt. - - - - - Whitehall, " "

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IX. Out of the Regt. 31 July, 1686.

² *Ibid.* Ensign in Sir Wm. Lockhart's Regt. of Foot in 1672. Second Lieut. in Dum-
 barton's Regt., 1679. Capt. of Grenadiers in Col. Buchan's Regt., 4 Sept. 1686. Fought
 under Dundee at Killiecrankie. Evidence of Lieut. John Nisbet of Lord Kenmure's Regt.
 quoted in *Acts of the Parli. of Scotland*, Vol. IX., Appx., p. 56.

³ *Ibid.* Promoted Capt. in same Regt., 1 Aug. 1692 *vice* Capt. Wm. White, killed at
 Steinkirk.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. X. Capt.-Lieut. 20 April, 1688. Adhered to James VII., and is said, in
 the pedigree of the family, to have been a Major in the service of King James. Succeeded
 to Auchmacoy on the death of his father, who was elder brother to Col. Thomas Buchan.

⁵ *Ibid.* Possibly the Robert Wood appointed Lieut. and Deputy Governor of the Bass,
 10 July, 1689.

⁶ *Ibid.* See p. 116, note 21.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Vol. XI. See p. 117, note 47.

⁸ *Ibid.* See p. 116, note 5.

⁹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XI. This officer happened to be in Edinburgh in Dec. 1688, when the rabble made an attack on Holyrood House, which he defended with six-score men, who had been raised by the Council shortly before the riot broke out, till overpowering numbers compelled him to retire. *The Affairs of Scotland*, by the Earl of Balcarres.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* Served previously in Wauchope's Regt. in Holland. Fought under Dundee at Killiecrankie. Evidence by Lieut. John Nisbet quoted in *Acts of the Parlt. of Scotland*, Vol. IX., Appx., p. 57.

¹¹ *Ibid.* See p. 116, note 14.

¹² *Ibid.* Out of the Regt. 15 Jan. 1687.

¹³ *Ibid.* See p. 117, note 24.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* See note 2.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* Left the Regt. at the Revolution.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* In 1672 a member of the Ardross family had the following grant passed in his favour: "Warrant for a grant under the Privy Seal of Scotland to William Scott of Ardross and Colonel Wm. Borthwick, their heirs and assigns, of the fines of the maltmakers and brewers, and their escheats that may fall into his Majesty's hands, through their being convicted of contravening any of the Acts of Parliament and Secret Council made against them and therein mentioned." *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. I., p. 383.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* Left the Regt. at the Revolution. This young officer took part on 16 Aug. 1690, in an escape narrated by Dr. Chambers in his *Domestic Annals of Scotland*:—"Adam Cockburn the post-boy, who carried the packet or letter bag on that part of the great line of communication which lies between Cockburnspath and Haddington, had reached a point in his journey between the Almshouse and Hedderwick Muir, when he was assailed by two gentlemen in masks; one of them mounted on a blue-gray horse, wearing a stone-gray coat with brown silk buttons; the other riding on a white horse, having a white English gray cloak coat with wrought silver thread buttons. Holding pistols to his breast, they threatened to kill him if he did not instantly deliver up the packet, black box, and big bag, which he carried, and he had no choice but to yield. They then bound him, and leaving him tied by the foot to his horse, rode off with the spoil to Garleton House near Haddington. . . . Suspicion fell on James Seton, youngest son of Lord Kingston, and John Seton, brother of Sir George Seton of Garleton. . . . They were taken into custody next day by Sir Robert Sinclair the sheriff. It was Sunday, and Baillie Lauder, to whose house they came with their escort, was about to go to church. He left them in charge of two of the town officers in his house, and had their horses secured in the stable. Unluckily, however, he required the two town officers as usual to walk before him and his brother magistrates to church. Messrs. Seton made their escape. As soon as the baillie heard of it he left church and took horse after them, with some neighbours, but he did not succeed in overtaking them. The Baillie was imprisoned by the Privy Council in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh with two town officers. . . . John Seton was arrested in 1691 and tried, but managed to escape condemnation and punishment."

James Seton succeeded his brother Archibald, in 1714, as 3rd Viscount. Took part in the "Fifteen," and was attainted by Act of Parliament. His estates and honours were forfeited to the Crown. He died about 1726.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* Appointed Lieut. in the Scots Foot Guards, 1 March, 1689. Out of said Regt. before Oct. 1691.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* Not in any subsequent List of this Regt.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Vol. XII. Brother to George Mackenzie, M.D., author of *The Lives and Characters of the Most Eminent Writers of the Scottish Nation*. Capt. Robert Mackenzie left the Regt. at the Revolution.

²¹ *Ibid.* See p. 117, note 37.

²² *Ibid.* Younger bro. to Capt. John Dalzell of same Regt. Out in the '15 and taken prisoner at Preston.

²³ *Ibid.* See p. 156, note 4.

²⁴ *Ibid.* Brother to the Earl of Tarras. Capt. in same Regt. before 1691, in which year he was recruiting in Scotland (Ross's *Old Scottish Colours*, p. 19, note 2). Out of the Regt. before 1 Jan. 1692.

²⁵ *Ibid.* Left the Regt. at the Revolution.

²⁶ *Ibid.* Do.

²⁷ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XII. See p. 117, note 43.

²⁸ *Ibid.* See p. 118, note 51.

²⁹ *Ibid.* Capt.-Lieut., 4 Oct. 1693. Capt., 1 June, 1694. Served in Flanders, 1689-95. Out of the Regt. before 1702.

³⁰ *Ibid.* The Hon. John Ramsay, 2nd son of George 2nd Earl of Dalhousie. On the death of his elder brother, Wm., 3rd Earl of Dalhousie, became tutor-at-law to the deceased Earl's children, 17 April, 1683, but being absent in Holland (where he held a Comn. as Capt. in Col. Wauchope's Scots Regt.) did not enter upon this guardianship until 1688. Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland*.

³¹ *Ibid.* Left the Regt. at the Revolution.

³² *Ibid.* Not in any subsequent List.

³³ *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII. See p. 116, note 16.

³⁴ *Ibid.* See p. 118, note 55.

³⁵ *Ibid.* See p. 117, note 23.

³⁶ *Ibid.* A certain George Buchan, nephew to Col. Thomas Buchan of the same Regt., served with the Highland Army in 1690. See *Hist. MSS. Commission*, Report XV., Appx., Pt. IX., p. 95.

³⁷ *Ibid.* See p. 118, note 54.

³⁸ *Ibid.* Not in any subsequent List.

³⁹ *Ibid.* Do.

1688.

"NEW RAYSED SCOTS REGIMENT UNDER COLONEL
WACHOP." *

(In the pay of the King of France.)

CAPTS.	LIEUTS.	ENSIGNS.
John Wachop ¹ (<i>sic</i>) Col. 11 March.	Chas. Areskin ¹⁴ (<i>sic</i>) Capt.-Lt. 20 March.	Archd. Carr 24 March.
Henry Graham ² Major, 11 March.	John Grant 23 March. James Graham 22 March.	Jas. Campbell 1 April. Robt. Maxwell 26 March.
John Gordon ³ 11 March.	John Gordon 25 March.	Alex. Sandilands 28 March.
Gavin Hamilton ⁴ 11 March.	Allan Robertson 24 March.	— Graham 23 March.
Æneas Mackay ⁵ 13 March.	George Strachan 30 March.	Archd. Murray 28 March.
Henry Belford ⁶ (<i>sic</i>) 14 March.	Chas. Holborn ¹⁵ 26 March.	Edward Wachop 27 March.
George Hamilton ⁷ 15 March.	John Ramsey 28 March.	John Brown 29 March.
John Dalziel ⁸ (<i>sic</i>) 16 March.	John Gordon 1 April.	David Forester 22 March.
Sir John Johnston, ⁹ Bt. 17 March.	Maxwell of Karrs 31 March.	Peter Murray 30 March.
Tho. Brown ¹⁰ 18 March.	Chas. Carr ¹⁶ 27 March.	John Maxwell 31 March.
Fras. Wachop ¹¹ (Grenadier Cy.)	And. Riddill (<i>sic</i>) 29 March.	}
Henry Hatcher ¹² 20 March.	John Sinclair ¹⁷ 30 March.	
[succeeded by] Henry Cuninghame ¹⁸ 21 March.	John Murray 21 March.	Arthur Innes ¹⁸ 25 March.

30 March	}	CHAPLAIN.
		— Maxwell.
		ADJT.
		John Ramsey.
		QR. MASTER.
		John Allen.
		CHIRURGEON-MAJOR.
		Augustin Joseph Brullehau.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSIONS.

N.B.—*The Commissions given below are extracted from English Army Lists, Vol. II.*

David Bien (<i>sic</i>) to be Qr.-Mr. and Marshal in room of John Allen - - - - -	1 June, 1688.
Henry Graham to be Lt.-Colonel of above Regt. and Capt. of a Cy. - - - - - Windsor,	20 Aug., 1688.
John Gordon to be Major of do. and Capt. of a Cy.	” ” ”
Jas. Cambell (<i>sic</i>) to be Ensign to Col. Wauchope	” ” ”
Archd. Carr to be Capt.-Lieut. - - - - -	” ” ”
David Innes to be Ensign to Lt.-Col. Graham -	” 2 Sept., 1688.
Arthur Innes to be Lieut. to Capt. Henry Hatcher, [?]	” 17 Sept., 1688.
— Murray to be Ensign to do. - - - - -	” ” ”

* This List is given in *English Army Lists, and Commission Registers, 1661-1714, Vol. II.*, p. 153. Wauchope's Regt. was chiefly officered by Roman Catholics who had left the British Regts. in the service of the States of Holland to serve their lawful Sovereign at home. This Scots Corps, which was in the pay of the King of France until Nov. 1688, came to England in Oct. 1688, and was quartered at Clerkenwell. After the flight of James VII. this Regt. was sent to Woodstock and the Colonelcy was bestowed by the Prince of Orange on Sir David Colyear by Commission dated 31 Dec. 1688. Served at the siege of Cork in Dec. 1690, and in the Expedition to Brest, 1694. At the Peace of Ryswick it was disbanded.

¹ On 20 April, 1688, the King wrote to the Scots Privy Council and sent “Warrant for a remission of slaughter to Colonel John Wauchope . . . committed when he was Capt. in the deceased Colonel Collier's Regt. of Foot in Dendermonde.” (*Warrant Book for Scotland, Vol. XII*). Son of Wauchope of Niddrie. Had been Colonel of a Regt. in the Scots Brigade from 1685. Adhered to James VII. Distinguished himself in the Irish Campaign, 1689-1691. Served as Brigadier at the siege of Derry and commanded at Cavan in 1690. As Major-General he was Governor of the Castle when Athlone was besieged and taken. Taken prisoner, but soon exchanged. Served at the defence of Limerick during the second siege. It is recorded that when the capitulation of the city was found to be necessary, “Wauchope and Sarsfield came into the English camp to settle the heads of the proposed articles of surrender, and to arrange the exchange of hostages” (*King James's Irish Army List, Vol. II.*, p. 794). Wauchope served with the Irish Troops in Catalonia under the Marshal Duke De Noailles, and distinguished himself at the taking of Rosas (*Ibid.*, p. 795). In October, 1693, Wauchope “fell gloriously fighting under the Marshal Catinat, at the great overthrow of the Allies in the battle of Marsaglia.” *Ibid.*

² Probably son of a former Colonel of same name in the Scots Brigade in Holland. Served previously as Capt. in Hugh Mackay's Regt. Promoted Lt.-Colonel 20 Aug. 1688. Killed at Walcourt village in Flanders, in an engagement with the Luxemburgers, 25 Aug. 1689. Cannon's *Records of the 16th Foot*.

³ Served previously as Capt. in Mackay's Regt. Promoted Major, 20 Aug. 1688. In the “List of Rebels in France, 1695.” See Thomson's *Acts of the Parlt. of Scotland, Vol. IX.*, Appx., p. 115.

⁴ From Capt. in Col. Barthold Balfour's Regt. in Holland. Adhered to James VII. at and after the Revolution.

⁵ The Hon. Æneas Mackay, 2nd son of John, 2nd Baron Reay. It is evident that this officer purposely resigned his Comm. as Capt. in Hugh Mackay's Regt. in Holland and accepted a Company in Wauchope's new-raised Scots Regt. in order to be better able to carry out some political mission with which he had been entrusted by William of Orange. Soon after arriving in Scotland Æneas Mackay was arrested by the King's orders:—“JAMES R. 1st May, 1688, Warrant to the Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle for

apprehending Captain Mackay lately arrived from the United Provinces, and to keep him a close prisoner" (*Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XII.). On the accession of the Prince of Orange, Mackay was released and appointed Major of the Scots Dragoons. He was instrumental in detecting Lt.-Colonel Livingston's plot to carry the Scots Dragoons over to the enemy. Distinguished himself in the night attack on the Highland Army at Cromdale, in 1690. Appointed Lt.-Colonel of his uncle's (Gen. Hugh Mackay's) Scots Regt. in 1691. Fought at Aughrim. Commanded his uncle's corps at Steinkirk, where he was wounded. Succeeded as Colonel of this Regt., 1 Aug. 1692. Brig.-Gen. in 1695. His constitution had been enfeebled by wounds he had received in action, and he d. at Bath in 1697, leaving issue by his wife, who survived until 1761.

⁶ *Balfour*. 3rd son of John, 3rd Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Served previously as Capt. in Col. Balfour's Regt. in Holland. Appointed Capt. in the Scots Dragoons, 1 March, 1689. Major, 1 April, 1692. Out of the Regt. 7 Sept. same year. Father of Henry Balfour of Dunbog.

⁷ Of Red House, East Lothian (Ferguson's *Scots Brigade*, Vol. II., p. 29). Served previously as Capt. in Col. Wauchope's Regt. of Foot in Holland. Appointed Colonel of a Regt. of Foot (late Moncrieff's) in Scotland, 29 Aug. 1693. Proceeded to Flanders with his Regt. in 1694. Brig.-Gen. in the Dutch Service, 16 Apr. 1704. Major-Gen. in the English Army, 1 Jan. 1707. Lieut.-General in the English Army, 1 Jan. 1709. Severely wounded at Malplaquet where he commanded four Battalions of Infantry as a Dutch Major-General. Attained the rank of Lieut.-General in the Dutch service before 1714 when his Regt. was reduced. On the breaking out of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1715, Hamilton joined the Earl of Mar (see Burton's *Scotland*) and acted as chief military adviser to that commander. Taken prisoner, tried, and executed, and his property confiscated to the Crown. Anderson's *Memoirs of the House of Hamilton*.

⁸ Third son of General Thomas *Dalyell* of Binns. Served previously as Capt. in Col. Wauchope's Regt. in the Scots Brigade. Major of Sir David Colyear's Regt., 1 Sept. 1689. Lt.-Colonel of Col. Robert Mackay's Regt (the present Scots Fusiliers), 29 May, 1695. Killed at Blenheim where he commanded the Regt. as Bt.-Colonel. £102 bounty money to his widow and 2 children. See Dalton's *Blenheim Roll*.

⁹ Son of Sir George Johnston, Bt. by a dau. of Sir Wm. Leslie, Bt. Is said to have served in Flanders and to have fought at the Boyne. For his share in helping his friend Capt. the Hon. James Campbell (brother to the tenth Earl of Argyll) to carry off the great heiress, Miss Mary Wharton (kinswoman to the Marquis of Wharton), with whom Campbell went through a form of marriage, Johnston was tried at the Old Bailey, condemned and executed at Tyburn, 20 Dec. 1690. See *The Patrician*, edited by Sir Bernard Burke, Vol. I., p. 275 *et seq.*

¹⁰ Doubtless the Thomas *Browne* who was Adjt. to Col. Alex. Colyear's Regt. in the Scots Brigade, 1677.

¹¹ "Second brother to Niddrie." Adhered to James VII. He was appointed Lt.-Colonel of Lord Iveagh's Regt. of Foot in King James's Irish Army by Lord Tyreconnell. Served all through the Irish Campaign, and afterwards fought with the Irish Brigade in the service of France. D'Alton's *Irish Army List*, Vol. II., p. 733.

¹² Does not appear in any subsequent List. One of this name was 2nd son of John Hatcher of Careby, Co. Lincoln. Capt. Hatcher's Comn. was evidently cancelled and Henry Cuningham appointed in his place.

¹³ Recommissioned 31 Dec. 1688. Untraced after that date. Serving with same Regt. in June, 1690.

¹⁴ *Erskine*. D. or left the Regt. in Aug. 1688.

¹⁵ Promoted Capt., 21 March, 1689. Left the Regt. 19 Oct. 1693.

¹⁶ Promoted Capt., 1 June, 1690. Out of the Regt. 1 Aug. 1693.

¹⁷ Serving as Capt. in above Regt. in Flanders, 1695.

¹⁸ Capt., 1 June, 1690. Serving as Capt. of the Grenadier Cy. in Flanders, 1695.

GARRISONS AND INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

1685-1688.

James, Earl of Perth, ¹ Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, to be Capt. and Governor of the Isle of the Bass,	Whitehall, 26 Feb., 1685.
Charles Maitland ² to be Lieut. and Dep. Governor of the Isle of the Bass - - - - -	Whitehall, " "
Warrant for William, Duke of Queensberry ³ to be Constable and Governor of Edinburgh Castle	Whitehall, " "
Commission to William, Duke of Queensberry ⁴ to be Capt. of the Company of Foot in Edinburgh Castle	Whitehall, " "
Warrant for Commission to Major Andrew White ⁵ to be Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle	Whitehall, " "
Commission to Major Andrew White ⁶ to be Lieut. of the Independent Cy. of Foot in Edinburgh Castle	Whitehall, " "
John Auchmoutie ⁷ to be Ensign of above Company in do. - - - - -	Whitehall, " "
Charles, Earl of Mar ⁸ to be Capt. of the Company in garrison in Stirling Castle - - - - -	Whitehall, 30 March, 1685.
Warrant for Commission to Capt. Archibald Stuart ⁹ to be his Majesty's Lieut.-Governor of Stirling Castle	Whitehall, " "
Commission to Capt. Archibald Stuart ¹⁰ to be Lieut. of the Indep. Cy. in Stirling Castle - - - - -	Whitehall, " "
John Erskine ¹¹ to be Ensign to above Cy. in Stirling Castle - - - - -	Whitehall, " "
Charles, Duke of Lenox and Richmond ¹² to be Governor of Dumbarton Castle and Capt. of the Cy. of Foot in garrison there - - - - -	Whitehall, " "
Warrant for a commission to Major George Arnot ¹³ to be Lieut.-Governor of Dumbarton Castle -	Whitehall, " "
Commission to Major George Arnot ¹⁴ to be Lieut. of the Independent Cy. in above garrison -	Whitehall, " "
James Ramsay ¹⁵ to be Ensign to above Company	Whitehall, " "
Commission to Alexander Livingstoun ¹⁶ of Bedlorvy (<i>sic</i>) to be Deputy Governor of Blackness Castle	Whitehall, " "
Warrant for a Commission to Capt. George Barclay ¹⁷ to be Governor of James's Fort appointed to be built near Stirling Bridge - - - - -	Whitehall, 2 May, 1685.
Commission to Capt. George Barclay ¹⁷ to be Capt. of the Independent Cy. of Foot to be raised for garrisoning James's Fort appointed to be built near Stirling Bridge - - - - -	Whitehall, " "

- Patrick Ronald¹⁸ to be Lieut. to above new-raised Cy. of Foot for garrisoning James's Fort - - Whitehall, 2 May, 1685.
- Warrant for a Commission to George, Duke of Gordon¹⁹ to be Constable and Governor of Edinburgh Castle - - - - - Whitehall, 24 Feb., 1686.
- Commission to George, Duke of Gordon¹⁹ to be Capt. of the Cy. in garrison at Edinburgh Castle - Whitehall, " "
- Archibald Stuart²⁰ (brother german to the Earl of Moray) to be Capt. of the Cy. in garrison at Stirling Castle in room of the Earl of Mar - - - Whitehall, 29 July, 1686.
- Sir James Hamilton²¹ of Manor Elieston to be Lieut. to Capt. Archibald Stuart's Cy. in above garrison Windsor Castle, 21 Aug., 1686.
- Warrant for a Commission to Lt.-Colonel George Winraham²² to be His Majesty's Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle - - - - - Whitehall, 31 Dec., 1686.
- John Auchmoutie²³ to be Lieut. of the Company of Foot in garrison in Edinburgh Castle - - Whitehall, " "
- James Winchester²⁴ to be Ensign to above Company Whitehall, " "
- Commission to William, Lord Viscount Strathallan,²⁵ to be Capt. of the Cy. of Foot which is to be raised and put into the Castle of Inverary of which he is Governor - - - - - Whitehall, 16 May, 1687.
- Sir [John] Drummond²⁶ of Machanie to be 1st Lieut. of above Company - - - - - Whitehall, " "
- Campbell²⁷ of Duntroon to be 2nd Lieut. of above Company - - - - - Whitehall, " "
- Warrant for a Commission to Lt.-Colonel Wm. Middleton²⁸ to be Lieut.-Governor of Stirling Castle during his Majesty's pleasure - - - - Whitehall, 28 March, 1688.
- Commission to Lt.-Col. Wm. Middleton²⁸ to be Capt. of the Cy. of Foot in garrison at Stirling Castle Whitehall, " "
- Warrant for a Commission to Sir John Drummond²⁹ of Machanie to be Governor and Constable of Inverary Castle - - - - - Whitehall, 7 May, 1688.
- Commission to Sir John Drummond²⁹ of Machanie to be Capt. of that Cy. of Foot lately put in garrison in Our Castle of Inverary - - - - Whitehall, 19 June, 1688.
- James Wincester³⁰ (*sic*) to be Major of the Castle of Edinburgh - - - - - Whitehall, 29 Nov., 1688.

¹⁻¹⁶ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IX. All these officers had their Commissions renewed by James VII. on above dates. They have already been annotated.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* Appointed Major of Sir Edward Hales's Regt. of Foot, 28 Nov. 1685. Lt.-Colonel of said corps, 3 Oct. 1686. Joint commander of Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat's Regt. at Killiecrankie with that baronet's son (*Dict. of Nat. Biog.*). His name is given as Berkeley in some Lists. His parentage has never, apparently, been ascertained. He was knighted by James VII., and became notorious afterwards as the instigator of a deep laid plot to assassinate William III. Boyer, the historian of William's reign, thus refers to their conspiracy:—"Sir George Barclay, an officer in King James's Guards, came over to England [in Dec. 1695], and brought with him a commission from the late King, to attack and seize the Prince of Orange (*sic*) in his winter quarters. Before him, with him, or after him two and twenty more of King James's officers, who had instructions to obey

Sir George Barclay, came also to England" (*Hist. of William III.*, pp. 149-153). Two of the conspirators disclosed the plot, and £1,000 reward was offered for Sir George Barclay and other officers engaged in the design. Barclay escaped to France and was living there in 1698.

¹⁸ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IX. See p. 149, note 9.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* Vol. X. George Gordon, 9th Earl and 4th Marquis of Huntley, created Duke of Gordon, 1 Nov. 1684. "In 1668, he went to France to be educated and travelled on the continent—returning to Scotland in 1672. In 1673 he was back in France and served with the French Army for two years. In 1675 he served the Prince of Orange in Flanders. Returned to Scotland same year. On the accession of James VII. he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, a Privy Councillor, and Governor of Edinburgh Castle. K.T. 29 May, 1687. Defended Edinburgh Castle from the middle of 1688 till 13 June, 1689. Visited the exiled Court at St. Germain, but was not well received. Travelled in Switzerland and Holland, and returned to Scotland, leading, it is said, 'a very uneasy life, being oftener a prisoner than at liberty.' Died at the citadel of Leith, where he resided, 7 Dec. 1716. Macky says: 'brave in his person, loves his country and his bottle.'" *New Scottish Peerage*.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Vol. XI. See p. 20, note 1.

²¹ *Ibid.* Son of Sir Wm. Hamilton, Knt. of Manor Elieston, Co. Tyrone. A certain Sir James Hamilton was granted a pension by James VII. 31 Dec. 1685. See List of Pensions granted by James VII., under aforesaid date, in *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1689.

²² *Ibid.* See p. 77, note 2.

²³ *Ibid.* See p. 36, note 3.

²⁴ *Ibid.* *Winchester*. Served under the Duke of Gordon during the defence of Edinburgh Castle. Appointed "Major" of said castle, 29 Nov. 1688. Under date of 19 March, 1689, occurs this Parliamentary order:—"Ordered that upon the Duke of Gordon's desire a safeguard be given to James Winchester, Ensign of the Castle Company, for speaking with Sir James Grant and Mr. Thomas Gordon in the Session House this day in presence of one of the members of the meeting. But to be safely sent back once this night and ane warrant given to the Earl of Leven and Capt. Lauder for that effect."

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. XII. See Memoir in Part I., pp. 70-77.

²⁶ *Ibid.* Only son of Sir James Drummond of Machany. Succeeded Lord Strathallan as Govr. of Inverary Castle, 7 May, 1688. "A decret of forfeiture was passed against him in 1690 by the Scottish Parliament for his attachment to the abdicated family; but he returned, and died at Edinburgh in 1707. He was father of Wm. 4th Viscount Strathallan." *Peerage*.

²⁷ *Ibid.* Untraced.

²⁸ *Ibid.* Served previously as Lt.-Colonel of Col. John Wauchope's Regt. in the Scots Brigade in Holland. Probably brother to Major James Middleton of Buchan's Regt. who had also served in Wauchope's Regt. Untraced after Dec. 1688.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII. See note 26.

³⁰ *Ibid.* See note 24.

COMMISSIONS TO GENERAL OFFICERS.

1685-1688.

- General Thomas Dalzell¹ to be Lieut.-General of all his Majesty's Forces in Scotland - - Whitehall, 30 May, 1685.
- George, Earl of Dumbarton,² to be Lieut.-General and Commander-in-Chief of all Our Forces in Scotland
Whitehall, 2 May, 1685.
- Colonel James Douglas³ to be Brigadier of the Horse and Foot in Scotland - - - Whitehall, 16 May, 1685.
- Colonel John Graham⁴ of Claverhouse to be Brigadier of the Horse and Foot in Scotland - - Whitehall, 18 May, 1685.
- Colonel Hugh Mackay⁵ to be Major-General of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland - - - Whitehall, 4 June, 1685.
- Wm. Drummond⁶ of Cromlix to be Lieut.-General of all his Majesty's Forces in Scotland [in place of Lieut.-General Thomas Dalzell of Binns, deceased] Whitehall, 7 Oct., 1685.
- Royal Warrant to Col. James Douglas⁷ to be Master-General of the Ordnance in Scotland . . . "especially with the command of all his Majesty's Forces leaved or to be leaved in his said Kingdome as youngest Lieut.-General with all the Honours, Powers, Privileges, and other whatsoever thereunto pertaining."
Whitehall, 26 Oct., 1685.
- Colonel John Graham⁸ of Claverhouse to be Major-General of all his Majesty's [Horse] Forces in Scotland - - - Windsor Castle, 20 Sept., 1686.
- Commission to Sir George Monro⁹ of Culcairne to be Major-General of all his Majesty's [Militia] Forces in Scotland - - - Whitehall, 24 Oct., 1688.
- Col. Tho. Buchan¹⁰ to be Brigadier over all the Foot
Windsor, 12 Nov., 1688.

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IX.

^{2, 3, 4} *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. X. Third son of Col. Hugh Mackay of Scourie. Began his career in the French service as an officer in Lord George Douglas's Scots Regt. Out of this Regt. before July, 1666. Served at the siege of Candia in 1669, as a reduced French officer, and subsequently was reappointed Captain in Lord George Douglas's Scots Regt. In 1671, Mackay was sent to Scotland with fifteen other officers of his corps to recruit (*Privy Council Register*, 8 June, 1671). Fought at Seneffe 1st Aug. 1674. Succeeded Sir Wm. Bannatyne (p. 79) as Lt. Colonel of Alexander Colyear's Regt., 1675. Colonel of said Regt. in 1677. Came to England with the three Scots Regts. on the outbreak of Monmouth's Rebellion. Returned with the Scots Brigade to Holland. Appointed Commandant of the six British Regts. in the service of Holland in 1688, and accompanied these Troops to England in Nov. same year. He was sent to Scotland as Commander-in-Chief early in 1689. Sent to Ireland in 1691 and did splendid service at the siege and capture of Athlone, at the battle of Aughrim (where the slaughter was horrible) and at the capture of Limerick. Mackay was promoted Lieut. General and fell at Steinkirk, one of the most bloody battles on record.

^{6, 7} *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol. XI. The original Commission is among the *Duntrune MSS.*

⁹ *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII.

¹⁰ *English Army Lists and Comm. Registers, 1661-1714*, Vol. II., p. 200.

ARTILLERY WARRANTS AND COMMISSIONS.

1685-1688.

- Commission to Capt. James Campbell¹ of Fordie to be
 Commissary of Our Train of Artillery in Scot-
 land - - - - - Whitehall, 22 Oct., 1686.
- Royal Warrant for a gift of the Office of Master-General
 of his Majesty's Ordnance in Scotland to Colonel
 James Douglas² with a yearly pension of £150
 Sterling - - - - - Whitehall, 26 Oct., 1686.
- Sergeant John Stitt³ to be Commissary of above Train
 Whitehall, 12 Nov., 1688.
- [Theodore Durie,⁴ a Frenchman, to be Second Engineer - _____ 1688].
 [Wm. Drummond,⁵ Clerk to the Artillery - - - - - _____ 1688].
 [John Slezzer,⁶ Captain of the Artillery Train - - - - - _____ 1688].

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XI. This officer might be the James Campbell who, in 1684, was serving as 1st Lieut. to Capt. Archd. Rollo in Lord Dumbarton's Regt. and who had left said Regt. before Feb. 1685.

² *Ibid.* See Memoir in Part I., pp. 78-87.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII. Probably the John Still, or Stitt, appointed Adjt. to the 2nd Batt. of the Scots Foot Guards, in July, 1689.

⁴ See p. 45, note 6.

⁵ Mentioned by the Earl of Balcarres, in his *Account of the Affairs of Scotland*, as "one of the discontented gentlemen" who took part in the attack on Holyrood House, Dec. 1688, when it was defended by Captain John Wallace.

⁶ Commission, or Warrant, not forthcoming. Slezzer commanded, as Captain, the Artillery Train which marched into England with the Scots Forces, in Oct. 1688, and his letter to Lt. General Douglas from "Edinburgh, 20 Nov. 1688," detailing his return march to that city, from Carlisle, is among the MSS. of the Duke of Leeds. On 11 Jan. 1689-90, John Slezzer was reinstated as "Captain of the Artillery Company in Scotland and Surveyor of the Magazines."

NON-REGIMENTAL COMMISSIONS.

1685-1688.

- Andrew Middleton¹ of Pitgarvie to be Muster-Master-General of all Our Forces in Scotland - Whitehall, 30 March, 1685.
- Mathew Hamilton² to be Adjutant-General of all Our Forces in Scotland - - - - - Whitehall, " "
- Warrant to Capt. George Barclay³ to be employed in Our Service for the inspecting, reviewing, and exercising Our Forces throughout Scotland - - Whitehall, 2 May, 1685.
- Wm. Borthwick⁴ to be Surgeon-Major of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland - - - - - Whitehall, 24 March, 1686.
- Warrant to Sir Charles Carney⁵ for inspecting and exercising his Majesty's Forces in Scotland "excepting Our Royal Regt. of Horse Guards and Our Royal Regt. of Horse." - - - - - Whitehall, 31 Dec., 1686.
- Warrant to John Douglas⁶ of Stonehouse for being his Majesty's Secretary at War to all his Forces in Scotland during his Majesty's pleasure only Whitehall, 4 May, 1688.
- James Cathcart⁷ of Carbiestoun to be first and chief Commissary of the Musters - - - - - Whitehall, 1 Oct., 1688.

SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICER SENT TO SCOTLAND,

23 MAY, 1685.

Captain Thomas Maxwell.⁸

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. IX. See p. 54, note 10.

² *Ibid.* See p. 54, note 8.

³ *Ibid.* See p. 163, note 17.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. X. See p. 54, note 9.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. XI. See p. 145, note 11.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII. Probably Colonel John Douglas of Stonehouse, or Stenhouse, who md. Janet Maxwell, heiress of Carnsallock, which lady md. 2ndly William Maxwell of Kirkconnell, Co. Kirkcudbright. *Burke's Landed Gentry*.

⁷ *Ibid.* Son of Francis of *Carbiston* and the lineal descendant of David Cathcart of Duchray, 3rd son of John, Lord Cathcart. He md. Magdalen, eldest dau. of Sir James Roehead, Bart. of Inverleith, by whom he had a son James, who inherited Carbiston. This last-named James Cathcart was appointed Capt. and Lt.-Colonel in the 1st Foot Guards, 24 Apr. 1710. *English Army Lists and Comn. Registers, 1661-1714*, Vol. VI., p. 50.

⁸ This distinguished soldier was sent to Scotland by James VII. in May, 1685, "to attend the Duke of Gordon and to be assisting to him in the management of the Commissione of Liuetennosy (*sic*) the Kinge now sends him." (Letter from Alex. Earl of Moray to the Duke of Queensberry, 22 May, 1685, quoted in *Hist. MSS. Comn.*, Report XV., Vol. II., p. 100). Served previously as Capt. in Wauchope's Regt. in the Scots Brigade. Appointed Lt.-Col. of Col. Berkeley's new-raised Regt. of Dragoons, 17 July, 1685. Returned to London early in aforesaid month. Appointed Quarter-Master-General in England, 1 Jan. 1686. Soon after this date he entered his pedigree and obtained a Grant of Arms from the Lyon

Office. The entry describes him as "lawful son to James Maxwell of Littlebart, which James was a second son of Maxwell of Kirkonell and which Kirkonell is lawfully descended of a second son of Lord Maxwell whose successors are now Earls of Nithsdale and chief of that name, bears Arg. a saltire sa. within a bordure embattled, gu. Crest, a stag lodged under a bush of hollin proper. Motto, Non Dormio—non Dormio." (*Add. MS.* 20701, *Brit. Mus.*). Appointed Colonel of a Regt. of Dragoons, 24 Nov. 1688. At the Revolution Col. Thomas Maxwell adhered to James VII. and attained the rank of Major-General of Dragoons in James's Army in Ireland where he served with distinction. After the capitulation of Limerick, he passed over to France with two Regts. of Irish Dragoons. He m. Jane, Duchess of Norfolk, widow of the 6th Duke, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments. According to an Irish historian (D'Alton) General Maxwell was killed at the battle of Marsaglia, in Piedmont, 1693.

COMMISSIONS FOR BREVETS.

1688.

Captain Patrick Graham¹ to have the rank and precedence
of a Lt.-Colonel, he being Capt. of the Company of
Foot entertained by the Town of Edinburgh in Our
Service - - - - - Whitehall, 17 July, 1688.
James, Earl of Drumlanrig,² to have the rank, precedence,
and command of a Colonel of Horse - Whitehall, 19 Sept., 1688.
Sir Charles Murray³ to have the rank and precedence of
a Colonel of Horse - - - - - Whitehall, 27 Sept., 1688.
Alex. Bruce⁴ to have the rank and precedence of a
Captain of Dragoons - - - - - Whitehall, 18 Oct., 1688.

¹ *Warrant Book for Scotland*, Vol. XIII. See biog. notice on p. 104, note 2.

² *Ibid.* See biog. notice on p. 77, note 1.

³ *Ibid.* See biog. notice on p. 103, note 7.

⁴ *Ibid.* See biog. notice on p. 123, note 7. On 5 Nov. 1688, James VII. wrote to the Scottish Privy Council ordering that Capt. Alex. Bruce (Capt. Lieut. of the Earl of Dunmore's Troop in latter's Regt. of Dragoons) be given the full pay of a Capt. of Dragoons. *Ibid.*

APPENDICES

APPENDICES.

TO THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

THE HUMBLE PETICON OF JAMES WEMYSS GENERALL OF YO^R MA^{TIES}.
ARTILLERY OF SCOTLAND.

[S]heweth

That y^e petr} : (after y^t dissaster at Dunbar) repr} sented to yo^r Ma^{t^y} & y^e Comitte of Estates y^e necessity of provideing a Traine of Artillery w^{ch} itt was to be feared would require more time then necessity would pmitt, w^{thout} w^{ch} y^e Army then leavying would proue very defectiue, rencountring yo^r Enemy soe well provided of one as he was, but after many moneths sollicita^on found nothing but obstrucc^ons for want of mony to provide one at home, itt being almost an impossibility to haue one brought from abroad, the seas being then very full of enemies, W^{ch} y^e p^{etr}} considering, & laying to heart what was at stake, resolued to provide one & pr} sent to yo^r Ma^{t^y} att his owne charges of 20 peeces of Ordinance the least carrying a 3^{li} shott, w^{ch} he acquainted yo^r Ma^{t^y} wth privatly, entreating itt might remaine a secret vntill the day of Rendevouz at w^{ch} time he promised they should be ready, Yo^r Ma^{t^{ies}} gracious answer was (amongst other things) y^t ye only doubted of his ability in point of ffortune. He therevnto in all humility said y^t (God willing) he would pforme his promise whatever should after befall him & his, w^{ch} promise y^e were pleased severall times in private to put him in mind of, w^{ch} soe animated him y^t he extended his all & what he could vpon his creditt procure, & brought into y^e feild about y^e day aforesd 29 peeces mounted y^e least carrying a 3^{li} shott, & 42 small ones carrying halfe a pound bullett y^t men mannaged as Musketts.

Now may itt please yo^r Ma^{t^y} to know y^t his ffee by Pattent is only 500 Markes Scotch p annū, besides w^{ch} there is noe pquiset whatsoever y^t doth belong to him as there doth to them that comand yo^r Artillery in cheife in England & Ireland, In considera^on thereof his pr}decesso^r Alexander Hamilton had a pencon of 800^{li} sterling p annū granted him from yo^r Ma^{t^{ies}} Royall ffather of ever blessed memory.

His humble suite therefore is y^t yo^r Ma^{ty} wilbe graciously pleased to take y^t pte of the pr^{is}misses into considera^{ti}ōn y^t relates to his pr^{is}decesso^rs pen^{si}ōn & allow y^e petr^{is} what yo^r Ma^{ty} in yo^r great wisdome shall Judge he doth deserue to y^e end he may goe & put things in order there.

And as in duty bound he shall daily pray, &c.

Memorandum y^t yo^r Ma^{ty} (at last when the Traine was neere ready) did wth difiiculty procure an act of Parliam^t for 2,000^l sterling to be paid to y^e petr^{is} towards the furnishing of a Traine of 20 peeces of Ordinance, but he hath hardly received soe much thereof as did mount the aforesaid Traine wth all things necessary therevnto. .

(*Add. MS.* 23114, f. 134.)

DECLARATION BY THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE
IN FAVOUR OF JAMES WEMYSS.*

Whitehall, 6 Dec., 1664.

His Majestie is graciously pleased to declare that when he divides the fines he will give to the petitioner two thousand pound sterlin out of the same, and will otherwise reward the petitioner for the remainder of his just pretensions.

LAUDERDAILL.

* *The Wemyss Family Book*, edited by Sir W. Fraser, Vol. II., p. 246.

DEMISSION OF HIS OFFICE BY JAMES WEMYSS, GENERAL OF
ARTILLERY, 29 Nov., 1666.*

First and chiefly that his debility of body by age, accompanied with frouns of fortune, hath rendred him altogether unable to performe what that office doeth and may require. That he hath served your Majestie therein in the worst of tymes faithfulie upon his own charges . . . And lastlie that he hath nothing from your Majestie in this his old age to maintain him with, which forceth him, with your leave and favour, to retire to a private life (how mean soever) where he shall daily pray for your Majestie's long and prosperous raigne, and remaine your Majestie's most humble but ruined servant,

J. WEMYSS.

* *The Wemyss Family Book*, Vol. II., p. 247.

LEATHER GUNS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE COUNTESS OF
WEMYSS, 1685.*

After the death of Lord Burntisland the Countess of Wemyss was called upon to deliver up all the guns, great or small, in the castle of Burntisland, to be preserved on her behalf in Edinburgh Castle. They were to be re-delivered to her on demand, and if any of them were made use of for his Majesty's service, the value of them was to be paid to the Countess (Warrant to Ensign John Achmoutie, dated 7 June, 1685, and subscribed by Queensberry, &c.).

* Wemyss Charter Chest.

THE EARL OF MIDDLETON'S LETTER TO CHARLES II.,
RESIGNING HIS POSTS IN SCOTLAND.*

"MAY IT PLEASE Y^R. MAJESTIE,

"I Jhon Earle of Middleton doe by these freelie and heartilie
resigne upgive and over-give in and to y^r Majesties hands the offices of
Captain generall of y^r Maj. Kingdome of Scotland, and of captain and
keeper of y^r Majesties Castle of Edinbrogh granted to me by two severall
guifts and letters patents under y^r Majesties great seale of the said
kingdome to be disposed upon at y^r Majesties pleasour in all tyme
commyng. In wittnes wherof the presents are written and signed by

"May it please y^r Majestie
y^r Majesties most fathfull
most humble and most obedient
subject and servant,

MIDDLETON."

"London, Jan. 5th, 1664."

"For the Kings most sacred Majestie."

* *Lauderdale Papers*, Vol. I., p. 191.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER FROM MAJOR SIR JAMES TURNER
OF THE FOOT GUARDS TO THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE* :—

MY VERY NOBLE LORD

Yesternight I received yours of the 7th of January and in it one from his Majesty, in which he is graciously pleased to take notice of some weak endeavours of mine to serve him, which as I do impute to his great goodness and clemency, so I cannot but be very sensible of your lordship's favourable representation of my poor services to his Majesty for which I shall ever owe to your lordship my most humble thanks.

His Majesty commanded me, as your lordship knows, to send to your lordship a copy of my Commission, though I can send several, yet can I not send that his Majesty mentions, which is the E. of Middleton's, for my being Major and Captain in the kings lifeguards of foot. I gave to Mr. Meteken (?) your lordship's secretary, a full account of that business, which no doubt he will show your lordship, before this one come to your hands. I wrote also something of it to your lordship before. However I shall beseech your lordship to show His Majesty, that I never had any commission for that charge, nor any other officer of the foot as far as I know, none of the three companies here ever had, unless Colonel Urrey has got one since his going to London. The Earl of Marr never had any and I believe my Lord Duke got none. The liveries (?) our company uses by virtue of a "banke" beaten and proclaimed with (?) drums through Edinburgh in name of the Earl of Middleton then High Commissioner and General, and it was in the time of the second session of Parliament. After that the said Earl formally placed the E. of Linlithgow l. colonel & me sergeant major at Glasgow. Neither can I give your lordship either a more true or a larger information of that matter, except that Earl Middleton told me we were to have our Commissions from the king and that he would bring them to us at his next return from Court.

So soon as I have done writing I shall bring the officers that are here together, and declare to them that they are not now to obey the E. of Middleton's orders, his Commission being recalled by his Majesty whose further Royal pleasure will be shortly signified to us all. I shall also this day intimate the same to the Castles of Dumbarton, and Stirling, and to the garrisons at "Kidcubright" and the Chappell.

Yo^r. lordships faithfullest servant

JAS. TURNER.

Glasgow

15 Jan. 1664.

* *Add. MS.* 23121, f. 17. (Modern Spelling).

CHARLES R.

The Establishment of his Majesty's Forces, Officers and Souldiers, Horse and Foote intertained in his Kingdome of Scotland as they are to be payed.

(endorsed) 8 Oct. 1667.*

HIS MAJESTY'S GUARD OF HORSE COMMANDED BY THE EARL OF
NEWBURGH.

	<i>Per Diem.</i>	£	s.	d.
Capt. 10s. and 2 horses each 2s.	- - -	0	14	0
Lieut. 6s.	" " "	0	10	0
Under Lieut. 6s.	" " "	0	10	0
Cornet 5s.	" " "	0	9	0
Qr. Mr. 4s. and 1 horse 2s.	- - -	0	6	0
4 Corporalls each 3s	- - -	0	12	0
Chirurgion and mate	- - -	0	5	0
Clerk 4s.	- - -	0	4	0
4 Trumpeters each 2s. 8d.	- - -	0	10	8
1 Kettle Drum 3s.	- - -	0	3	0
120 souldiers each 2s. 6d.	- - -	15	0	0

HIS MAJESTY'S GUARD OF HORSE COMMANDED BY THE EARL OF
ROTHES, LORD CHANCELLOR.

	<i>Per Diem.</i>	£	s.	d.
Capt. 10s. and 2 horses each 2s.	- - -	0	14	0
Lieut. 6s.	" " "	0	10	0
Cornet 5s.	" " "	0	9	0
Qr. Mr. 4s. and 1 horse 2s.	- - -	0	6	0
4 Corporalls each 3s.	- - -	0	12	0
Chirurgion and mate	- - -	0	5	0
Clerk - - -	- - -	0	4	0
4 Trumpeters each 2s. 8d.	- - -	0	10	8
1 Kettle Drum 3s.	- - -	0	3	0
80 souldiers each 2s. 6d.	- - -	10	0	0

* *Treasury Records*, Vol. I.

HIS MAJESTY'S REGT. OF FOOT COMMANDED BY THE EARL OF
LINLITHGOW.

	<i>Per Diem.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Colonel as Colonel	- - - - -	- 12	0
Lt. Col. as such	- - - - -	- 7	0
Major as do.	- - - - -	- 5	0
Qr. Mr. and Marshall in one	- - - - -	- 4	0
Chirurgion and mate	- - - - -	- 5	0

SEAVEN COMPANIES OF FOOTE BELONGING TO THAT REGT. AND TO EACH
COMPANY.

	<i>Per Diem.</i>	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Capt. - - - - -	- - - - -	0	8	0
Lieut. - - - - -	- - - - -	0	4	0
Ensign - - - - -	- - - - -	0	3	0
2 Serjts. - - - - -	- - - - -	0	3	0
3 Corporalls [at 1s.]	- - - - -	0	[3	0]
2 Drums - - - - -	- - - - -	0	3	0
Clerk - - - - -	- - - - -	0	2	0
100 souldiers each 6d.	- - - - -	2	10	0

The Garrisons of Edinburgh, Stirling, Dumbarton, to be as formerly,

By his Majesty's Command.

LAUDERDAILL.

Testimonial
of Nobility
giuen to S^r
Jo: Vrrys
Children

CAROLUS &C., SERENISSIMUS &C.

Quandoquidem Nobilis et Nobis apprimé dilectus Joannes Vrræus Natione Scotus, Eques Auratus, Tribunus Militum et Præfectus Vigiliarum in Exercitibus Serenissimi Regis Domini et Patris nostri piæ et Augustæ memoriæ, et Nostris, contra Rebelles in Regnis nostris Angliæ et Scotiæ, propter strenuam Nobis naratam operam, ab ijsdem inhumaniter trucidatus, quinque liberos extorres patrio solo, et in Germaniâ peregrinantes reliquit: Ne dictis nobilissimi viri liberis fraudi sit defectus literarum de nativa Patris nobilitate Testimonium perhibentium quales in Cancellariatu Regni nostri Scotiæ expediri solebant, antequam nefandis Perduellium machinationibus et scelere Leges oppressæ siluerunt: Nos ab ijs requisiti, post debitam inquisitionem et ex certâ n^{ra} scientiâ, Vniuersis et singulis, ad quorum amicas manus hæ Literæ pervenient, Testamur prædictum Joannem Vrræum Equitem Auratum &c. filium fuisse legitimé natum Joannis Vrræi antiquissimæ et nobilissimæ Vrræorum familiæ de Pettsichie Principis in Provinciâ Abredonensi in Scotiâ et Marioræ Camerariæ ex Nobilissimâ et antiquissimâ Camerariorum de Coultes familiâ in eâdem Provincia ortæ: Ejusque liberos ut Nobiles omnibus ad quos se contulerint commendamus, Rogantes, ut ijs liberam Privilegiorum cum alijs Nobilibus communium fruitionem permittere, et æstimationem suis Majorumque meritis conformem tribuere dignentur. Datum Bruxelles 31^o die Octobris Anno Regni n^{ri} decimo 1658.

(*British Museum, Add. MS. 15856, f. 89b.*)

TRANSLATION.

CHARLES ETC., THE MOST SERENE ETC.

Testimonial
of Nobility
given to Sir
John Urry's
children.

Inasmuch as it is known to us that the highly esteemed John Urry; a Scotsman by birth, a noble knight, Captain of soldiers and Commander of the Watch in the armies of our most serene King, Lord and Father of pious and august memory, and made known to us on account of his strenuous exertions on our behalf against the rebels in our kingdoms of England and Scotland, by whom he was savagely killed; has left five children driven from their paternal soil and exiles in Germany: Lest to the injury of the said children of the noble man there may be a failing of the letters affirming the evidence with regard to the native nobility of the father, such as were wont to be set forth, in the Chancellery of our kingdom of Scotland before the laws were silent having been suppressed by the execrable machinations and the crime of rebels: We, having been requested by them, after having held an inquiry and out of our certain knowledge, To all and singular to whose friendly hands these letters may come, declare the aforesaid John Urry, noble knight etc. to have been the son, lawfully born, of John Urry of the most ancient and noble family of the Urrys of Pitsligo, chief in the county of Aberdeen in Scotland and of the Chamberlaincy of Mar, having originated from the most noble and ancient of the Chamberlaincies with the Coultres family in the same county: and We commend his children as noble, to all to whom they may have joined themselves, requesting that they may deem it worthy to allow to them the free enjoyment of the privileges usual with other nobles, and to concede to them the esteem conformable with their own merits and with those of their ancestors. Given at Brussels the 31st day of October in the tenth year of our reign, A.D. 1658.

ORDERS TO MAJOR WILLIAM COCKBURN FROM THE
COUNCIL.

Edinburgh, 2nd September 1668.

The orders direct to William Cockburn under lieutenant, is as follows :—The Lords of his Majesties Privy Council doe hereby give order and command to you upon sight hereof to draw out threthie sex of that party of the Earle of Newburghes troupe now quartered at Dumfreice, and with them to march into the stewartrie of Kirkudburgh towards the Glenkennes and uther suspect places of the said stewartry and shyre of Galloway, and there to make search and tryall from place to place for any of the rebels or excepted persons, and to perseu them wherever they can be found, and in case they flie to any uther place or shyre, that you follow and perseu them, as also to seize any person against whom you can have sufficient proof to have resett or harboured them, and not given tymous notice therof, and that you keep correspondence with the uther parties commanded furth from Glasgow towards the heids of Kyle and nixt adjacent places of Galloway and the heids of Clidsdale and Nithisdale; you are to be carfull and vigilant in performing this order, and sie that the quarters quher ye come be punctually payed, certifieing you if any just complaints be made, the officers shall be lyable for satisfaction; upon this search you are to continow till the sevent day of October nixt, against which day you are to give ane accompt of your diligence to the Council.

Acts of the Privy Council, 1667-1673, p., 124.

LETTER FROM LT. COLONEL SIR GEORGE CURROR TO THE
EARL OF LINLITHGOW.

(See note 6 on p. 16, Pt. II.)

“Glasgo, July 4th at twelve o'clock at night, 1670

MY LORD,

“I ame glad in hearing from Capten Dundas that yowr Lordship is in good health, and is veri mutch satisfied, that Collinel Hwrri is coming to command in this place if yowr Lordship remembers my former letteres it was allwaayes my dysyr that ther showld be mor officeres hier, wee have several allarmes, bot how probabil they ar is most wncertan, as for the bodi that is hier both of hors and foot is so ordered that I hope they shal not meet with ani rub, ther is on thing mor I must acqwant yowr Lordship with, which is ane great fair now holding in this town, therfor I have dysyred the commanderes of the hors to tari stil with ws til it be over, it may be thought that man[i] persones may com in hier promiscowsly pretending marckit, albeit wpon other designes, and if yowr Lordship think fiting that they stay hier for this week I shall expect yowr answer as soon as possibill cane, wntill which tyme and ever I ame, My Lord,

“Yowr Lordshipes humbil servant

“GEO. CURROR.”

[Addressed] “For the Right Honnerabbill the Earl off Linlithgo, These.”

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE PAY OF THREE TROOPS OF HORSE AND ONE REGIMENT OF FOOT CONSISTING OF TEN COMPANIES, WHEREOF TWO ARE TO BE ADDED TO THE EARL OF LINLITHGOW'S REGIMENT [OF GUARDS]. WHITEHALL, 1ST DECEMBER, 1674.*

STAFF OFFICERS.

	<i>Per Diem.</i>		
	£	s.	d.
Major-General - - - - -	2	0	0
Colonel as Colonel of Foot - - - - -	0	12	0
Lt.-Colonel as such - - - - -	0	7	0
Major as Major - - - - -	0	5	0
Qr. Mr. - - - - -	0	4	0
Chirurgion and Mate - - - - -	0	5	0
Marshal - - - - -	0	2	0
	<hr/>		
	3	15	0

EACH TROOP OF HORSE.

	<i>Per Diem.</i>		
	£	s.	d.
Captain, 10s. and 2 horses, each 2s. - - -	0	14	0
Lieutenant, 6s., and 2 horses, each 2s. - - -	0	10	0
Cornet, 5s., and 2 horses, each 2s. - - -	0	9	0
Qr. Mr. 4s., and one horse at 2s. - - -	0	6	0
3 Corporals, each 3s. - - - - -	0	9	0
2 Trumpeters, each 2s. 4d. - - - - -	0	4	8
Fourscore soldiers, each 2s. - - - - -	8	0	0
	<hr/>		
	10	12	8

EACH COMPANY OF FOOT.

	<i>Per Diem.</i>		
	£	s.	d.
Captain - - - - -	0	8	0
Lieutenant - - - - -	0	4	0
Ensign - - - - -	0	3	0
2 Sergeants, each 1s. 6d. - - - - -	0	3	0
3 Corporals, each 1s. - - - - -	0	3	0
2 Drummers, each 1s. - - - - -	0	2	0
Clerk - - - - -	0	2	0
100 Soldiers, each 6d. - - - - -	2	10	0
	<hr/>		
	3	15	0

20 Foot to be added to the garrison of Edinburgh Castle, each 6d. - - - - - 0 10 0

* *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1673-75.

PAY LISTS OF SCOTS [LIFE] GUARDS.

1676, February 29th. Order by William Sharpe to James Moncreif to pay to Captain Andrew Paterson of Dinmure, quartermaster to his Majesty's Troop of Guards commanded by my Lord Chancellor of Scotland, £1,168 18s. 6d. Scots as the balance due by certain shires and in part payment of the said troop for June and July 1669; with receipt for the money thereupon.

1676, March 12th. Certificate signed by Robert Mackie at Edinburgh Castle of the receipt out of the magazine there of seventy two carbine belts belonging to the Lord Chancellor's troop.

1675-76. Entries in the Treasury Sederunt Book to Captain Paterson for the pay of the Lord Chancellor's troop. £18,390 8s. Scots.

LETTER FROM JAMES MURRAY (CLERK TO THE TROOP OF LIFE GUARDS) TO THE EARL OF STRATHMORE.

(From the original at the Register House, Edinburgh.)

Edinburgh, the 15 Agust, 1678.

My Lord, I thocht it may deutie to aquant your Lordship that I have receved ane order from My Lord Marquis of Atholl for the filling up of thir seven vacancies was in the troupe which by his Lordship order I sent ane acownt of to him, which vacancies your Lordship was pleasd to fill up befor you went from this, as also ane order for the thrie that was not receved at Linlithgow. The doubel of both I hawe sent to your Lordship desyryng by this bearer whome I have sent expres to have your Lordships order anent it. My Lord in his letter heath desyred that give anie of those that he heath namd doe not apeer well mounted that in that case your Lordship or anie of your officers present may put good men in ther pleac, so that if your Lordship pleas to nominat anie you pleas for to be in anie of ther pleac that doth not apeer of those whom my Lord heath ordered for befor I receve your Lordship commands I shall not desyr them to apeer befor the muster master, so that your Lordship would be pleasd to orderd what day thy may wett upon ye mustermaster to vew ther horse and armes.

The Lords of the Thresrie in ther precepts for the pay of the troupe for the last thrie months heath alowd no pay for anie of the officers servants nor for non of those was excepted aganst at the muster at Linlithgow, since that muster; for that blank that is in the list my Lord heath sent doune, is for on whoe is ane relatione of Lachops and was recomended to his Lordship when hee was in the West as a good man and well principeld, but my Lord heath forgot his nam and orderd me to inquyr at Gavin Murhead whoe will tell, whom I have not seen. My Lord lykways wrets that he will indevor to satisfie that dept owen to the Earel of Middleton at Mertemis. What order your Lordship shall pleas to command me shall be obyd so fare as is in the poure of, my Lord, your Lordship most humbel and obliged servant.

JAMES MURRAY.

CERTIFICATE FROM JAMES, DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND
MONMOUTH TO GEORGE, 4TH LORD MELVILLE.*

These are to certify that in the time I had command of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland, against the rebels that were then in armes, I did direct and authorize the Lord Melvill to send propositions to the rebels, and receive some from them, in order to laying downe their armes and submitting to the King's mercy. In witness whereof I have set my hand and seale att London this 10th day of June 1680.

* *Melville Papers*, edited by Sir Wm. Fraser, Vol. II., p. 27.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE PAY OF THE TROOP OF GUARDS
AND THE GARRISON OF EDINBURGH CASTLE, 16 JUNE, 1684.

(*Miscellany of the Maitland Club*. Vol. III., p. 73 and p. 79.)

TROOP OF GUARDS

	<i>Per Diem.</i>		
	£	s.	d.
Capt. 16s. and 2 horses each 2s.	-	-	1 0 0
Lieut. 8s. do.	-	-	0 12 0
The other Lieut. as much	-	-	0 12 0
Cornet 7s. and 2 horses each 2s.	-	-	0 11 0
Quarter Master 6s. and 1 horse at 2s.	-	-	0 8 0
4 Corporalls each 4s.	-	-	0 16 0
Chyrurgeon and Mate	-	-	0 5 0
4 Trumpetts each 2s. 8d.	-	-	0 10 8
1 Kettle Drummer	-	-	0 3 0
Clerk	-	-	0 4 0
Ninety nine souldiers (the pay of one of the former 100 being allowed in part for making up a Fond for the Artillery) each at 2s. 6d.	-	-	12 7 6
			£ 17 9 2

THE GARRISON OF EDINBURGH CASTLE

	<i>Per Diem.</i>		
	£	s.	d.
Captain	-	-	0 8 0
Lieut.	-	-	0 4 0
Ensign	-	-	0 3 0
3 Serjts. each 1s. 6d.	-	-	0 4 6
3 Gunners each 1s. 6d.	-	-	0 4 6
3 Corporalls each 1s.	-	-	0 3 0
2 Drummers each 1s.	-	-	0 2 0
Scrivener	-	-	0 2 0
Chaplain	-	-	0 2 0
Chyrurgeon	-	-	0 2 0
One hundred and eight centinells each at 6d.	-	-	2 14 0
To the Gunsmith £10 St. quarterly	-	-	0 2 4 $\frac{2}{3}$

WILL OF SIR W. BALLANTYNE.

1674, October 21st. Testament dative of Sir William Ballantyne, who died in . . . 167 . . given up by Martha Ballantyne, spouse to James Somerville, younger of Drum, only Executrix dative qua creditrix for a sum of £21 sterling borrowed by him from her, and the interest due there-upon since 30th March 1669, and for the expenses of confirmation.

His Estate is valued to £300, and consists of his library in Scotland worth £120 Scots, his plenishing and furnishing in Holland and body clothes etc. worth £180 Scots. Debts due £321 Scots, and so the debts exceed the goods.

Confirmed as above Mr. Robert Pitcairne writer in Edinburgh, cautioner. (*Edinburgh Testaments*, Vol. 75.)

WILL OF DAME JANET BALVAIRD.

1705, March 22nd. Testament Testamentar of Dame Janet Balvaird, widow of Sir Alexander Thomsone, knight, who died in . . . 1705, given up by herself on 28th December 1703, and by Sir John Hay of Alderstoun, as her only Executor.

The Estate is valued to £655 14s. 0d., and consists of the plenishing and body clothes, with a pair of gold bracelets, four rings and silver plate.

There was due to her £513 6s. 8d. by the said Sir John Hay.

She was due £155 6s. 8d. being rent of her dwelling house, and fees to servants.

Her Testament is dated at the Canongate, 23rd December 1703, and in it she appoints the said Sir John Hay her sole Executor, whom she directs to decently inter her in her husbands tomb in Glasgow. And she appoints her Executor to pay certain legacies which are contained in a Bond granted by him and Sir George Suttie of Balgoun, of this date.

Confirmed as above, Thomas Hay, one of the under clerks of Session, cautioner. (*Edinburgh Testaments*, Vol. 82.)

WILL OF COLONEL WM. URRIE.

1674, December 18th. Testament dative of Colonel William Urrie, in the city and parish of Glasgow, who died in . . . 167 . . given up by John Murray of Touchadam, as Executor dative qua creditor, for a debt of 6,000 merks and another 1,000 merks of penalty due by the defunct to him.

The Estate is valued to £666, being his plenishing and habiliments.

There was due to him £3,333 6s. 8d. by the magistrates and town council of Glasgow.

Confirmed as above, Archibald Lamont of that Ilk, cautioner. (*Glasgow Testaments*, Vol. 37.)

WILL OF LT. COLONEL GEORGE WINRAHAM

1699, January 11th. Testament dative of Lieutenant Colonel George Winraham, who died in March 1698, given up by George Winraham of Eyemouth as having right by Assignation from the defuncts nearest of kin.

His Estate is valued to £542, and consisted of ready money, his furniture, and his armour, swords, pistols and horse graith and furniture, which last were valued at £60 Scots. There was due to him £6,008 6s. 8d. made up of Bonds and interest thereupon due by Cornelius Turnbull, merchant, and Henry Wylie, merchant, Mr. John Murray, elder, advocate, and Dr. Rule, younger, William Hapburn of Beinstoun and Robert Hepburn of Whytburgh, Lord Boyne, William Nisbet of Dirleton, James Winraham and Archibald Cockburn, the Laird of Mortonhall, and Thomas, Henry, John and William Robertson.

He was due £8,860, including £1,200 to the representatives of Sir Magnus Prince, £1,200 to Mr. William Wishart, minister at Leith, £200 to Lillias Hamilton, widow of Captain Johnston, £6,000 to Patrick Johnston, merchant, and £60 to Charles McCarnoke his servant.

Confirmed as above, George Hume of Whitefield, cautioner.

There is an Eik to the above Testament on 13th July 1699, of £896 13s. 4d. with certain interest as the half of a larger sum due by the deceased Alexander Nisbet of Craigentenny and William Nisbet of Dirleton, his son, to the defunct and Anna Winraham, Lady Wodmylne, his sister. (*Edinburgh Testaments*, Vol. 80.)

WILL OF LT. COLONEL JOHN WINDRAM (*sic.*)

1687, November 28th. Testament Testamentar of John Windram, Lieutenant Colonel to his Majesty's regiment of foot guards, who died in . . . 1687, given up by himself on 8th August 1687 and by George Windram, his eldest lawful son.

His Estate is valued to £400, being a horse and his furniture, and the plenishing of his house.

There was due to him £3,454, including £370 8s. 0d. by the representatives of the deceased Walter Scott of Langhop, £270 13s. 4d. out of the estate of Nicolson, £247 by major Robert Keith, 1,000 merks and £60 by Lieutenant William Hay, £1,447 by Captain Charles Straittoun, 200 merks by Lady Woodmylne, £140 by the deceased Joseph Johnston of Hilton, and £120 by David Oswald of East Barnes.

He was due £9,333 6s. 8d. including 9,000 merks due to Mr. William Lauder, in terms of his Contract of Marriage with Rachel Windram, the defunct's daughter, and 5,000 merks due to George Monteith, merchant, in terms of his Contract of Marriage with Katharine Windram, also daughter to the defunct.

His Testament is dated at Edinburgh 8th August 1687, and in it he appoints George Windram, his eldest son, his sole Executor, and directs him to pay the sums contained in the Bond of Provision made to his brothers and sisters. Witnesses, Mr. George Arnott, writer in Edinburgh, and George Urquhart, servitor to James Windram, W. S.

Confirmed as above, Mr. Thomas Aickman, W. S., cautioner.

There is an Eik to the above Testament on 3rd November 1691 of £16,080 due by the representatives of the deceased Alexander Inglis of Ingliston. (*Edinburgh Testaments*, Vol. 78.)

WILL OF CAPT. ROBERT STRATON.

1697, November 19th. Testament Dative of Captain Robert Straton, brother german to Alexander Straton of that Ilk, who died in November, 1674, given up by Charles Straton, son lawful to the defunct, and only Executor dative qua creditor to him in respect of a debt of 1,000 merks, due by the defunct in a Bond dated 24th June 1654, in which his said brother and John Gardyne of Satone were cautioners to Mr. David Carnegie, minister at . . . and which debt the said Executor acquired by Assignation extending now to £1,046 13s. 4d.

His estate is valued to £1,485, being a debt due to him by the deceased Sir Hary Nisbet of Craigentinnie.

Confirmed as above, Alexander Jaffray, servitor to Mr. Thomas Gordon, writer in Edinburgh. (*Edinburgh Testaments*, Vol. 75.)

WILL OF LIEUT. DAVID STRAITON.

1710, March 14th. Testament Dative of Lieutenant David Straiton, in the regiment of Foot lately commanded by the deceased Colonel Archibald Row, who died abroad in . . . 17 . . . given up by Captain Alexander and Captain Henry Straiton, brothers german to the defunct, and only Executors to him as nearest of kin.

His Estate consists of arrears of pay due to him by her Majesty's Government, being £88 14s. sterling.

Confirmed as above, Captain Charles Dumbreck* of the City guard of Edinburgh, cautioner. (*Edinburgh Testaments*, Vol. 84.)

* Appointed Cornet in Lord Cardross's Dragoons in 1689. Capt.-Lieut. to Colonel Robert Mackay's Regt. 3 Sept. 1695. Adjt. to the Scots Fusiliers 28 April, 1697. Served at Blenheim and received £12 Bounty. D. 31 Oct. 1717 as Capt. of the City Guard of Edinburgh. There are some laudatory verses to his memory in *Scottish Elegiac Verses* (1842), pp. 216-217.

WILL OF DAME CHRISTIAN HAMILTON.

1710, June 15th, Testament Dative of Dame Christian Hamilton, widow of Sir Mungo Murray of Blebo, who died in Edinburgh in February, 1710, given up by Margaret Hamilton, Lady Bangour, elder and Edmond Reid, musician in Edinburgh, for himself and his wife Mary McMoran, only Executors dative qua creditors to the defunct in respect of a decret obtained by the said Lady Bangour against Sir John Murray, eldest lawful son of the deceased Sir Mungo Murray of Blebo, and Mrs. Henreta Murray his sister, and Francis Cockburne, servitor to the Earl of Orkney, her husband, for £61 12s. Scots due by the defunct to her, and for other debts which have been acquired by the said Mary McMoran.

Her estate is valued to £276, including £20 sterling due by the Commissioners of the Equivalent.

Confirmed as above, William Burton, wright in Edinburgh, cautioner. (*Edinburgh Testaments*, Vol. 84.)

WILL OF MAJOR JOHN MONTGOMERY.

1694, March 12th. Testament Dative of Major John Montgomery, second lawful son of Alexander, Earl of Eglinton, who died in . . . 168 . . . given up by Dame Jean Gibsone, his lady as only Executrix under reservation of her rights by her Contract of Marriage and his Disposition of all his goods to her.

His estate is valued to £453 6s. 8d. consisting of a horse, and his furniture, and plenishing and furniture of the house.

There was due to him £1,032 including sums by Colonel Buchan, and others liable for the arrears of his pay.

He was due £10,000 to his widow in terms of their Contract of Marriage, So the debts exceed the goods.

Confirmed as above, William Mitchell, tailor in the Canongate, cautioner. (*Edinburgh Testaments*, Vol. 80.)

WILL OF CAPT. THOS. WINRAHAM.

Testament dative of Captain Thomas Winraham, lawful son of the deceased Sir George Winraham of Liberton, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who died in November 1689, given up by Mr. George Arnot, writer in Edinburgh, in name of Lieutenant-Colonel George Winraham, and Anna Winraham, Lady Woodmylne, brother and sister german to the defunct and only executors dative to him by Decreet of the Commissaries of Edinburgh under protestation by Lilius Hamilton, widow of the defunct, for security of her whole provisions contained in her Contract of marriage, and assignation made by him since then.

His inventory extends to £12,486 6s. 8d. and consists of debts due to him, &c., among the debtors being James Arnot of Woodmylne, George Winraham of Eyemouth, Lady Woodmylne and Lieut.-Colonel George Murray.

Confirmed 8th February 1690; cautioners, George Winraham of Haymouth, and Patrick Johnstoun, merchant in Edinburgh.

(Register of *Edinburgh Testaments*, Vol. 79.)

Testament dative *ad non executata* of Captain Thomas Winraham, who died in . . . 1689, not executed in his principal confirmed Testament by the deceased Colonel George Winraham, his brother german, one of the two executors confirmed to him on 8th February, 1690, and now given up by George Winraham of Eyemouth who is only executor dative as having right by assignation from the nearest of kin of the said defunct.

The estate given up amounts to the sum of £3,099 3s. 4d., consisting of debts owing to the defunct, being part of those contained in the former Testament, not yet recovered, and adding Mr. James Winraham of Murrays.

Confirmed 1st December, 1699; David Burnet, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, cautioner. (*Ibid.*, Vol. 81.)

WILL OF JAMES DOUGLAS.

1700, September 2nd. Testament Dative of James Douglas, eldest lawful son of the deceased Lieutenant James Douglas of Skirleing, who died in . . . given up by Colonel George Hamiltoun, tutor to William and Mrs Margaret Douglas brother and sister german to the defunct and only Executors dative decerned to him. His Estate consists of a debt due to him by the deceased Robert Colvill writer in Edinburgh, of 4,000 merks, being the rents of the lands and barony of Skirling uplifted by the said Robert Colvill as his factor, and £520 due by Laurence Ord and William Oliphant merchants, with interest to the said deceased Lieutenant-General Douglas designed in the Bond Colonel James Douglas, dated 14th August 1685, and registered in the Books of Council and Session 1st October 1685, amounting in all to £3,186 13s. 4d. No division.

Confirmed as above, Colonel George McGill, cautioner. (Register of *Edinburgh Testaments*, Vol. 81.)

A PASSE FOR MAJOR GENERAL DRUMMOND.*

(Add. MS. 15856, fol. 69b.)

Carolus &c Serenissimis &c Salutem. Cum fidelis atque nobis apprime dilectus Subditus noster Nobilis ac, Strenuus Vir D. Gulielmus Drummond Excubiarum in Exercitibus nostris pedestribus Præfectus Gratis, contra conjuratas perduellium nostrorum copias fortiter militans (*sic*) quam plurima animi intrepidi et intemeratæ fidei, singularis prudentiæ et peritiæ bellicæ nobis edidit (*sic*) specimina, ac de nobis optimè meritus sit; Et ad virtutem exercendam, aliorum Principum militiæ nomen addicturus sit. Eundem omnibus et singulis ad quorum Ditiones Jurisdictionesve pervenerit etiam atque etiam commendamus et rogamus ut ipsi omnibus humanitatis benevolentiæ et patrocini officii adesse velint, eidemque æstimationem meritis suis conformem tribuentes, ipsius studia promovere dignentur; Ac insuper ipsi, cum famulis equis armis cælerisque rebus suis terrâ marive, ultro citroque commeandi eundi transeundi redeundi et commorandi tutum et liberam faciant potestatem; Quo sicuti rem nobis gratissimam fecerint, ita nos data occasione parem gratiam rependemus. Datum Colonia Agrippinæ 17 Augusti, 1655.

* See footnote on p. 191.

TRANSLATION.

Charles &c. To the most Serene &c. Salutation. Since our faithful and especially esteemed the undermentioned renowned and capable man Lord William Drummond, honorary commander of the Guard of Infantry in our Army, bravely serving against the combined forces of our enemy, has shown us very many examples of fearless faithfulness, of undaunted courage, of exceptional prudence, & of military skill, & from us has merited most highly; And since for the exercising of his valour he is about to be enrolled in the military services of other Princes, the same we perpetually commend to all and singular to whose kingdoms or jurisdictions he may come & we ask that they may be willing to assist him with all favours of humane kindness & protection, showing to the same a like esteem of his merits, & that they may deem his endeavours worthy to be encouraged. And moreover that they may give him together with his servants, his horses, his arms, & his body-guard & his goods, hither & thither, in going or coming, by land or by sea, free and secure facilities of crossing over or returning, and of sojourning. Wherefore, inasmuch as they do us this great favour, so we, when the opportunity shall occur will repay an equal favour Dated at Cologne, 17 August, 1655.

A PASSE FOR LT. GENERAL DALYELL.*

(Ibid.)

Carolus &c Ser^{mis} &c Cum fidelis atque apprimé nobis dilectus subditus noster Nobilis ac Strenuus Vir D. Thomas Dalvell Peditum Locumtenens Generalis in Exercitibus nostris contra conjuratos &c *ut supra*.

* Passport to assist the bearer and his retinue, when travelling from Cologne to the Kingdom of Poland to join the Army of Prince Radzivil, to whom he had a special letter of recommendation from Charles II. Drummond's original "Passe" is lost; the MS. at the Brit. Museum being only a copy. Dalvell's "Passe" is among the family papers at Binns, and has been printed with a translation by the *Hist. MSS. Commission*, Report IX., Pt. II., p. 235.

TRANSLATION.

Charles &c . . . Dalvell, holding the position of General of Infantry in our army against the combined &c. *As above*.

TRANSLATION OF THE LETTER FROM THE CZAR ALEXIS TO KING CHARLES II, 23RD FEB. 1666, BEARING TESTIMONY TO THE DISTINGUISHED MILITARY SERVICES IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY OF GENERAL THOMAS DALYELL AND LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM DRUMMOND:—

Through the tender mercy of our God; whereby the dayspring from on high hath visited us, to guide our feet into the way of peace; by the grace of our God glorious in Trinity, We the Great Lord Tsar and Grand Duke Alexis Michailovich of all the Great, Little and White Russia Autocrat, of Moscow, Kiev, Vladimir, Novgorod, Tsar of Kazan, Tsar of Astrakhan, Tsar of Siberia, Lord of Pleskov, and Grand Duke of Lithuania, of Smolensk, Tver, Volhynia, Podolia, Ugorsk, Perm, Vyatka, Volgarien and others, Lord and Grand Duke of Novgorod in the low country, of Tchernigov, Ryazan, Polotsk, Rostov, Yaroslavl, Beloozersk, Oudorsk, Obdorsk, Kondinsk, Vitebsk, Mstislavl, and Commander of all the northern counties, and Lord of the country of Iversk, of the Tsars of Kartalinsk and Georgia, and of the country of Kabada, and of the Dukes

of the mountain tribes and Circassia, and of many other Dominions and Countries in the East, West and North from Father and Grandfather Heir and Lord and Possessor to Our Beloved Brother, the Great Lord Charles the Second, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland and others, loving greetings. In the last 7182 year, on the 23rd of July You Our Beloved Brother the Great Lord, Your Royal Majesty wrote to Us Great Lord to Our Imperial Majesty in Your letter that two subjects of Your Royal Majesty the lieutenant general Thomas Dalziel and the major general William Drummond were desirous to come back to Your Own Kingdom together with the goods they have got at wars by their sword under Our Imperial Majesty's colours. And let it be done by Us, the Great Lord, Our Imperial Majesty, to the pleasure of Our Beloved Brother, the Great Lord, Your Royal Majesty. Therefore, We, the Great Lord Our Imperial Majesty declare by Our Imperial Majesty's letter to You, Our Beloved Brother, the Great Lord, Your Royal Majesty that there came to Us, the Great Lord, Our Imperial Majesty in order to be in Our service those two above mentioned subjects of Your Royal Majesty, the lieutenant general Thomas Dalziel and the major general William Drummond. And being with Us, Our Imperial Majesty, in Our country, they did serve Us, Our Imperial Majesty, and stood against our enemies, and fought bravely, and led in battles the soldiers who were under them in their regiment, drilled them, and managed and performed everything rightly as it becomes noble commanders, gentlemen by birth. And We, the Great Lord, Our Imperial Majesty, rewarded them for their true service, and promoted the lieutenant general Thomas Dalziel to general, and the major general William Drummond to lieutenant general, because they deserved the honours for their service. And also for the same service they were granted the salary from Our Imperial Majesty, the allowances and the pecuniary recompense according to their merits. And conformably to the letter of Our Beloved Brother, the Great Lord, Your Royal Majesty, We, the Great Lord, Our Imperial Majesty gave order to let those above mentioned generals go from the Russian Kingdom of Our Imperial Majesty to You, Our Brother, the Great Lord, and Your Royal Majesty. In testimony of their true service they were given the letters of Our Imperial Majesty with Our great broad seal. Written in Our Imperial Palace, in the Imperial Capital Moscow, on the 3rd of February in the year 7183 from the creation of the world.

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1661-1688

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